



Crowea exalata ssp magnifolia
image by Maria Hitchcock

Australian Plants Society

Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 Armidale NSW 2350

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Winter Edition 2015 - 2



Photo: *Banksia serrata* "Superman" from the Hitchcock Garden photo M.Hitchcock.

In this issue:

Office bearers for 2015	...p.2
President's Message	...p.3
Native Bees and Wasps	...p.3
Garden Visits Sat 23 May	...p.4
Plants for a Cool Climate - a book review	...p.5
Digital Copies of 'Native Plants for NSW'	...p.5
2015 Annual Get Together – Blue Mountains	...p.6
The Mechanics of Frost Damage	...p.8
Plants from Yallaroo	...p.10
Certificates and Insurance	...p.11
For your Diary	...p.12
Membership form	...p.13
2015 A G T – Registration Form	...p.14

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Armidale & District Group

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Secretary: Helen Schwarz

Treasurer: Carole Fullalove

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From the newsletter editor: Dear members, this is your newsletter and all articles, snippets and photos are welcome. The issue deadlines are 2 weeks before the Business Meeting.

Articles will be included based on a FIRST COME basis. Please send your articles, snippets etc to me.

GROUP INFORMATION

The Armidale and District Group of APS--NSW started on 6th August, 1977 as the New England Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. It has been running continuously since that time with a couple of name changes. We are a very friendly and helpful group who enjoy monthly forums and business meetings, garden visits and field trips to help members enjoy learning about our native flora and our local environment. We range from raw beginners to others who have been gardening and researching for many years - all willing to share their knowledge.

Business Meetings are held at 5.00pm on the third Tuesday of each month prior to the Forums. Members are welcome to attend. Native Plant and Garden Forums are held in ASCA House, cnr Markham & Barney Sts Armidale, (except June, July, December and January) from 7.30 - 9.30 where an interesting speaker provides a presentation. A delicious supper follows, after which members talk about plants in flower from specimens displayed on the flower table and share information about gardening topics. Old and new members, visitors and families, are very welcome at these Forums and on our outings (see the last page for details).

Annual General Meeting is held in November. Solstice Function is held in June. Wattle Day Activity is held on a day closest to 1st September. Christmas Party is held early in December at the home of one of our members. We also lead regular trips into the bush and the occasional weekend escape to the coast or elsewhere. We participate in St Peter's Garden Tour in November each year, opening one of our gardens to the public and holding our Giant Annual Plant Sale. We hold a Market Stall each month in the Mall. Come along and say hello. Our members have also been active in developing and maintaining the Native Garden beds at the Arboretum. We welcome volunteers who would like to help. See p.9 for our calendar and details of events.

ALL YOU NEED TO JOIN OUR GROUP IS AN INTEREST IN OUR NATIVE PLANTS

OFFICEBEARERS FOR 2014/15

President:	Phil Rose	Phone: 6775 3767
Vice President:	Colin Wilson	
Secretary:	Helen Schwarz	Phone: 6772 1584
Treasurer:	Carole Fullalove	
Membership officers:	Colin Mulquiney and Ingrid Kalf	
Auditor:	TBA	
Markets in the Mall in the Mall, Outings and Arboretum Coordinator:	Patrick Laher	Phone: 0427327719
Newsletter Editor:	Neil Wilson	Phone: 0434196604
Hospitality:	Glenda Mulquiney	
Publicity Officer:	Gillian Traise	
Monthly Plant List Coordinator:	Suzanne Robertson	
OHS and Environmental Officer:	Neil Wilson	
Our website: http://www.aps-armidale.org.au/	Webmaster:	Neil Wilson

Presidents Message

In my first newsletter message, I wanted to say on behalf of us all, a very big thank you to Barbara Nevin and her team, for the excellent way in which the Group has been conducted in the last many years. I can only hope that we can continue in the same way.

Late last year I was cornered by a friend who was distressed that her sole *Grevillea*, in an otherwise exotic garden, had decided to die. It was of course one of the holly-leaved hybrid varieties, which at that time had all decided, at least in our garden, to become precious. I offered consolation pointing out that most natives had only recently been brought into cultivation, in many cases only one or two generations ago.

I thought I would strengthen my case by recounting that Darwin had talked as much about extinction as survival. He thought that species and genera were, in many cases, the result of extinction (due to dry, wet, frost etc.) of taxa within an otherwise continuous group of specimens. The look in return suggested that I had not been much help and the subject has never been raised again.

As we approach winter and given the long periods of dry which now seem to interrupt any sort of reasonable rainfall, it is timely to remember that an understanding of the origins and habitat of the plants we hope to grow is valuable. In many cases adaptation takes a long time so we have to help nature just that little bit in the meantime by providing, where possible, more acceptable conditions.

I hope the winter in your garden goes well.

Phil Rose

Native Bees and Wasps

By Warren Sheather

We read with interest Patrick's article on Australian bees. The wildlife, including insects, visiting our garden has always been of great interest. Native bees are of particular interest and over the years have managed to photograph a number of species.



Blue Banded Bees (*Amegilla* sp) are frequent visitors and have been attracted to the flowers of Dianellas, Kunzeas, Melaleucas, Plectantrus, Solanums and Sollyas. When photographing a *Melaleuca nesophila*, more by good luck than management, we captured a Blue Banded Bee in full flight.

Blue Banded Bees are "buzz pollinators" particularly with members of the Solanaceae family. They perch on top of the flowers and vibrate. This releases a cloud of pollen from the anthers and is caught by the hairs on the bee's body. When another flower is visited some of the pollen is brushed off onto the stigma and thus fertilisation takes place. There is an idea that Blue Banded Bees could be used in glasshouses growing tomatoes to improve pollination and increase production.

Carpenter Bees (*Xylocopa* sp) are about blowfly size. Females have a bluish body whilst males are metallic green. When flying between flowers they make a loud, droning noise. We have seen this species visiting *Senna artemisioides* and *Callistemon* blooms.



Xanthorrhoea flower spikes are often crowded with small native bees. The Leaf-faced Bee (*Amphylaeus morosus*) is one species that we have managed to

identify.

We have found that most insects, in our garden, are either useful or benign. There are very few destructive insects that could cause irreparable damage to our plants. At Yallaroo we find that our resident birds keep any explosion of insects in check.

Native Bees of the Sydney Region, a Native Bee Research Centre publication, is a very useful booklet. Most species described and illustrated are found in our area.



Blue Flower Wasps (*Scolia* sp) are another interesting group of insects that visit our garden particularly during the spring flowering period. They are steely-blue in colour and two to three centimetres long. Some species have a distinct yellow patch on the head. They feed on nectar and are useful pollinators.

Apart from their pollinating activities their life cycle has an environmental impact. After mating the female wasp seek out subterranean scarab larvae and lays an egg on the insect. On hatching the wasp larvae feeds on the living scarab. Organisms with this life cycle are known as parasitoids.

Unlike parasites, parasitoids feed on and ultimately consume

the host.

We do not know how the females detect the underground scarab larvae.

In our garden Blue Flower Wasps feed on *Baeckea* sp (*Kardomia* sp, *Sanantha* sp etc), *Kunzea* sp, *Leptospermum* sp and *Bursaria spinosa*. They are also reputed to feed on the sugary solution secreted by aphids and scale insects.

Apparently there are three Blue Flower Wasps species in our area. Many years ago we were looking at the flower wasps feeding on the flowers of a *Kunzea* with an entomologist. He mentioned that there were three local species. As the insects were examined he observed that the three species were present on this plant.

Garden Visits Saturday 23 May 2015

After the Forum Workshop on garden design, we will visit 3 town gardens to continue the discussion/workshop.

At 10:00 AM we will meet at Carole's garden. After that, we will meet at Neil Wilson's garden where hot drinks will be available. Bring your own lunch if you wish. 'Lunch' will be at 12:00 - a covered area is available so it will be warm and dry. At 2:00PM, we will visit Verna's garden, built on a slope with a wide variety of plants.

Further details will be sent in an e-mail with addresses and a map, on the Thursday before. If you don't have e-mail and wish to get details, please phone Neil Wilson (number above).

Plants for a Cool Climate – a book review

by Penelope Sinclair

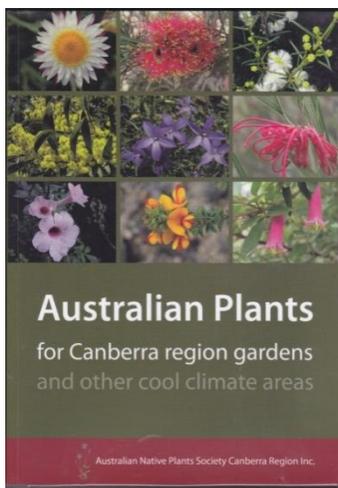
In March of this year the ANP Society, Canberra region launched their revised (5th) edition of

“Australian Plants for Canberra region gardens and other cool climate areas.”

It is a big and beautiful book of 366 pages and several hundred photos of 934 described plants, with photographs of each. On the facing page are symbols showing plant characteristics, growth requirements, distribution by state and common name etc.

The plants are divided into 10 categories from ground covers to trees and container plants.

Early chapters include advice on how to start and maintain a native garden in the Canberra environment and other similar cool climate regions.



Grevillea tetragonoloba Proteaceae 1 Wm WA T WA → 2	Hardy Spreading shrub with broad, prioty leaves and red toothbrush flowers most of the year. Most soils. Good foliage plant.	Spider-net Grevillea
Grevillea thelemanniana Proteaceae 0.5 Wm WA T WA 1.4 → 2	Some care Dense shrub with fine, bright green leaves and showy red flowers. For a wide range of soils in a warm, sheltered spot. Takes hard pruning. Frost protect when young.	Grampians Grevillea
Grevillea williamsonii Proteaceae 0.5 Wm WA T WA 1.4 → 2.5	Some care Spreading shrub with ashy, grey-green foliage and toothbrush flowers that change from yellow to orange-red. For light to medium soils, with some overhead cover. Very rare.	Spider-net Grevillea
Guichenotia ledifolia Sterculiaceae 1 Wm WA 0.5 WA → 1	Some care Shrub with grey-green, linear leaves and profuse, mauve-pink flowers. Good in a raised bed or rocky. Prune for a good shape.	Spider-net Grevillea
Hakea 'Burrendong Beauty' Proteaceae 1 Wm WA 0.5 WA 1.5 → 3	Hardy A sprawling shrub with arching branches, obovate leaves and conspicuous reddish pink and cream flowers. Prune for bushy growth.	Honeybush Duck and Drake Bush
Hakea decurrens subsp. decurrens Proteaceae 2 Wm WA ACT NSW 0.5 WA → 1	Hardy Prickly shrub with needle-like leaves and pink tinged buds followed by profuse, white flowers. Good bird refuge plant. Syn. Hakea tenifolia.	Honeybush Duck and Drake Bush
Hakea lissocarpa Proteaceae 2 Wm WA 0.5 WA 1.5 → 3	Hardy Shrub with divided leaves and sweet scented, white, white-pink or pale pink flowers.	Honeybush Duck and Drake Bush

Cost is \$30 and the book will be available from major book stores, including that of the Australian National Botanic Gardens. Postage is expected to be \$10. A review is provided in a coming edition of Australian Plants.

Digital Copies of 'Native Plants for NSW' online

Mark Abell

The latest Native Plants for NSW is available to download from the website - www.austplants-nsw.org.au/native-plants-for-nsw.html

You will need to be logged into the website to access this journal. If you do not have an account you can use the generic member login. (email: apsarmidale@gmail.com for login details)

The normal paper copies are being printed and will be mailed out in the coming weeks. In accordance with a board motion passed over a year ago, issues older than 12 months are now available to the public.

Thus, the issue from April 2014 (the first on-line issue) is now viewable by the public.

Australian Plants Society NSW

APS Blue Mountains Group & Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve



2015 Annual Get Together – Blue Mountains

Saturday 4 July to Sunday 5 July 2015

The Blue Mountains District Group is hosting the 2015 Annual Get Together. To be held on the weekend of 4-5 July 2015, the Annual Get Together promises to be as interesting and informative as previous years. The program for this year is outlined below.

Friday 3 July 2015, 2.00pm to 4.30pm – Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve

Home of the Blue Mountains District Group, the delightful Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve and nursery will be open from 2pm for walks and plant purchases. A gentle, guided walk through the Reserve led by one of our longstanding members will commence at 2.30pm. Our knowledgeable nursery managers will be available to answer your questions and assist you with plant purchases. If you would like to find out more information about the Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve visit our website at <http://www.apsbluemtnsgroup.org>

Saturday 4 July 2015, 9.30am to 2.00pm – Seminar, Lapstone Public School

Each year the Blue Mountains Group hosts a seminar in winter. Also open to the local community, the seminar will be the main feature of our 2015 Annual Get Together. Commencing at 9.30am and ending with lunch from around 1.00pm, guest speaker Margaret Baker will give two talks: Blue Mountains World Heritage - International Recognition of our Special Plants; and Rare and Endangered Plants and Communities of the Blue Mountains.

The cost of attending the seminar is \$30 per head including morning tea and lunch.

Post Seminar Activities

Following the seminar there will be an easy wander through Darks Common, located beside the Lapstone Public School. Darks Common offers diverse native vegetation, as well as great views of Glenbrook Gorge and the Blue Mountains National Park.

Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve and nursery will also be open for self-guided walks and plant purchases from 2.00pm to 4.00pm.

6.30pm onward – Dinner at Emu Plains Sports Club

The Annual Get Together dinner will be held at the Emu Plains Sports Club at a cost of \$40 per head. The Emu Plains Sports Club is located at the base of the Blue Mountains and offers a relaxing environment in which to enjoy the company of APS NSW friends.

Sunday 5 July 2015 – Garden visit, bird watching and bush walks

There will be a range of activities to choose from on Sunday as follows:

Knapsack Bird Watching - 8.30am to 10.00am

Enjoy guided bird watching with life member of the Blue Mountains Bird Observers Club and APS NSW member, Dick Turner. Expect to see a wide variety of local species.

Phil Bendall's Garden – 10.00am to 12.00noon

Our nursery manager, Phil Bendall, has kindly offered to open his garden to APS members on Sunday morning in Springwood. This is an opportunity to visit a well loved and tended native garden featuring plants local to the Blue Mountains and other parts of Australia. Morning tea will be provided for those visiting Phil's garden.

Knapsack Reserve to Marges Lookout – 10.30am to 12.30pm

Margaret Baker will lead this walk which goes through several threatened communities and is an easy walk. The walk ends with views across the Cumberland Plain and, on a clear day, you can see the Sydney skyline.

Charles Darwin Walk, Wentworth Falls – 11.00am to 1.00pm

The Charles Darwin walk is a 40 minute drive from Glenbrook in the Upper Blue Mountains. This very special and easy walk provides the opportunity to view flora most at home in a hanging swamp. The walk ends at Conservation Hut, a great place for lunch with sweeping views of the Blue Mountains National Park and Mt Solitary. One of our members will lead this walk. For more information on this walk see:

<http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/blue-mountains-national-park/charles-darwin-walk/walking>

Cliff Drive Walk, Katoomba – 11.00am start

Katoomba is a 50 minute drive from Glenbrook in the Upper Blue Mountains. This is a medium grade walk with stunning views of the Jamison Valley. We will start the walk in Katoomba heading toward Leura. Those joining this activity can choose to enjoy a short walk along this trail retracing their steps and returning to Katoomba, or a longer walk continuing to Leura having made suitable pick up arrangements. Again members of our group will lead this walk. For more information on this walk see: <http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/blue-mountains-national-park/prince-henry-cliff-walk/walking>

Presidents' Dinner

Separate information on this annual dinner will be sent to Presidents and Secretaries. The dinner will be on the evening of Friday 3 July 2015 at the Springwood Sports Club.

Registration

If you would like to attend the Annual Get Together it is necessary to complete and return the registration form on page 4 by no later than Friday 19 June 2015. Registration forms should be posted to:

AGT 2015 – APS NSW
c/- Jim Plummer
73 Rickard Road
WARRIMOO NSW 274

Registration forms (see last page) can also be scanned
and emailed to jimmyandpat@bigpond.com

Payment

Payment in full must be made at the time of registration. Payment can either be made by cheque or direct deposit.

Cheques should be made payable to Australian Plants Society – Blue Mountains Group.

Payments by way of direct deposit should be made to the following account:

BSB : 032370

Account No: 114271

Account Name : Australian Plants Society - Blue Mountains Group

Reference: AGT15 followed by your last name

If using the direct deposit option, you must also send an email to Jim Plummer at jimmyandpat@bigpond.com advising him that you have made payment and the amount paid. Don't forget to send Jim your registration form also.

Accommodation Options

There are a range of accommodation options within the Penrith area and across the Blue Mountains, including motels and self-contained accommodation. Both the Trip Advisor and booking.com websites have accommodation listings for Penrith and the Blue Mountains. Penrith is within close proximity of Emu Plains Sports Club where the Saturday night dinner is being held. Penrith is well serviced by taxis – see taxifare.com.au for fare estimates.

The Mechanics of Frost Damage

By Neil Wilson

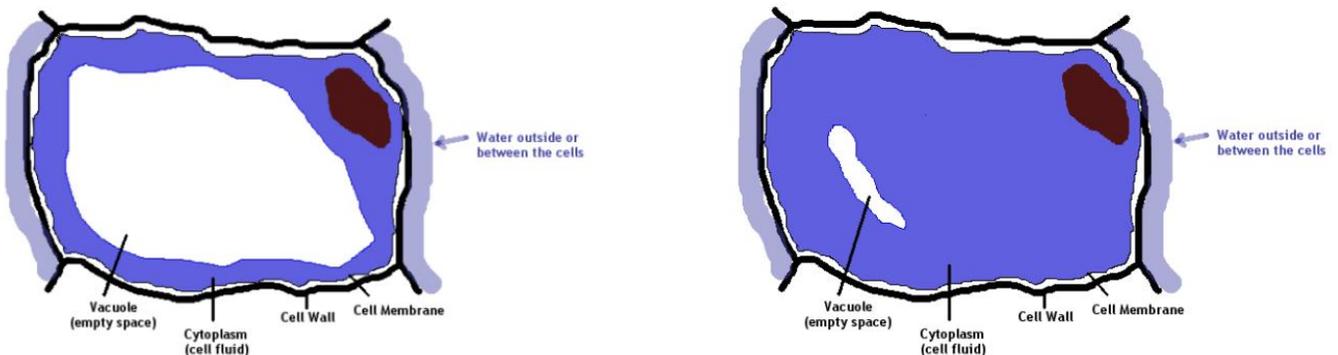
The New England Tablelands are very prone to frost formation. There are mainly two types of frost in Australia, the main type being Hoar Frost - white frost. It develops under clear still night skies as the plants radiate energy to the sky. It is best called Radiation Frost. The second type is Advection Frost, where a cold air mass super chills the water into 'clear' ice or black frost. The causes and mediation of these will be dealt with in the May Forum workshop, so I won't deal with them now.

This article will deal with HOW frost DAMAGES the plants or kills them. We know that many plants cannot withstand temperatures below 5°C - when no frost occurs. A good example is the grafted (and non-grafted) *Corymbia ficifolia* with stunning red, orange, pink and yellow flowers. They won't survive in our gardens even with strong protection. Yet others, like *Eucalyptus acaiaformis* hardly miss a beat in temperatures below -15°C. There must be something within the cells that make some plants more vulnerable to frost and others less vulnerable.



The plant cells have two places in which water can be found: Inside the cell and Outside the cell (between cells and on the surface).

The cell is encapsulated inside a rigid cell wall that maintains its shape and strength. Inside the wall is the cell membrane which holds the cytoplasm (cell fluid) and nucleus. When the cell has a lot of water inside, there is little space inside it. The space is called the vacuole. Dissolved in the 'water' are chemicals like sugars, fats,



proteins etc which make a dilute solution. This means the cell will not lose as much heat and will not freeze as easily.

Most living cells are in the leaves, buds and around the cambium layer in the stems, roots and branches. Most of a mature plant is made from dead cells and these are usually 'empty'. If water is scarce, living cells will have less water in them. The vacuole gets larger, but the cell size is the same.

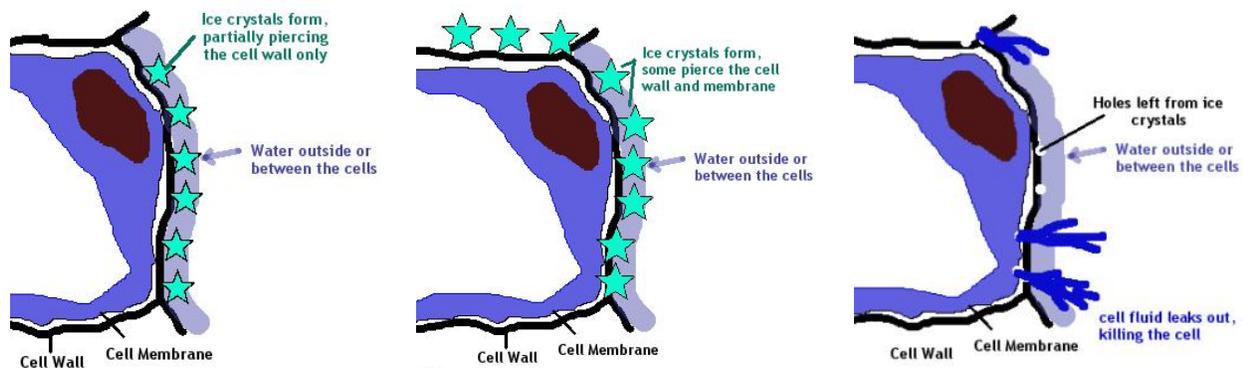
This means the cell fluid is very concentrated as the dissolved chemicals are not lost. The fluid is less likely to freeze as the concentration increases, but it will lose heat more quickly and be more likely to get to freezing temperatures.

The chemicals are therefore important 'antifreeze' components. Some plants have better antifreezes than others and will lead to differences in their frost tenderness. Levitt (1980) cited four categories:

1. tender;
2. slightly hardy;
3. moderately hardy;
- and 4. very hardy

The actual mechanism of cell injury needs to be discussed. When the temperature drops below freezing, water will turn into ice *IF* there is a particle or crystal for it to form around. Cloud seeding is a good example, by dropping a crystalline chemical into the cloud, the water droplets freeze and fall out of the cloud.

Plants have such particles, especially ice-nucleation active (INA) bacteria as well as starch bodies and other cell artifacts. These bacteria form a nucleus for ice formation and make frost formation far more likely. Frost hardiness can be gained by increasing the chemical concentrations and lowering the INA bacterial concentrations in and around the cells. This occurs when temperatures start to fall. If there is a sudden cold



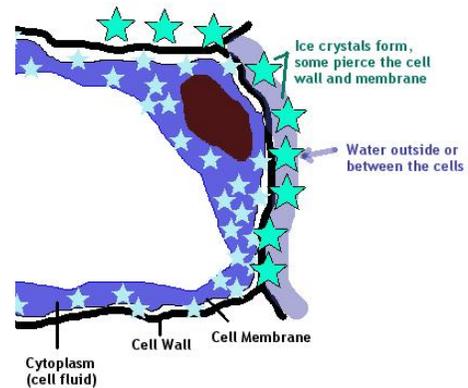
snap, hardening doesn't occur and frost damage is greater. New growth has almost no antifreeze chemicals and lots of INA bacteria and water. They are therefore prime candidates for 'killing' frosts. As cells cool enough, ice will form in the Outside water first, as it usually is less concentrated, and has less volume. The ice crystals appear 'frosty' on leaf surfaces.

If these crystals pierce the cell membrane as well as the wall, the cell fluid will leak out when thawing occurs. The cell is damaged by dehydration as the liquid escapes.

If the frost is heavier, more ice will form and more damage is done.

If it gets cold enough, the water Inside the cell freezes also. The cell will die when thawing occurs again because of dehydration. This occurs during very heavy radiation frosting and advection frosting (in snow events etc).

Very hardy plants seldom have internal ice crystals and will not be killed by heavy frost. They will harden quickly and often have hairy or waxy surfaces (cuticles) on the leaves. There is a high correlation between drought resistance and frost resistance. As we now know, frost damage is actually dehydration caused after freezing and thawing.



Sources: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/y7223e/y7223e0a.htm>, http://www.bbc.co.uk/gardening/basics/weather_coldweather.shtml, <http://whyfiles.org/2010/how-does-frost-form>, <http://www.tarraood.com.au/floweringgums/gums.html>.

Plants from Yallaroo

By Warren Sheather



Hemiantra pungens

Hemiantra pungens is known as the Snake Bush, a native of Western Australia and a member of the Lamiaceae family in company with the Prostantheras and Westringias.

The Snake Bush is a dense ground cover with sharply pointed, linear-lanceolate leaves. Flowers are two centimetres across with five large lobes and may be white with spots, rose-pink, mauve-pink or lilac. Flowers are profuse, conspicuous and resemble Westringia blooms on steroids. The main flowering period is between October and January.

We grow *Hemiantra pungens* under other native plants or as a foreground plant in shrubbery. Tip pruning will keep plants dense and encourage flowering.

As with most members of the family, the Snake Bush propagates readily and rapidly from cuttings.

The genus name means half stamens and refers to the

anthers having only one fertile cell.

Boronia crenulata

Boronia crenulata, sometimes known as the Aniseed Boronia, is a Western Australian native and is found in the southwest corner of that botanically rich state.

This small shrub will reach a height of about one metre with a similar spread. The leaves are spoon-shaped, about 1.5 centimetres long with a strong aniseed aroma (hence the common name).

The delicate, four-petalled flowers are pink and present for most of the year with the heaviest blooming from late winter to spring. Some plants may sucker.

Our specimen was purchased in June 2014 and labelled as "Pink Passion". We don't know how this cultivar differs from the species probably by not very much.

Previously boronias have not featured in our garden. We felt that perhaps they were too delicate for our exposed situation. Also we had little or no success in propagation. However, *B. crenulata* has changed our opinion on both counts. This species seems very hardy and cutting propagation has proved to be rather successful. In less than 12 months we have recently potted on the second batch of struck cuttings giving a total of 13 plants rather than one. Perhaps now is the time to try other *Boronia sp* both in the garden and propagating bench.

B. crenulata was first named from collections made in the early 1800's from material collected at King Georges Sound, Western Australia.



Certificates and Insurance

The following documents are available to peruse if required - talk to a committee member:-

1. Public and Products Liability Certificate of Insurance together with the Policy and Schedule for 2015/2016.
2. Voluntary Workers Accident Certificate of Currency together with the Policy and Schedule for 2015/2016.

Joanna Moggridge
Office Administrator
Australian Plants Society NSW Limited

Become a member and save!

Did you know that there are a range of discounts available to members? Tell your friends and urge them to join our group.

Armidale & District members only

All Mole Station plants at the APS stall at the Mall Markets and our annual plant sale. At \$2.00 per plant discount, you can easily save your annual subscription each year. (25% discount)

All members of APS-NSW

Cool Natives, 16 Hitchcock Lane Armidale 2350 Ph. 6775 1139. (10% discount) Specialist in Frost hardy plants, Correas, New England Flora Online catalogue coolnatives.com.au Open by appointment. Selling at Farmers Market/Mall Market/Mail Order. Free delivery in Armidale.

Glenbrook Native Plant Reserve, Great Western Highway, Glenbrook 2773 Ph (02) 4739 8597 10% .

The Wildflower Place, 453 The Entrance Rd, Erina Heights 2260. Ph (02) 4365 5510. 5% discount - tell staff before purchase.

Wombat Gully Native Nursery, 1729 Coxs Creek Rd, Rylstone 2849 Ph (02) 6379 6202. 5% discount
 Mildura Native Nursery 10% discount on the purchase of any native plants or other products including the Watertube ordered online at www.nativenursery.com.au

Leearne Neal at Newcastle Wildflower Nursery, 260 Lake Rd, Glendale 2285 Ph (02) 6379 6202. 10% discount

Bonny Hills Garden Centre, 1055 Ocean Drive, Bonney Hills 2445 Ph (02) 6585 5764 10% discount on all plant purchases.

All GreenGold Nurseries (except landscape materials or discounted stock) see www.greengold.com.au for location details etc.

Florilegium: *The Garden Bookstore* 65 Derwent St, Glebe 2037 PO Box 644 Rozelle 2039. Ph (02) 9555 8589. 7 days.

FOR YOUR DIARY

May	19	Business meeting at 5.30 pm.
	19	Forum 7.30 pm; workshop on Garden Design and Frost Protection. Presentation: Frost Management through Garden Design (Neil Wilson)
	23	Local garden visits (Carole Fullalove, Neil Wilson, Verna Aslin) an email will be sent with details.
	31	Markets.
June	21	morning visit to Pat Laher at 10.30 am - Solstice lunch; Uralla Top Pub at 12 noon.
	28	Markets.
July	26	Markets.
August	1	Arboretum (10am-5pm); picnic lunch; mulch spreading and planting.
	4	Articles for next newsletter due.
	18	Business meeting 5.30 pm. Forum 7.30 pm; speaker Phil Rose on Evolution in Allocasuarina.
	22	Field trip to Single National Park.
	30	Markets. Wattle Day Lunch at Grand Hotel at 1 pm.

A full list of events can be found on our website at <http://www.aps-armidale.org.au/calendar1a.html>

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM

for Australian Plant Society (ABN 87 002 680 408)

MEMBERSHIP TYPE: (please tick appropriate box)	Annual Fee	Concession
Single	\$53	\$45
Joint (two adults at the same address)	\$61	\$53
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:

Please return form with payment to: **Membership Officer, APS Armidale Branch, PO Box 735, Armidale NSW 2350**

PAYMENT: \$. is enclosed by:

- Cash
- Cheque, payable to APS Armidale Branch
- Money Order, payable to APS Armidale Branch
- EFT is available, please email the membership officer if you are paying by this method

Name of Account: APS Armidale and District

BSB: 932000

Account No: 642450

Include your surname as a reference to allow payments to be allotted to you.

IF APPLICABLE:

- I do *NOT* wish my contact details to be made available to other members.

Signature:

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY NSW
2015 ANNUAL GET TOGETHER REGISTRATION FORM

Person 1

Surname:

First Name:

Person 2

Surname:

First Name:

Postal Address:

Email Address:

Home Telephone No:

Mobile Phone Number:

I/we will be attending the seminar at \$30
per head (Yes/No):

I/we will be attending the dinner at \$40
per head (Yes/No):

Person 1 meal requirements (e.g.
vegetarian, gluten-free):

Person 2 meal requirements (e.g.
vegetarian, gluten-free):

Total Cost:

Please indicate your method of payment
(Cheque or direct deposit):

Signature:

Date: