



# APS EAST HILLS GROUP NEWSLETTER

## December 2021

### NEXT EHG MEETING:

**Meeting IN PERSON,  
Wednesday 1st December at noon for AGM  
12:30 pm for our Christmas Party  
To be held at  
The Castle, Oatley Park**

Hoping to see you all there, safe & well.

**VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME**

Welcome to the December 2021 edition of the APS East Hills Group Newsletter.

This month's newsletter is mainly looking forward to Christmas & the new projects that have come out of Lockdown. We are looking at a major makeover for next year in an effort to attract new members and expand our horizons. There will be a special edition in late January with more information. Watch this space!

enjoy  
Dorothy Luther, Editor

In the spirit of reconciliation, the APS East Hills group acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

<http://austplants.com.au/East-Hills>



## A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members,

We are finally coming to the end of 2021 with the year's challenges and the many changes to our lives. A big thank you to Liz Cameron & Dorothy Luther for their contribution to us having a vibrant group with the challenges of Covid -19.

After months of discussion, the Committee have finally decided upon a new name, pending discussion at the AGM. "HARBOUR GEORGES RIVER GROUP of APS NSW" (formerly East Hills Group).

The thought process was that we cover from the harbour to the ocean and the Georges River. At the committee meeting we were grateful for Graham Walters' support, as a 50 plus years member, for the name change.

In memory of Graham's wife Margaret, who died recently, it was agreed that a native tree or shrub (to value of \$50) be planted at Sylvan Grove if Canterbury Bankstown Council gave approval. The planting could be incorporated in a Group gathering at Sylvan Grove. Graham Fry will contact Jim Mackay about the protocols.

Thank you all for your support to myself and the committee throughout the year. It is greatly appreciated. Thank you to all those members who have contributed to the newsletter over the year. We have received reports of how important it has been when we were unable to physically meet, and how interesting. So keep up the good work and keep on sending those thoughts

Looking forward to seeing you all next Wednesday at our AGM & Christmas Party.

Stay safe and look after your well-being. Enjoy your gardens.

Warmest regards to all,

Marie O'Connor.

President, East Hills Group



1 Baby Orange corymbia ficifolia



2 Pink gum

## NEXT MEETING

### December 1<sup>st</sup> – Christmas Party

This is our Christmas get together and the first in a long time when we can meet face to face. We will have a picnic gathering at Oatley Park. We'll meet at noon for our AGM, followed by a BYO lunch in The Castle and then explore the local bush, weather permitting.

### Annual General Meeting

To be held at 12 noon, before lunch. Vicki Bolling (Oatley Flora and Fauna member and sometime visitor to EHG meetings) will chair the elections. Tentative list of nominations for committee positions is:

Elected Positions: President: Marie O'Connor; Vice-Presidents: Graham Fry, Dorothy Luther; Secretary: Liz Cameron; Treasurer: Tony Porritt

Appointed positions: Board Delegate: Dorothy Luther; Newsletter Editor: Dorothy Luther; Propagation Officer: Graham Fry; Speaker Co-ordinator: Graham Walters; Hospitality: Liz Cameron; Committee Member: Karen Fong; Plant Table Recorders: ???

Dave and Jan have three small plants (purchased from Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Garden) for a plant raffle at the Christmas EHG meeting. Lloyd Hedges has also offered to bring a plant to raffle.

**Please bring coins for the raffle tickets, since change can be a problem these days.**

### Bush Walk

If the weather is fine, we'll probably walk the Headland Track:

<https://www.oatleyfloraf fauna.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Headland-Nature-Walk-Oatley-Park.pdf>

for how to get there & details of the track.



3 The castle tawny family at 780 today (24/11)

Photo from Ray Alford of Oasis Oatley,

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/377890252563420>

## NOVEMBER PRESENTATION – MEMBERS DAY

### Dorothy Luther – Bird Survey Data from Wollie Creek.

This was a summary of an analysis by three statistics students at Macquarie University, of two sets of bird survey data collected in Wollie Creek valley. The surveys were begun by Neil Rankin in the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and re-started this century over a larger area and by a number of observers. The students looked for seasonality in the occurrence of species, and changes over time in the species composition.

While there was insufficient data to do all the analyses planned, the students found the exercise very interesting, as it was the first time they had worked with real live messy data instead of controlled samples. Findings included:

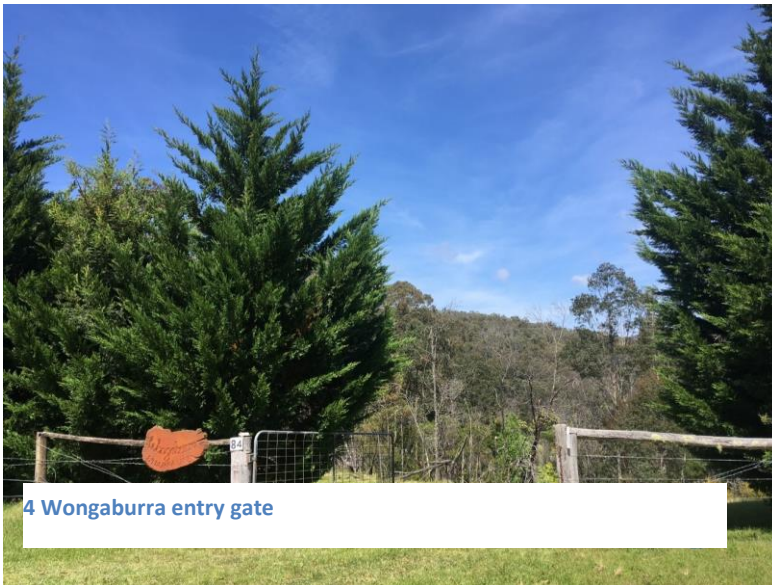
- There aren't more birds in spring, as had been claimed. The peak population was in September in 20<sup>th</sup> Century, but has now shifted back to August.

- Bird species don't always follow the seasonal patterns expected. Some have quite sporadic patterns of appearance and some supposedly seasonal species, such as silvereyes, are present all the time.
- Channel-billed cuckoos are not coming earlier or staying longer, as has been suspected, but koels are.
- Good news? Indications are that the total number of birds is increasing, although not a statistically significant result.
- Average abundance per species per survey has increased slightly over time.

## Jan Douglas and David Crawford - A short visit to Wongaburra

Story & photos by Jan Douglas

David Crawford and Jan Douglas gave a brief presentation about plants and gardening at Wongaburra, their bush block just west of Moruya on the mid-south coast of NSW. Of about ninety acres, most is bush, adjoining Deua National Park. The cleared area, where the house is and gardening happens, is only about five acres.



4 Wongaburra entry gate

*herbertiana*).

The presentation began with a look at some of the plants in the bush part of the block, including trees (e.g. *Angophora costata*, *A. floribunda*, *Acacia mearnsii*) and some of the smaller flowering plants (e.g. *Schelhammera undulata*, *Polymeria calycina*, *Passiflora*



5 *Schelhammera undulata*



6 Foliage of *Angophora floribunda* and *Acacia mearnsii* against the sky

The second part of the presentation included photos of some of the garden plants at Wongaburra and a discussion of the differences between gardening on a narrow south-facing block in Sydney and gardening

at Wongaburra. The Sydney garden has grey sand on and between sandstone rocks and little sun, while Wongaburra has sun, space and real soil - as well as hungry animals and frost. The sun and soil have given the opportunity to grow many plants that wouldn't thrive in the Sydney garden, giving a lot of colour and food for insects and birds (e.g. *Eriostemon australasius*, *Banksia petiolaris*, *Grevillea* 'Knockout'). The need to protect many plants (especially when young) from hungry birds, possums and wallabies was also mentioned.

Questions following the presentation covered a variety of topics, including reptiles, wombats, and bushfires.



8 *Philotheca myoporoides* and garden shed



7 *Banksia petiolaris*



9 Slope garden - general photo

## Marie O'Connor – Successful Propagation Experiments.



10 Phaius Swamp Orchids

Marie illustrated a range of plants she had been able to propagate, mostly from cuttings. Many of them were gifted to her or garnered from the plant table at previous meetings so have connections with many members of our group. She has paid it forward by giving the propagated plants to other members. A favoured technique is to stand the plant pot in a shallow tray of water so it is always moist.

Plants shown were:

Phaius Swamp Orchids from flower cutting from Kyrill Taylor,

*Rhododendron lochiaie*,

Elkhorn,

the self-seeded *Banksia serrata* (sadly, only 1 cutting survived),

*Lomatia silaifolia* and

*Cordyline stricta* (Slender Palm Lily).

## Liz Cameron – Random Pollination Facts and the Wild Pollinator Count

Pollination by insects is particularly important for Australian native trees and shrubs. For example, native bees pollinate many members of the plant family Myrtaceae, which includes eucalypts, angophoras and tea trees. Pollination by insects is also vital for crop production - one third of the human food supply is crops that are dependent on pollination by bees.

There's still much to learn about **what pollinates our native flora** and close observation is vital. Australian Plants Society members can contribute to this research. In the APS NSW e-newsletter for November 2021, attention was drawn to the Wild Pollinator Count being held from 14-21 November. The count is a citizen science event organised by two volunteers and this is the seventh year of Autumn and Spring counts.

<https://wildpollinatorcount.com>

As the organisers say, you don't need to be an insect expert, you don't need fancy gear and you may be surprised by what you see! Although the official count period will probably be over by the time you read this, it is still well worthwhile to do your own pollinator observations, following the advice on the website:

- Choose any day that is **sunny, warm and calm**. These weather conditions are important, as many insects don't like flying when it's cold, raining or very windy. If there is a shower of rain, wait at least an hour and for the sun to come out before doing your observation. Some pollinators don't fly in strong winds, so make sure it is calm or only lightly breezy when you perform your observation.
- Find a **flowering plant or tree** in your garden, or in a local park. You need to tell us what the plant is, so make sure you know the common or scientific name. **Choose a single large flower, or a group of smaller flowers within your visible range** ([see Counting FAQ](#)).
- Watch the flowers **continuously for 10 minutes**. Record any insect that visits the flowers and moves around on the stamens or pistil (the flower's reproductive parts). Don't record anything that just flies past without touching the flower. If you can, try not to count the same individual insect twice.



Figure 11 Peacock carpenter bee on eriostemon, Ku Ring Gai Chase NP, Photo by Amparo Llanos

- Enter your **observations** on the [Submit Observations](#) page. You can record multiple separate observations – try watching different flowers at different times of the day. If you do multiple observations, make sure to enter each as a separate submission.
- Please make sure to enter **exact numbers** in each box on the submission form – entering estimates like ‘more than 10’ will not be useful for the data set. If you didn’t see any pollinators at all, you can still submit your observations as ‘0’ – these observations are just as helpful!
- We encourage you to try **multiple counts in different locations, or on different flowers**. Some flowers are more attractive to pollinators than others, so you might see some interesting patterns!

The list of pollinators on the tally sheet includes: honey bees, blue-banded bees, other bees, European wasps, other wasps, ladybird beetles, other beetles, butterflies and moths, hoverflies, other flies. You may be able to identify some insects to species; a photo can often aid identification.

**Blue banded bees** and other Australian carpenter bees have a special type of pollination called ['buzz pollination'](#). Some flowers hide their pollen inside tiny capsules; a blue banded bee can grasp these flowers and shiver her flight muscles, causing the pollen to shoot out of the capsule. She can then collect the pollen for her nest and

carry it from flower to flower, pollinating the flowers. Quite a few native Australian flowers require buzz pollination. Examples include species of *Hibbertia* and *Senna*.

**Native stingless bees** pollinate plants in the cabbage family Brassicaceae. **Hoverflies** pollinate many flowers and their larvae prey on aphids, so they are a real bonus in the garden. **Beetles** were among the first insects to visit flowers and they remain essential pollinators today, particularly of ancient species such as magnolias.

Published in the APS NSW e-newsletter for November was Jill McLelland’s photo of beetles on a flannel flower, *Actinotus helianthi*. I recognised them immediately as Australian Carpet Beetles, *Anthrenocerus australis* because I have found them also on flannel flowers in our garden. The adult beetles feed on the pollen and nectar of flowering plants and live mostly outdoors but the larvae eat furniture, clothing, blankets, furs, and carpets made of natural fibres, particularly wool. The larvae are also a major pest in museums as they attack dried animal skins. Before goods made of animal skins, fur and wool were introduced to Australia, the carpet beetle larvae would have fed on spider webs, dried animal skins or other dried protein material. Fortunately, *A. helianthi* flowers are



pollinated by a range of insects including flies, wasps, beetles and possibly moths, so I have no compunction in squashing any carpet beetles I see on our flannel flowers.

I confess to cutting and pasting most of the above information from sources on the internet. There is much to learn about pollinators of native plants from the internet, but it is even more rewarding to make your own discoveries from observing the flowers in your garden.

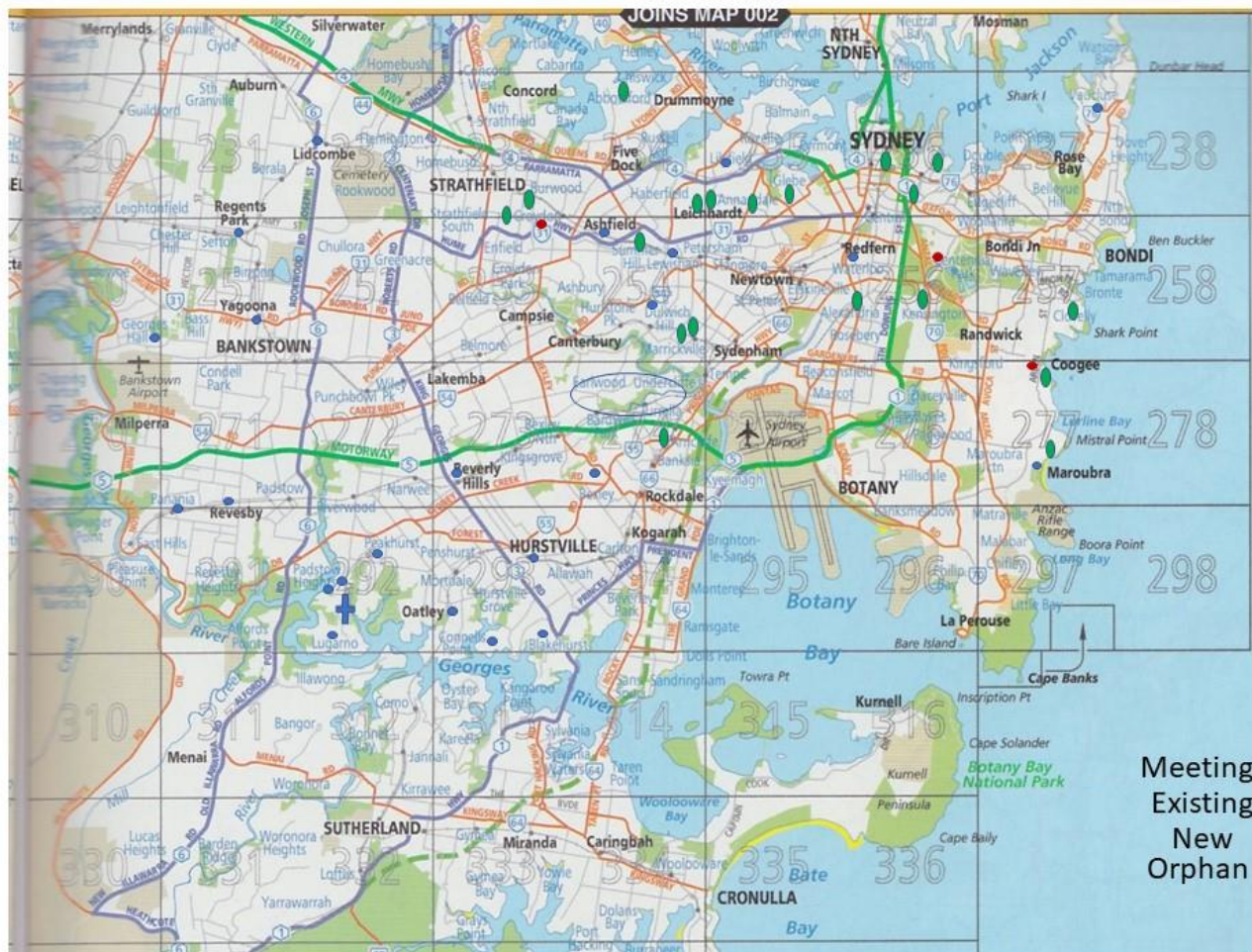
### Graham Fry – Deleterious Effects of Raising the Warragamba Dam Wall.

Submissions on the EIS for this project close on 29<sup>th</sup> November and Graham encouraged members to make a submission. The habitat of threatened plants and animals, including the Regent Honeyeater, could be inundated. A number of organisations have drawn attention to major flaws in the EIS.

## GROUP NEWS

### Reinventing Ourselves

‘Our Patch’ – the area of inner Sydney where our members live, is quite large, extending east and north from Georges River to the harbour and the coast.



12 Where EHG Members Live (207 UBD Sydney Street Directory, modified)



APS membership has grown during the Covid restrictions and the APS (NSW) Board wants to work with district groups to make these new members feel welcome and included. One action could be to re-name our Group to better reflect the distribution of our members.

Dorothy has mapped the suburbs in inner Sydney where APS (NSW) members who are not affiliated with a particular group live – the ‘orphans’ of our Society. Membership Officer Merle Thompson has issued an invitation to these members to consider joining East Hills Group. A group that catered for inner Sydney members – the City-St George Group – no longer exists, and while the historic basis for the name East Hills is recognised, it no longer reflects the catchment of current members. Members are spread through a number of council areas including Canterbury Bankstown, Georges River, Inner West & Randwick LGAs.

Those present at the committee meeting discussed new names for the Group and endorsed the name Harbour Georges River (formerly East Hills) Group. Graham Walters, a member of East Hills Group for about 50 years, agreed with this decision. It was agreed to circulate the proposed name change to all members of East Hills Group.

## Bushwalking in the Eastern Suburbs?

Yes you can. Our man in Maroubra, Boyd Webster, shares some of his favourite places.

I will bring some maps etc to our picnic lunch next month but as a summary:

Nature walks in the Randwick municipality are either those following the coast or in local parks and reserves.

### Coastal walks:



Figure 13 photo by Waverley Council

The well-known **Bondi to Bronte beach coastal walkway** in the Waverley LGA continues in Randwick on the coast side of the Waverley cemetery to reach Clovelly Beach inlet and car park. From there a steep path circles Gordon Bay and onto the grassy reserve north of Coogee Beach. The sea views on the Coogee to Maroubra walkway are interrupted by a suburban street diversion to avoid the rocky section of Lurline Bay where there is no path. Re-joining the coast on the reserve above Mahon Pool, you can then walk on parkland and beach right down to the South

Maroubra surf club.

From **South Maroubra to Malabar** there are two paths; the shorter one over the neck of the headland on the city side of the rifle range to Pioneer Park and then Malabar beach. The alternative 3.5 km **Headland walk** follows the coast, **is much more scenic and has a greater variety of heathland plants**. The Headland track is closed by security guards if the rifle range is in action at weekends, and a mid-section is currently partially closed for walkway improvements.

Four golf courses then rim the coastline from Malabar to Cape Banks at the north entrance to Botany Bay. Randwick council has plans to establish safe pathways through this section.

There is a designated track along the beaches and coast from **La Perouse to Cape Banks** that skirts a few holes of the NSW Golf club in the last section.



14 *Banksia ericifolia*, common species in Banksia Scrub. Wikipedia

On the **Botany Bay foreshore**, you can walk on reserves from La Perouse to Yarra Bay before encountering the Matraville Cemetery and Port Botany container wharves.

Also in this area is a short walkway up from the road to the NSW Golf clubhouse through bush to Jennifer Street in Little Bay.

### Reserve Areas.

**Randwick Environmental Park** has been established by Randwick Council in South Coogee at the eastern end of land previously owned by the Army. While there are picnic areas, the walkway around the park is devoted to displaying one of the few remaining areas of **Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub**. This is a threatened environmental community of the Sydney Basin - see link

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/nsw-threatened-species-scientific-committee/determinations/final-determinations/2000-2003/eastern-suburbs-banksia-scrub-sydney-basin-bioregion-endangered-ecological-community-listing>

In contrast, in the **Fred Hollows Reserve** near Randwick shops, the walkway is down a steep gully and has forest flora, as used to exist around the streams that flowed to the eastern suburbs beaches like Coogee.

### Bush care

Randwick Council encourages Bush care groups and at least 12 are active in the areas noted above or in smaller reserves and parks.

### From APS South East Newsletter – iNat

A great way of documenting the plants we see on our bush visits, using iNat.

A day in the bush with a group of plant lovers can leave you reeling with information and inspiration. We were fortunate to experience this during our last meeting as we explored the Deua Valley. Many of our members like to take photographs of the plants and wildlife that we see and upload it to iNat <https://www.inaturalist.org/>

Every observation can contribute to biodiversity science, from the rarest butterfly to the most common backyard weed. We share your findings with scientific data repositories like the Global Biodiversity Information Facility to help scientists find and use your data. All you have to do is observe.

## THE PLANT TABLE

### Virtual Plant Table:

Members talked about the plants in their gardens and neighbourhoods as Dorothy shared their photos on her screen. While a virtual plant table cannot convey the sensory stimuli of a plant's touch and smell ... and can't provide cuttings for people with green fingers like Marie to take home and propagate! it has the advantage of showing the plants *in situ*, and everyone being able to view them simultaneously.

The list for the November meeting:

Names in **bold** are described further in the following notes.

<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> "Captain Cook"	
<b><i>Epacris longiflora</i></b> (white flower)	
<b><i>Pelargonium australe</i></b>	
<i>Brachycome Fresco</i> Purple flowers	
<i>Dampiera diversifolia</i>	
<i>Darwinia taxifolia</i>	
<i>Grevillea Knockout</i>	
<b><i>Pultenaea villosa</i></b>	hairy bush-pea
<i>Verdicordia</i>	
<i>Rhododendron lochiaie</i>	
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	Tree Waratah
<i>Graptophyllum</i> Holly Hedge	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Pink Blueberry Ash
<i>Davidsonia jerseyana</i>	<i>Davidson's Plum</i>

### *Pelargonium australe*



My previously straggly plant growing in the very sandy soil of the verge outside my front fence has "taken off" this year. The flowers are white from the distance, but close up have a purple or reddish hue.

At South Maroubra beach the plant is being used extensively along with *Caprobrotus glaucens* (Pigface), and *Lomandra* in sand dune recovery. There the plant can spread out over the sand to cover up to half a metre.

(Notes by Boyd Webster, Photo by Ellie Smith)

## Epacris longiflora

*Epacris longiflora* - white flower.

(Notes by Boyd Webster, Photo by Ellie Smith)

*Epacris longiflora* are common in and around the crevices and puddles of the sandstone outcrops of the Malabar headland. On a recent walk Ellie and I saw a plant where the flower was almost all white, instead of the usual red with a distal white "collar".

The Australian National Botanic Gardens website has the following statement about *Epacris longiflora* flowers.

*"Flowers are displayed year-round but peak around summer and autumn. As the name suggests flowers are quite long for a heath, between 17mm to 40mm, with a tubular corolla which is red at the base to white near the end of the lobes, although a variety with entirely white corolla does occur."*



## Pultenaea villosa

hairy bush-pea

photos by Jan Douglas

whole shrub &

close up of the flowers

The leaves are small (about 5mm long) with short hairs and a greyish



appearance.

This is one of the easier pultenaeas to cultivate and it has been grown by enthusiasts for many years. It is best suited to moist, well drained soils with some light, and overhead protection from full sun. It does not, however, grow well in heavy shade. It tolerates at least moderate frost. <http://anpsa.org.au/p-vil.html>

## From the October Plant table

### *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*



(photo by Marie O'Connor, notes by Dave Crawford)

From Greek, chryso - golden and cephalus -headed; apiculatum - botanical Latin meaning 'ending abruptly in a short point', referring to the leaves. It is a very variable species which is not surprising given its very extensive distribution. It is usually a small, spreading perennial or shrub up to about 0.3 metres high by 0.5 to 1.5 metres in width. Some forms spread by suckering. The linear or lance-shaped leaves are often silvery or greyish in appearance due to the presence of dense hairs and may be between 10 and 60 mm in length by about 5 - 15 mm wide. The bright yellow flower heads appear in clusters at the ends of the stems, mainly during summer and autumn but it is not unusual to see flowers at other times of the year. Individual flower heads are up to 15 mm in diameter.

This common everlasting has been in cultivation for many years and numerous named forms are available

from specialist nurseries and/or enthusiasts. Because of the wide range of the species it is difficult to generalise about growing conditions or hardiness under garden conditions. However, good drainage and a sunny position seem to be mandatory. Most forms are suitable for growing in containers. It is readily propagated from cuttings and is an excellent groundcover and rockery plant. It is also known by the synonym *Helichrysum apiculatum* and is in the Asteraceae family.

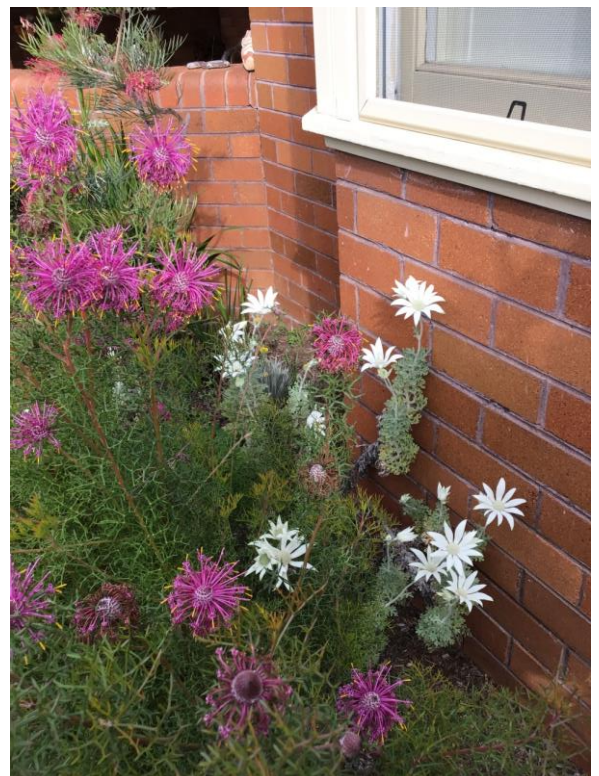
### *Isopogon formosus*

(photo by Marie O'Connor, notes by Dave Crawford)

Commonly known as the Rose Coneflower, it is part of the Proteaceae family occurring naturally in Western Australia.

It is an erect or spreading shrub 1.5-2 m tall. The leaves are divided and crowded along the stem. The divided segments are a narrow, grooved and cylindrical and are about 5 cm in length. The young growth is silky-hairy, often reddish and is a particularly attractive feature of the plant.

The flowers are a rose-pink to pale pink in colour and are clustered together to form a flower head at the ends of branches. The flowers bloom in winter and spring and droop downwards once they open. The styles are long, bright yellow aging to a red colour. Globular cones are borne terminally in the leaf axils in late winter - spring they are 1.5-2 cm in diameter. The fruiting cone is held on the plant for some time before breaking up.



*Isopogon formosus* prefers full sun to partial shade in a well-drained sandy or gravelly soil. It will tolerate light or moderate frosts but will not tolerate heavy frosts or extended periods of dryness. It can be propagated by either seed or cutting but the latter seems to be preferred using older material, not that from the soft tips.

*Isopogon formosus* responds well to light pruning which improves the shape. Tip pruning from an early stage promotes lateral growth, however it must not be over pruned as it lacks a lignotuber and cannot regenerate from the rootstock if pruned too severely. It does not suffer from any particular pest but is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamoni*. You should also only use a slow release fertiliser or one that is suitable for Australian natives as this *Isopogon* is particularly sensitive to soluble phosphorus.

It is difficult to cultivate this plant in the eastern states, as it will not tolerate humidity and is less hardy than some of the naturally occurring eastern species. A possible alternate way is to grow it in a pot as the particular conditions it requires can be satisfied readily and be more easily monitored. It is well worth attempting to grow, as it is a spectacular plant that can be used as a feature in the garden all year round.

## FROM OUR NOVEMBER MEETING

### APS EAST HILLS GROUP MEETING

Via Zoom

#### Meeting Minutes

APS NSW - East Hills Group Meeting held via Zoom, Wednesday 3 November 2021

Dorothy Luther of EHG co-ordinated the Zoom connection.

Attendance: 11 participants – Marie and Des O'Connor, Dorothy Luther, Graham Fry, Liz Cameron, Jan Douglas, Dave Crawford, Chris King, Karon Fong and Ann Fenton.

Apologies: Tony Porritt, Karlo Taliana, Ellie Smith, Kyrill and Dorothy Taylor. Jan passed on the news that Kyrill was in hospital awaiting an operation. We wish him and Dorothy all the best.

Following some informal chat, President Marie opened the formal meeting at 2.15 pm with an Acknowledgement of Country, and a welcome to members, in particular **Karen Fong and Ann Fenton** who had not previously attended an East Hills Group meeting.

A series of presentations from members followed. See main newsletter for details.

#### Correspondence:

Email from Ruby Stephens, Western Sydney University re Flora Connections, a **citizen science project** linking community plant groups such as APS to the scientific committees making decisions about **threatened native plants** across Australia. Flora Connections will develop resources and an online data portal to help citizen scientists collect data about the population numbers and distribution of potentially threatened native plant species. These data can help scientific committees assess e.g. how the 2019-20 bushfires affected rare plant species, and if particular native species or ecosystems need more protection.

Liz replied positively and Ruby will be in touch early in 2022.

## Announcements and General Business:

1. Media-training webinar. APS NSW is hosting a media-training webinar on Tuesday 16th November at 7 pm. It will be run by social media team member Rae Bassett who will explain:

- where to find APS NSW and District Groups
- why we use Facebook and Instagram
- what will you find there
- how to get involved
- protecting your privacy and participating safely.

2. Online 'notebook' app to share ideas and comment on proposed events and policies etc. Dorothy is exploring apps that would enable members to contribute to discussions without needing to be in attendance at a meeting - virtual or otherwise. She has registered for one app – Evernote - and will send an invitation to EHG members to access it and add their comments to ideas posted there (they don't need to pay anything).

3. ANPSA website – a member asked about the relationship between this organisation and APS NSW. ANPSA is the Australian Native Plants Society (Australia), a national body consisting of eight affiliated Member Societies (of which APS NSW is one). The website is maintained by Brian Walters. ANPSA's activities include special interest [Study Groups](#) and support of research through the [Australian Flora Foundation](#). It is also involved in the [publication](#) of a range of practical and educational books on Australian plants and its members have been responsible for the establishment, development and maintenance of many public gardens and reserves throughout Australia <http://anpsa.org.au/info.html>

Every two years ANPSA hosts a conference and seminar program featuring lectures, workshops and field trips highlighting the diversity of Australia's native flora. Associated with the conference are pre- and post-conference tours which allow participants to experience the diversity of the local flora. The next Conference will be hosted by APS (NSW) and will be held at Kiama in September 2022.

Meeting closed about 4 pm

## Newsletters Received - November

The full text of these newsletters is available from the Members area of the APS website, on the District Group pages.

### Native Plants for NSW – November 2021

The monthly e-newsletter of the Australian Plants Society NSW, available at

<https://resources.austplants.com.au/newsletters-journals/monthly-enewsletter/>

Note that this is a pdf and the links don't work. You need to save your emailed copy to access the links.

### Australian Plants Society, Sutherland NSW Group - Newsletter November 2021

Plant table; recycling black plastic pots; Gardens of Stone National Park; waratahs

## Australian Plants Society, South East NSW Group - November 2021

Regenerating Bushland in and around Deua National Park, assisted by Dave and Jan when a saw was needed, *Grevillea rhyolitica* resprouting after fire; lockdown recovery stories from members.

## COMING EVENTS

For details of coming events, please see the APS NSW e-newsletter (which members should be receiving by email at the end of each month).

You can find more district group events on the APS NSW website at <http://austplants.com.au/calendar>

Wednesday 1 December from noon	East Hills Group Christmas party and AGM Face to face at The Castle, Oatley Park. follow Douglas Haig St to enter the park
Saturday 4th December 2021	South East NSW Group, A visit to Mary-Jane O'Brien's garden, a relatively new project
Sunday 12 December, 3 pm to 5pm	Sutherland end-of-year gathering at Joseph Banks Reserve
<b>Wed, 16 Feb, 2022</b>	Sutherland group meeting. (Details TBA) GyMEA Community Centre, 39 GyMEA Bay Rd, GyMEA

## EAST HILLS GROUP CONTACTS

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<http://austplants.com.au/East-Hills>

