

Hakea fraseri



Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350

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

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April - May 2010

President:

Maria Hitchcock

6775 1139

Secretary:

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6779 1968

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President's Report

Hello members,

I'm your new President for 2010. This is my second time around in the chair. As a foundation member of the local group, I have held many committee positions over the last 30 plus years and am dedicated to ensuring that the group functions well and maintains your interest in Australian plants. It was wonderful to see so many of you at our March meeting and the UNE outing. I hope you enjoyed both events and will keep attending our functions.

Firstly I would like to congratulate and thank the past committee, in particular Barbara Nevin for taking on the role of President for the past three years. Under Barbara's leadership, the group continued to thrive and hold a strong position in our community. I would also like to thank John Nevin for his outstanding work as Secretary plus all the other roles he fulfilled (and continues to do so). John's enthusiasm for Australian plants is quite infectious and he continues to amaze us with new varieties he is trialling in his garden at Saumarez Ponds. The specimen table at the meetings would be quite empty without John's contribution each month. Thanks must also go to the rest of the committee who are continuing on in their positions for another year. We are indebted to you for giving up so much time and energy.

Each one of us has a different level of interest. Some of us are gardeners wanting to fill our personal environment with plants that we enjoy. Others are collectors seeking out those rare and unusual forms and will go to any length to find them. Many of us are keen on attracting a large range of birds and other fauna to our gardens. Then there are the non-gardeners who like to go out into the bush and have a bit of knowledge about the plants they see. All of us like to socialise with other like minded people and share our interests. Our group tries to cater for all of these levels by ensuring a range of outings and activities as well as making the meetings interesting and enjoyable. Sometimes it's hard to guess what you the members want so I am asking all of you for your ideas and suggestions. See the section in this newsletter.

At our last meeting it was resolved that we add a sentence to the membership form asking you for permission to give your contact details to other members. This is fairly standard practice with the Study Groups and throughout the Australian Plants Society to protect your privacy. I have requested that all committee members be given a current membership list with contact details so they can carry out their roles efficiently and effectively.

I am using our email facility to send out reminders and the odd communications. Thank you Ingrid for setting up this excellent facility. For those of you without email, I urge you to keep the newsletter handy and refer to it often. Each one of you is important to the group and I urge you to let us know if there is something we can improve to make your experience more enjoyable.

Maria Hitchcock

Thank you all contributors. The deadline for the next newsletter is Friday 28 May

Reports, articles, snippets, photos (jpeg format 200 -300 dpi & approx 8cm) **and ideas are all 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 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

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

Membership Matters March 2010.

Currently we have 56 memberships (i.e. Life; full joint; full single; concession joint; or concession single) on our files. Of these 9 have joined or rejoined since March of 2009. This date is significant as The Armidale and District Group is one of several groups in NSW which have adopted a common renewal date for all members. As our date is now 31 March each year, **membership subscriptions are now due for all members**, except for two whose Renewal Dates are 31 March 2011 or 31 March 2012. I will be contacting these members separately. As the NSW body of APS has a rule which states that new members are required to pay a full year's subscriptions on joining, I will soon be contacting the nine members who joined after 31 March 2009, to inform them of the amount needed to be paid to bring their renewal dates to 31 March 2011, and will be inviting them to comply with our common renewal date scheme. Obviously this amount will be less than a full year subs, with their next full year subscription becoming due on 31 March 2011. If anyone has any queries concerning membership please contact the Membership Officer.

Col Mulquiney,
Membership Officer,

0267726012. Or by email: cmul8752@bigpond.net.au

Outing to the University of New England campus gardens 21 March 2010

We had beautiful weather for our outing to the UNE campus to tour the Botany gardens and later the Ecosystem Management gardens. Eighteen people turned up, including some visitors from the National Parks Association.

Peter Clarke was kind enough to give us a guided tour through the Botany gardens. The gardens were initially established for teaching and research to reflect the ecology of plants, their traits, and their taxonomy and physiology. Most of the gardens were established by Warren Sheather. Noel Beadle and John Williams had established earlier plantings and advised on specific plants for the expanding gardens. The gardens today still reflect much of this diversity but with the maintenance of the UNE grounds contracted out the gardens are not really maintained any more.

In the Botany/Zoology carpark there are still some large examples of Noel Beadle's earlier plantings. These include *Acacia salicina* and a few *Banksia integrifolia* var. *campar*. There is also a volunteer *Grevillea robusta*, which though young is as tall as the Banksias. Noel Beadle originally planted a *Grevillea robusta* on the northern wall of the Botany building but this was removed a couple of years ago.

The garden on the western side of the Botany building is a dry garden. An original yellow box (*Eucalyptus meliadora*) is a dominant tree at the edge of this garden. The yellow box are

Outing to the UNE campus gardens (contd)

original to the university site but are gradually disappearing from campus as they age and are removed when deemed 'dangerous'. The other eucalypts here are *E. laevopinea* and further down the western mallee *E. dumosa*. The plants in the dry garden serve a teaching as well as aesthetic function. The most eye-catching are the specimens of *Xanthorrhoea glauca*. The *Allocasuarina littoralis* were planted to demonstrate dioecy (separate male and female individuals); the hakeas to demonstrate sclerophylly. Hakeas need fire to stimulate the opening of their follicles. Peter explained that hakeas which resprout after fire are often found in the matrix (main) vegetation, whereas those that are killed in fire are often found in peripheral areas such as rocky outcrops (e.g. *Hakea macrohyncha*).

The vegetation in the southern courtyard is reflective of a wetter environment than the dry garden. The sheltered area protects not only against drying but also Armidale's winter temperatures. In this planting many plants have been part of various research projects. Trees include a large *Brachychiton discolor*, and smaller *B. rupestris* further in, *Agathis* and *Banksia integrifolia*. Understorey plantings include *Eucryphia linksii* (from Springbrook) and *Correa laurenciana* var. *glandulifera*, *Astrolasia* sp. and *Dodonaea megazyga*. The latter three are all from the border between sclerophyll forests and rainforests in the Washpool NP/Gibraltar Range NP boundary. All these have been regarded as uncommon but Peter explained that after the 2002 fires their numbers increased markedly. The plants themselves have about a 15-year lifespan in the wild; the seeds are long dormant and need smoke and heat for germination. *Bulbine*, *Dianella* and the coastal swamp lily *Crinum asiaticum* subsp. *Pedunculatum* are herbaceous elements in the understorey.

The inner courtyard was planted to represent a rainforest habitat. The soil was originally heated but this is no longer the case. Plantings include: *Podocarpus elatus*, *Syzygium australe* (affected but not killed by the frost), Sandpaper Fig (*Ficus coronata*) and *Pittosporum* ((NZ), and Gondwanan relics such as *Nothofagus moorei* and *N. fusca* (NZ, deciduous). Understorey plants were ferns, and in the weep-zone of the pond *Elatostema*.

The eastern bed between the Botany building and the first Year Biosciences had originally been planned as an arid zone planting. A Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) and a Yapunya (*Eucalyptus ochrophloia*) are all that remain of the original plantings. With the changed microclimate, there are now some callistemons and a selection of *Bertya* (Euphorbiaceae) – another research project; the bertyas exhibit a range in leaf shape and form that mimic other genera.

The northern beds are relatively extensive. Several eucalyptus, such as *Eucalyptus michaeliana*, *E. conica*, *E. haemostoma*, form the main canopy. The understorey comprises shrubs, such as a *Prostanthera* collection, *Crowea*, *Phebalium*, *Olearia*, *Cassinia*, *Westringia*, *Homoranthus* and *Correa*. Again many are research plants, with several new species amongst these.

After the Botany gardens, the group walked up to Ecosystem Management. Along the way we passed beautiful specimens of pruned and hedged correas (*C. decumbens* hybrid Karwarra). This hedging is easy to do with most small-leaved correas (Maria).

At Eco. Man. Glenn Wilson showed us a central courtyard dominated by myrtaceous plants. Trees included *Eucalyptus michaeliana*, *E. sideroxylon*; tall shrubs included callistemons, *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *M. decussata* and *Correa* 'Marion's Marvell'. An edging of tall *Lomandra* was very effective on the lower end. This garden can be viewed from different levels, the top level being at upper canopy height.

Walking back to the carpark we passed a splendid 'hedge' planting of *Banksia integrifolia* and a tall line of sheoaks *Allocasuarina* – very structural and beautifully effective.

Apart from the rainforest courtyard, all these gardens are not watered, are essentially self-mulching and sustainable. They serve to show the variety and versatility of native plants.

Everyone was most appreciative of Peter Clarke taking the time to guide us through the Botany gardens and their history and for Glenn showing us the Ecosystem Management gardens. Thanks to Ian Telford for providing some of the specific names.

A good number of the group then met for a great lunch at the Grand Hotel. Thanks to Ray South and Maria Hitchcock for arranging the outing.

Report by Liisa Atherton

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.

A TRIP TO THE GRAMPIANS 2009

Our plans to take our small van to the Grampians in time for the start of the wildflower season, and the annual flower shows at Halls Gap and Pomonal, were not interrupted by the severe dust storm that spread across NSW prior to the day we had intended to leave. Legacy of the dust was seen at the Burrendong Botanic Garden and Arboretum, out of Wellington, with most flowers covered with a red coating of dust. The strong winds associated with the dust storm helped remove the cherry blossoms by the last day of the Cherry Blossom Festival at the Japanese Memorial Gardens at Cowra, but there were still large crowds, some we met had travelled long distances specifically for the event.

Travelling via Finley in NSW we then went south to Bendigo, where we came across the Goldfields Regeneration Nursery set up by Marilyn Sprague, and a leisurely stroll around the nursery provided flowering specimens of some plants we had not seen previously, after which several purchases were made which needed to be kept moist in a plastic bag for the remainder of our trip. In Ballarat the Botanic Gardens were in full bloom – with the Conservatory home to a dazzling display.

Then on to Halls Gap, where we had booked a place in a caravan park a bit out of town. Our first port of call was the annual Grampians Wildflower Show in Halls Gap with the displays from specific places in the Grampians had been set up in the Centenary Hall and where bookings on a guided tours on the following day were to be made to spots where local orchids could be found. At Pomonal the

annual Native Flower show put on by members of the Pomonal APS was in full swing, with many magnificent named blooms from members on display. Plants from local nurseries were also for sale, and additions were again made to our plastic bag collection. The guided orchid tours on the Saturday (mainly near Pomonal and Stawell) were very well organised and our knowledgeable guide (Ken) very helpful in finding and naming the orchids which were found.

Sunday found us travelling through Roses Gap Road and River Road in the Grampians in search of further flowers. *Grevillea alpina*, *G. aquifolium*, with pink and white heath, and many ground orchids near Lake Wartook were found. Monday, on our way north, saw us early just outside Stawell, revisiting a large unfenced open space on the side of the road next to a Council gravel dump, re-looking at the multitudes of ground orchids and hoping that the emerging sun would help the many sun orchids to open (it did



Green comb orchid (*Caladenia tentaculata*) (near Stawell)



Caladenia sp. In Kata Campground - Little Desert National Park



Verticordia chrysantha (Burrendong Arboretum)



Caladenia sp. (near Pomonal)



Scarlet form of *Prostanthera aspalathoides* and *Hibbertia* sp. (Little Desert National Park).

Trip to the Grampians (contd)

not). We came across an unusual prostrate hop bush, and some nonflowering *Pelargonium rodneyanum*, a plant which is grown successfully in Armidale.

Further orchids were found growing in the Little Desert National Park just out of Dimboola along with prostanthera and hibbertia species in the sandy soils of the gutter on the sides of the main sealed road north to Nhill, next to recently burnt out sections. More plants were added to our collection at the Dimboola Native Nursery. Most collected plants are now growing happily in our garden or in pots in Armidale. Not sure though how they will survive winter.

text & photos: Col Mulquiney

You may wish to receive your newsletters by email, a cost effective option for our Society. The bonus for members is that the photos in the newsletter are in colour. In general the size of the newsletter is 1mb or less.

If you would prefer newsletters by email please contact the editor at pamrooney@bigpond.com

Marcia's Powdery Mildew Remedy

Mix together and spray on affected plants. You may need to repeat at intervals.

1 Litre Milk

1 Litre Water

2 tablespoons Bicarbonate of Soda



Acacia subulata from Yallaroo

FROM YALLAROO:

Another Insect

On a recent stroll around the garden we came across what we thought was a zoological discovery: a two-headed caterpillar. On closer inspection the caterpillar was found to have one chewing head and one "pseudo-head". The chewing head is at the top of the image. The "pseudo-head" is probably to confuse predators and curious gardeners as it comes complete with eye spots. When disturbed the caterpillar raises both ends and this is when the eye spots are revealed.



Neola semiaurata

The caterpillar was identified as *Neola semiaurata* and is known as the Wattle Moth. As the common name implies Acacias are the main food source. The larvae grows to about six centimetres long and is covered with short hairs. The hairs may cause skin irritation if touched. The adult moth is not as eye-catching as the larvae. The fore-wings are speckled, dark grey with pale orange hind-wings. The caterpillar is usually solitary and is a "minimum-muncher" that causes little damage to the food plant so no control is necessary. They are widespread but not exactly common. We have only observed three caterpillars in 15 years. They were feeding on *Acacia baileyana Purpurea*, *Acacia filicifolia* and *Acacia spectabilis*.

We find that Wattle Moth caterpillars and other insects that visit the garden add interest to our horticultural activities.

A Pair of Wattles

Not only do we grow wattles for their floral extravaganzas, usually in spring, but also for their foliage and growth habit. Two of our wattles are examples of both flowers, foliage and growth habit.

Acacia subulata, the Awn Wattle, is a tall, upright shrub that if left unpruned will reach a straggly height of four metres. Pruning will keep plants to a more attractive height of two metres. The phyllodes are long, narrow and light green. Flower heads are globular and bright yellow. We grow the Awn Wattle mainly for its flowers. *Acacia subulata* flowers

FROM YALLAROO: contd.

for many months. Spring is the time when plants have a blooming rest and allow other species to produce the

Acacia cultriformis



season's floral spectacular. For the rest of the year the Awn Wattle brings that spring feeling to the garden. *Acacia subulata* grows in the sandstone country around Warialda.

We have had a long association with *Acacia cultriformis*. The species grew abundantly around our house when we lived in the Warrumbungle National Park. *Acacia cultriformis* flowers profusely in spring with bright yellow flowers. This is a bonus because we grow *Acacia cultriformis* mainly for its foliage and growth habit.

Acacia cultriformis is a rather confused wattle. One form grows into a tall, upright shrub, another develops into a medium, rounded shrub whilst a third is a medium shrub with pendulous branches. All have a common



Vittadinia

characteristic. The phyllodes are triangular and bluish-green. This attractive feature contrasts with other foliage in the garden.

Another confusing characteristic is the flower heads. In some forms the flowers are carried in globular clusters whilst in

others they are squat and short. Not quite globular or rod-shaped. The tall form comes from the Warrumbungle area. The mounded form was planted on the sides of a road cutting, north of Tamworth. The pendulous form, our favourite, is available from State Forest Nurseries. In all its forms *Acacia cultriformis* is an attractive plant.

A Thirty Year Gestation Period

At last after 30 years after the first volume, of the Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation, was issued the final volume has been published. The authors, Rodger Elliot, David Jones and Trevor Blake are to be congratulated not only on their knowledge but also on their persistence in finishing this magnificent native plant reference. Volume 9 covers genera from Sp to Z. The volume describes 236 genera and over 1870 species.

There is lots to interest the native plant enthusiast. Until we purchased Volume 9 we did not know that there are 250 Stylidium species and 200 species of Wahlenbergia.

The volume covers many well known genera including Thryptomene, Westringia, Xanthorrhoea and Zieria.

Vittadinia is also covered in this latest publication. This is not a well known genus but we have taken an interest in this member of the Daisy family. Individually they are small, rather insignificant plants but en masse they form large, dense carpets covered in blue flowers followed by fluffy seed heads. At Yallaroo they cover large areas and compete successfully with our weeds.

No doubt further delving into Volume 9 will reveal more horticultural treasures.

Warren & Gloria Sheather

FURTHER WILDLIFE EXPERIENCES IN MY GARDEN

I have, hanging from my guttering just outside the lounge room window and in view from my kitchen window, a terracotta saucer that I keep filled with water. This is visited several times a day by many varieties of birds, large and small, but mostly the smaller ones for drinking and bathing purposes. Some of these varieties are double-barred finch, silvereye, eastern spinebill, superb fairy wren, grey fantail, white-throated treecreeper, thornbills, weebill, white eared honeyeater, yellow faced honeyeater, scrub wren and others. One day I had taken the saucer down to clean it and had not put it back straight away. When I looked out the kitchen window a little time later, having heard the usual cacophony of sound that the small birds make as they all arrive to drink and bathe, I noticed a group of thornbills flying to where the saucer usually hangs and then flying round and round obviously looking for that saucer and its supply of water. I was quite intrigued to think that these little birds were so accustomed to having the saucer in that spot, that they would miss it if it was not there. Of course, as soon as I could, I returned the saucer to its rightful spot.

Barbara Colledge

Great Eastern Ranges Initiative: Tom Barrett

Tom Barrett, Spatial Analyst (Landscape Ecologist) at the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, was the guest speaker for our March meeting; Tom's background is in Botany and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

The Great Eastern Ranges Initiative is a proposal to link native vegetation/habitats from Victoria to Queensland along the Great Dividing Range and west of the Great Escarpment. The proposal looks at a whole landscape perspective, seeking potential links between forested areas and partly cleared or 'stepping stone' areas to increase the resilience, extent and connectivity of native ecosystems. The proposal seeks to create partnerships and co-ordinate efforts across boundaries, for example, the Hunter Partnership that takes in mining, the grape industry, horse studs and conservation groups.

The resilience of an ecosystem is the same as the resilience of populations within that system. In this project the focus is on animal populations, including birds. For any of these populations, 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts'. It is not just a question of habitat type or quality; it is the interaction between animals and the environment, especially habitat type and the quality and quantity of their

configuration. Native animals need a habitat that provides shelter against the elements and predators, provides food, and allows success in rearing young. A connected landscape is one with suitable habitat and connectivity between habitats to support sub-populations and allow these sub-populations to connect with other areas for migration and other populations for breeding.

The present mapping system for habitat looks at tree density using a 'greenness' scale. Three vegetation groups are categorised: moist forest, dry forest and woodland/grassland.

Areas of high quality vegetation are often disconnected and the intervening vegetation can be of variable quality. Some areas may have 'stepping stones' or vegetation patches with the potential to link high quality areas. Studies have shown that for many species a 1.5 km distance between major vegetation areas and 100m distance between stepping stones can effectively limit species movements. The least cost paths linking vegetation areas look at corridors through the least severely disturbed areas between high quality areas, using conserved stepping stone habitats and revegetation.

The GIS mapping system is limited by what it doesn't tell about the vegetation -- species composition, growth stage, understorey conditions (new mapping can pick this up), habitat values for non-mammals/birds, such as reptiles, property scale values and specific needs of threatened species.

The ultimate aim is the protection of areas with good conditions and the revegetation of corridors incorporating 'stepping stones' with partnerships between government, private enterprise, landowners and the community. With a suitably conserved and linked system of habitats, native species can become more resilient.

Report by **Liisa Atherton**

Change of Day for Working Bee:

In future Arboretum Working Bees will be held at 1 pm on the first Tuesday of the month except where otherwise notified and not in November, December and January. Contact Pat to confirm date. If you would like to help but Tuesday does not suit you please let Pat know on 0427 327 719.

A Suburban Landscape in Canberra

My daughter relocated to Canberra recently and is renting a house in the Franklin area. The house is brand new and surrounded by thousands of McMansions in various stages of construction. I visited her at the beginning of March and took the opportunity to examine some of the gardens and what passes for suburban landscaping these days. A few trends emerged.

There are no fences and front gardens appear to merge into the verge especially on that side of the street where there is no footpath. The houses are so big that front gardens are usually mere tokens of vegetation designed in a formal style to enhance the architecture.

This means squares and oblongs and not a curve in sight. Where the occupants are too busy to tend their gardens they have opted for artificial lawns or a total pebble cover.

Plants are usually arranged in formal rows of the same variety. They can vary from small shrubs to large hedging species. Every garden was mulched heavily with some form of woodchip or tanbark and edges were important as a structural feature of the garden.

Even the trees on the verges were treated in a formal way with edges and mulch, either woodchip or pebbles. Edges were mostly made with bricks but I did see one case of plastic edging being used to form a circle around the base of the tree.

If all this is fairly depressing, it was encouraging to see a number of native plants being used in these formal gardens. *Myoporum parvifolium* (broad leaf form) and low growing grevilleas were used as blanketing groundcovers in several gardens. Lomandras were everywhere, adding that strappy leaf contrast to small leaved shrubs. (Urban landscape Canberra 1 & 2)



Urban landscape Canberra 2

It was gratifying to see correas used extensively. *Correa* 'Dusky Bells' was popular as well as *Correa* 'Western Pink Star'. A wonderful low hedge of scaevola caught my attention as well as a row of what looked like a form of *Crowea saligna*. I hope they make it through the Canberra winter.

In all this formality it was refreshing to see an attempt at creating a natural native landscape on a tiny scale. Despite the restricted size of their front patch, this gardener had created a mounded garden complete with a dry creek bed running through the middle and the whole thing full of natural curves. Plants were carefully selected to enhance the mini landscape rather than dominate it. The use of a dark woodchip mulch contrasted with the lighter coloured pebbles and sandstone rocks. (Urban landscape Canberra 3) It will be interesting to watch the progress of this garden. Hopefully the owners won't move for a few years.

Maria Hitchcock



Urban landscape Canberra 1



Urban landscape Canberra 3

FOR YOUR DIARY, COMING EVENTS: April - June 2010

April

- Tuesday 6, 1.00pm** Arboretum Working Bee, contact Pat Laher
- Tuesday 13; 5.30pm Business Meeting, Maria Hitchcock's place. All Welcome
- Tuesday 20, 7.30pm** General Meeting. Venue: "Woodland Centre", Mann Street, Armidale. **Speaker: Maria Hitchcock: "Birdscaping your Garden"**
- Sunday 18** Markets in the mall and plant sale. Contact Pat Laher

May

- Tuesday 4, 1.00pm** Arboretum Working Bee, contact Pat Laher
- Tuesday 11; 5.30pm Business Meeting, Maria Hitchcock's place. All Welcome
- Tuesday 18, 7.30pm** General Meeting. Venue: "Woodland Centre", Mann Street, Armidale. **Speaker: Pam Rooney: "Renovating an Urban Garden"**
- Sunday 23; 1pm** **Working Bee: Shed Cleanup. Meet at Visitor Information Centre, Dumeresq St.**
- Sunday 30** Markets in the mall and plant sale. Contact Pat Laher

June

- Tuesday 1, 1.00pm** Arboretum Working Bee, contact Pat Laher
- Tuesday 8 5.30pm Business Meeting, Maria Hitchcock's place. All Welcome
- Sunday 20, 11am** **Solstice Function, Venue Nevin's Place. Garden tour 11am, lunch 12-12.30.** Contact Barbara Nevin re food to bring. BYO drinks.
- Sunday 18** Markets in the mall and plant sale. Contact Pat Laher

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

I give permission for my contact details to be made available to members. Signature.....

Committee for 2010

President: Maria Hitchcock

Vice Presidents: Barbara Nevin & Ray South

Secretary: Liisa Atherton

Assistant Secretary: John Nevin

Treasurer: Phil Rose

Membership Officer: Col Mulquiney

Auditor: David Laird and Peter Brown

Publicity Officer: Ingrid Kalf

Arboretum Coordinator: Pat Laher

Markets in the Mall: Pat Laher

Outings Coordinator: Pat Laher

Newsletter Editor: Pam Rooney

Hospitality: Maria Hitchcock and Ray South

Supper Coordinator: a rotating job.

Company Delegate: whoever is available and in Sydney when the meetings are held.

Monthly Plant List Collator: Suzanne Robertson

OH&S and Environmental Officer: Peter Metcalfe

Northern Coordinator: Jean Mott

Webmaster: Ingrid Kalf



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