

OUR LAST MEETING

'Your Garden'

The topic for discussion was 'Your Garden', an extension of the plant table, where members were asked to bring along, and talk about, favourite, interesting, or unusual plants. Roger and Sheila 'hosted' the evening and we began by arranging the chairs in a rough semi-circle around the table, which was groaning under the weight of spring's bounty.

In this more informal and friendly setting Matt Baars kicked off the evening with some of the native orchids he has been cultivating for four or five years. He brought along some beautiful specimens, varieties and hybrids of native Dendrobiums, and a delightful little Dockrillia, which was just beginning to flower. He talked a little about the care of his orchids, and the network of orchid enthusiasts always ready to help a beginner with tips. Roger told us how the Dendrobiums are found from Tasmania across the south-east of Victoria up the coast of New South Wales and into eastern Queensland. The Dockrillias are soon to be included with the Dendrobiums.



One of Matt's orchids

Roger then showed us a specimen of the orchid weed *Disa bracteata*, which was introduced from South Africa in 1945. This has become a serious pest in recent years, and Roger encouraged us all destroy them wherever we find them.

Next to take the floor was Frank, who introduced us to his favourite group of plants. Phebaliums are very hardy shrubs growing well in sun or shade, and producing great quantities of flowers. Frank showed us specimens of *P. whiteii* and *P. nottei*. Next was *Thomasia purpurea*, a great plant in any part of the garden. It responds well to hard pruning. Frank is also a fan of the related *Lasiopetalum*, especially *L. behri* which is currently covered in flowers. He also had specimens of *L. discolor* and *L. sholtzii*. Frank's all-time favourite is *Zieria* 'Pink Crystals', a delightful little shrub with good shape and long flowering time. According to Frank, no garden should be without it.

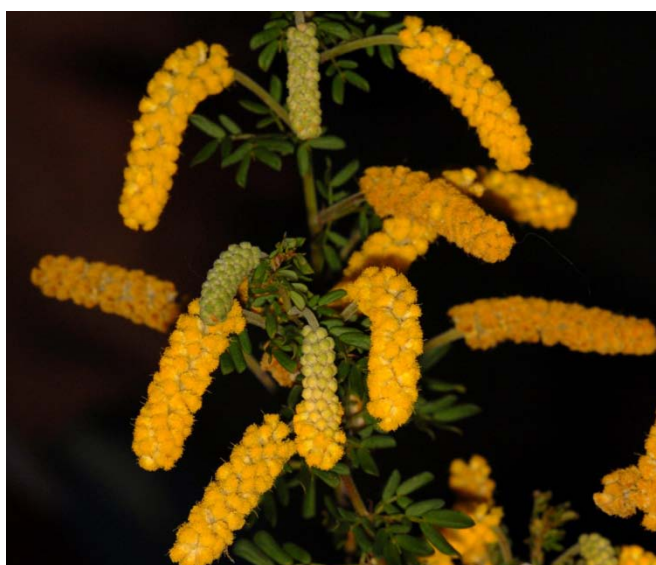


Thomasia purpurea

Bruce McGinniss favourite plant was *Prostanthera ovalifolia* a very hardy plant which takes hard pruning and comes back strongly every year. Bruce said it

makes him happy every time he sees it ☺ He also brought along a sample of Alpine pepper, *Tasmannia lanceolata*. The leaves which have a very strong peppery taste, and the fruits are useful for cooking, Bruce's plant was determined to be a female growing in a southerly aspect. He also brought along a very attractive, deep red kangaroo paw, *Anigozanthos sp.*, which he has growing in a pot. It is encouraged by cutting back hard after flowering. Bruce also showed us *Grevillea olivacea* – a great screening shrub with lovely bright red flowers, hidden in the older growth, and *Eremophila drummondii* again growing in a pot.

Annette showed us her beautiful bright red *Kunzea baxterii*, great favourite with the birds as well. *Acacia drummondii*, with lovely racemes of golden flowers, is a shrub of about 2 metres tall.



Acacia drummondii – Drummond's Wattle

Dampiera 'Mallee Mauve' (\$4 from the bargain table at the local Mitre-10. Really was a bargain!) is a mass of flowers, and receives little or no attention. Chorizemas are looking lovely at present, but the snails do like them. . Many members remarked on the absence of snails over the past few years, now back with a vengeance. Annette's *Banksia blechnifolia*, loved but mostly ignored, is spreading everywhere and flowering abundantly. *Darwinia "Cranbrook Bell"* with its beautifully coloured white and crimson flowers with deep red centres is a most attractive plant.

Diane brought along *Grevillea 'Superb'* and it really is superb. Superb flowers all year and the honeyeaters love it, coming back constantly to the same flower. A member of the Robyn Gordon complex This is a great plant for any garden, although typical of grevilleas, is not a good cut flower. *Calytrix tetragona* is covered in flowers. Diane's is a shrub to 1.5 metres, not given much attention and doing well. *Isopogon formosa* has

lovely mauve coloured flowers and very prickly foliage. Diane has had problems with it in the past but doing well with the extra rain of late.



Isopogon Formosa – Rose Cone flower

John Bell brought in some banksias. *Banksia baxterii* normally flowers in the summer and has fascinating zig-zag leaf pattern. John and Barb have several *B. speciosa* which are about 4m high, and have a few flowers at present – they usually flower in the summer. *Banksia praemorsa*, has yellow flowers in its early years tending to a lovely wine red as they get older. *Prostanthera scutellarioides* is a very hardy little bush with very showy flowers which stands up to any weather conditions. *Kunzea affinis* is a beautiful shrub of 1.2 x 1.2 in excellent condition this season. Kunzeas are a very variable genus but all have a 'frilly' appearance. *Isopogon dawsonei* is a bush to 2m tall with beautiful creamy-white flowers. *Eremophila mirabilis* has a lovely floral display, and after the petals have fallen the calyx remains to give a longer show.



Eremophila mirabilis

Sue McDonald's garden is unusual to say the least. She has 'adopted' a bit of public parkland near her house and has planted it with a selection of natives. Her favourite is *Grevillea flexuosa*, a lovely tall shrub with deeply lobed, prickly leaves and delicate yellow flowers. They look, at first glance, like an acacia, and is very popular with the local honeyeaters. The plant is pruned by half every year, and responds very well, remaining nice and bushy.



***Grevillea flexuosa* – Zig Zag Grevillea**

Sue's *Diploaena grandiflora*(?) is always in flower. A native of the Stirling Ranges near Albany in W.A. it has a lovely yellow-orange flower contrasting to the silver/grey foliage. *Dodonea boronifolia* with its deep red colour and very attractive scented foliage, is another of Sue's favourites. *Thomasia* growing in full shade and covered in flowers.

Margaret Guenzel brought along a rare plant - *Dracophyllum secundum*. 30 species world-wide, with 5 in Australia. Alpine Cushion Plant from Tasmania grows to only 10cm high while *Dracophyllum secundum* grows to about 1 metre. It grows on cliffs in the Blue Mountains of NSW.

From the ANPSA website "*Dracophyllum secundum* is a small shrub of less than a metre in height with long leaves which wrap around the stems and which overlap (sheathing). The leaves are up to 150 mm long, glossy green and linear to lance-shaped. Pale pink or white, tubular flowers occur in elongated clusters from the ends of the branches, each flower being about 10 mm long. The flowers usually appear in winter and spring and are frequented by honey-eating birds.

This is not a common plant in cultivation but limited experience suggests that it succeeds in a moist, well drained position in semi shade. It is also a very attractive plant for a container.

Propagation is not easy from either seed or cuttings and this is the main reason why the species is not widely grown.

Margaret has managed to strike only two from cutting in 25 years, but this year succeeded in propagating many young plants from seed. No-one seems to know much about growing them from seed so Margaret is a bit of a pioneer.



Dracophyllum secundum

Flannel flowers are another of Margaret's success stories - she has been growing them for some time. The flowers are grey/green at this time of year, but tend to pure white as the summer approaches.

Margaret also brought in what she described as 'the last of the Eriostomons' *E. buxifolium* and *E. astralasius*. The remainder of the plants formerly in that genus are now in *Philothea*. They are pretty little plants, but Margaret is only able to grow them in pots.

Harry Webb brought in a plant with a little nostalgia attached to it, the first Australian native he ever grew from cutting, *Melaleuca diosmifolia*. After that success Harry was hooked. *Grevillea 'Moonlight'*, a very popular and showy plant also made it onto Harry's 'favourites' list, along with *Eremophila maculate*, and *Billardiera ringens* which he has trained to cover his 5000l water-tank.



Billardiera ringens

At this point the meeting became a little rowdy with jokes about wives and dragons, Harry and Russians, so we adjourned for a cup of tea.

After the break Roger took us through the rest of the plant table and showed us quite a few interesting plants from his block at Pomonal. Among them were some very impressive *Banksia prionotes* on stems that must have been 1.5 long. Roger said that the plants are cut back hard after flowering and that stem length is the result of just one years' growth.

Banksia tricuspis which has leaves very reminiscent of pine trees, is the only *Banksia* which flowers from the top down. Roger's specimen tree has had 300-400 flowers this year.

Banksia praemorsa is tall shrub with usually yellow or reddish cylindrical 'typical' banksia flowers. Roger's specimen was abnormal and appeared to be about ten flowers growing from the same point, and fused together.



The unusual *Banksia praemorsa*

He then showed us two gigantic flowers from the possum banksia, *Banksia baueri*. These enormous flowers were about 300mm high, 200mm in diameter, weighing about a kilogram each, and had a very unpleasant mousy odour.

An unusual and interesting plant is *Casuarina pinaster*, the Compass Tree. All the male plants lean towards the south at about 45 degrees, regardless of the prevailing winds, enabling those in the know to use them as a rough compass.

Roger's garden in Geelong has two Waratahs, a 'Shady Lady' pink and 'Shady Lady' red form, although both seem to be the same colour. They grow on the south side, in almost full shade. They tend to get a bit burnt on very hot days, and love a good watering.

Then he showed us a collection of various coloured eucalyptus flowers from yellow, through pink and soft orange to red. They all came from the seed of a single eucalyptus growing in Horsham carpark, a hybrid of *E. orbifolia* and *E. 'Silver Princess'*.



One of the multi-hued eucalypts

Roger grew the trees from these seeds, and each plant that resulted is different from all the others, not only in colour, but size, and leaf form. Originally he was after a plantation of the original hybrid, but he is not disappointed with the kaleidoscope result.

PLANT of the MONTH

Isopogon dawsoni

We didn't hold a raffle at the last meeting – we were enjoying the evening too much, and forgot – so Harry was asked (ordered) to choose the plant of the month. He selected *Isopogon dawsoni*, which was brought in by Roger. Roger has been unwell since the meeting, and I'm grateful to him for taking the effort to offer the following :-

Isopogon is a genus of 35 species of mainly low-growing and prostrate perennial shrubs in the family Proteaceae endemic to Australia. They are found throughout Australia, though Western Australia has

the greatest variety with 27 of the 35 species found there. They are popularly known as drumsticks due to the shape of their inflorescences. All of the *Isopogons* are very showy in flower ranging in colour from rich pink, yellow to almost white. They range in height from prostrate (*Isopogon longifolia*) to four meters high in *Isopogon Dawsonii*.



Isopogon dawsoni

There are approx 6 species on the east coast of Australia. All are reasonably hardy and easy to grow from seed or cuttings, and will grow in a wide variety of soil and conditions. The flowers are single and set at the top of long stems, ideal for cut flowers. *Isopogon dawsoni* is an attractive foliage plant in the garden.

TONY'S HOMEWORK

Those who were at the August meeting will have enjoyed Tony Cavanagh's talk about the names of plants and their origins, particularly those named for or after people. Questions from the floor prompted Tony to do some homework, and here it is!

I spoke at the August meeting on "What's in a name? – plants named after people" and got myself into a bit of trouble. Frank wanted to know what some species names ended in one "i" eg *Grevillea oldei*, while others had two "iis", eg *G. marriottii*. Margaret reckoned it depended on the final letter(s) of the person's name and I said that I didn't know but would try to find out. Well, here is some information, hopefully kept pretty simple, but it is very important to note that while what I am saying is "generally" the case, there are a zillion exceptions in botanical nomenclature and you may well come across some of these exceptions. Also, it is pretty boring so proceed at your own risk.

Gender of plant names

Anyone who has studied Latin (and probably other European languages) at school will know that nouns

are "generally" masculine, feminine or neuter in gender. Mostly, the "genus" names are nouns and "species" names (or "specific epithets" in botanical terminology) can be a noun or an adjective (describing word). One of my sources (*plant names a guide to botanical nomenclature* by Spencer, Cross and Lumley) states on page 100 – "Most trees and shrubs are feminine except for those which are based on Greek words" (?which may be feminine or masculine or neuter). This seems to apply even when the genus is named after a man eg *Banksia*, *Dampiera*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*. Confused?? If I am wrong on this, I would be delighted for someone to point out the error of my ways. Generally, masculine words end in "us", feminine words in "a" and neuter words in "um". Thus we have male genera such as *Actinotus*, *Calocephalus* and *Pseudanthus* to name just three, and *Conospermum*, *Helichrysum* and *Pelargonium* which are neuter. As I have indicated, many of the rest are feminine, and it is also true to say that a few Australian genera don't actually have any of the above endings, eg *Cordyline*, the fern genus *Paraceterach*, the rare climbers *Secamone* and many of the Greek-derived names, so I guess that the botanist who established the genus name decided at the time whether it would be masculine, feminine or neuter. And just to give one example of something that doesn't follow the rules, the pine tree *Pinus* is feminine. Why?, don't ask me, it's just the way it is.



Darwinia oxylepsis from 3

The species name can be either a noun or more commonly an adjective, and describes some feature or characteristic of the plant or its habitat or where it comes from. I gave examples in the talk. To quote my source again, "If it is an adjective, it has the same gender as the name of the genus". Thus a plant could be named *Pseudanthus intricatus* but in *Grevillea* it would be *G. intricata* and *intricatum* in a neuter genus (they all mean the same ... "tangled"). When the species name is a noun, it is generally in the possessive ie "of" or "belonging to". Most of these nouns commemorate people, and will be dealt with in

the next section, but can also refer to a country or area, eg *Acacia kybeanensis*, named after the Kybean Range in New South Wales.



Banksia caleyi

Plants named after people

It is generally fairly straightforward when a genus is named after a person, eg *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, but sometimes a botanist will Latinise a person's name, eg *Brunonia* is a Latinised form of Brown, named after Robert Brown. It's with the species names that confusion arises because not only do you have a genus name that could be masculine, feminine or neuter but you also have male and female people. It appears that the rule about the "specific epithet" (species name) following the gender of the genus does not apply. Instead, the rules require the names to be formed by adding an "i" followed by an appropriate genitive ending. Thus Sir Joseph Banks is commemorated in *Grevillea banksii* while his wife would have the epithet *banksiae*. These names are generally interpreted as meaning "of" that person. Now comes the really tricky part. **When the name ends in a vowel, y or er, the linking "i" is omitted.** Thus we have *Grevillea oldei*, but *G. marriottii*. Some other examples include *guilfoylei* (male), *ashbyae* (female) and *muelleri* (male), all without the linking "i".

And lastly, sometimes you may see the ending "iana" or "ianus", as in *Hakea muelleriana*. Like the rule above requiring that the species name be formed by adding "i" and appropriate genitive ending, these endings are actually in two parts, "i" and "ana". It is a little complex but technically it is a means of turning a person's name into an adjective and is interpreted as "in honour of". The same rules apply about names ending in vowels, "y" or "er", ie that the "i" is omitted, **except it seems in the case of Mueller** where the "i" is included even though his name ends in "er". Did I say this was complicated and sometimes almost impossible to understand?

I hope that this goes some of the way to explaining why some of the plants named after people have the endings they do. And if you have slogged through all of this, you might enjoy a couple more pictures of plants named after people which I've included.

UP-COMING EVENTS

1-2 October Pomonal Native Flower Show "In Your Backyard" 9.30 to 5 pm each day. Entry \$5 adults. Plants, books and bunches of native flowers for sale, and light refreshments, Indian food and local wine tastings.

2-7 October Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) 2011 National Biennial Conference – 'Australian Plants in a Wondrous Web' in Adelaide.

7-9 October Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants display at Horsham Spring Garden Festival

9 October Brisbane Ranges Wildflower Show 9.30 am to 4.30 pm showcasing Victoria's wildflowers. Anakie Hall, Staughton Vale Rd, Anakie. Gold coin donation.

15-16 October Stringybark Suburban Sustainability Festival 10.00 am to 5.00 pm. APS Foothills will have plants for sale and a display. Entry \$3 for adults, children \$2.

15-16 October APS South Gippsland Native Flower Show at Leongatha Recreation Reserve. 10.00 am to 4.00 pm. Plants and books for sale. Adult entry \$3.

22-23 October APS Ballarat Flower Show at Robert Clark Centre, Ballarat Botanical Gardens. Saturday 9.30 – 5.00 pm and Sunday 9.30 am to 4.30 pm. \$3 entry includes free tea/coffee. Book sales, plant sales and a vast range of Australian products.

10-11 November Wyndham City host a grassland management conference.

12-13 November Quarterly gathering, AGM and COM meeting hosted by APS Loddon Murray.

OUR NEXT MEETING

October 18TH

The speaker at the next meeting is our own Bruce McGinniss, who will talk to us about Plant Tissue Culture. For the past 27 years Bruce has been working at the University of Melbourne providing technical support to various research groups. His major role has been tissue culture and the subsequent growth of these plants in growth cabinets and glasshouses.

Plant tissue culture is an essential step for the genetic manipulation of plants; this has been a substantial focus of the groups Bruce has been working with. Native plants have not been used in the research but the general principles remain the same.

The topics covered will include:-

- What is the aim of tissue culture? i.e. multiplication of a clonal line, disease free stock, plant transformation, propagation of small seeds e.g. orchids.
- Type of plant tissue used for tissue culture.
- Sterile technique
- Media
- Environmental conditions.
- Deflasking and hardening off.

November Meeting

Garden visits

Our November meeting will take the form of a couple of garden visits. With the advantage of daylight saving offering us some more light in the evenings, we will visit Ade and Penny's newish grevillea garden in Belmont, then a tour of Frank and Tina's established native garden in Highton, followed by an informal BBQ. This is a chance to see what others are doing with a standard suburban house block or acre of hillside overlooking the Barwon. Details of times and places in the next newsletter.

NEW ORCHID FOR VICTORIA

Caladenia bicalliata

I found this article on the Surf Coast News website. Thanks to Nicolas Soames for allowing me to reproduce it here.

A spider orchid previously unknown in Victoria has been found in the far south west, many kilometres from what was thought to be its eastern-most location in South Australia.

Department of Sustainability and Environment staff made the remarkable orchid discovery while looking for an endangered native dandelion. DSE biodiversity officers David Pitts and Lauren Kivisalu found the Limestone Spider-orchid (*Caladenia bicalliata*) – a species never before seen in Victoria – in the Discovery Bay Coastal Park.

The new population of over 200 Limestone Spider-orchid plants was in an area rich with many other rare and threatened flora species. The delicate Spider-orchid grows in coastal areas on limestone based soils. Easily overlooked at only 25 centimetres high, the orchid has creamy flowers with tips marked in dark red. Flowering time is between August and October.



***Caladenia bicalliata* - Limestone Spider Orchid**

Specimens were sent to the Melbourne Herbarium for expert confirmation that the species was indeed the Limestone Spider-orchid. Royal Botanic Gardens Senior Conservation Botanist, Neville Walsh, said it was very exciting to see a brand new species for Victoria and something quite distinctive.

"The Spider-orchid group contains species that are notoriously difficult to distinguish. In this case there is no doubt on the basis of its distinctive morphology, and the restriction to limestone – an unusual substrate in Victoria – is further confirmation of its identity" he said

For the full story, go to Surf Coast News website at <http://www.surfcoastnews.com.au/2011/09/29/new-spider-orchid-discovered-in-victoria%E2%80%99s-far-south-west/>

FUTURE SPEAKERS.

We are always looking for speakers to address our monthly meetings, and would be keen to hear from you if you know, or know of, someone who might fit the bill. While our focus is on native plants, we have had speakers on various other subjects over the years. You may like to nominate yourself – don't be shy. If you have any suggestions to help us to make the meetings more interesting, please let any member of the committee know. We look forward to your input.

AUSTRALIAN OPEN GARDEN SCHEME

The native gardens on show are very widely distributed this month. Take a drive and see some beautiful gardens with clever use of native plants.

1-2 October - 'Yankalilla' – 121 Knafl Rd, Taggerty. Foliage, colour and form are prime considerations in informal groupings of natives, intersected by gravel

paths. Blending well with the bush directly below Cathedral Peak, the 1Ha garden is low maintenance, water-wise and designed for fire protection. Also featuring blacksmith displays, wine-tastings and educational snake displays!! 10.am – 4.30 pm - \$6.

8 – 9 October

‘Gorton Garden’ - 20 Rochester Rd, Canterbury. Cascading down a gentle slope, the garden unfolds from exotic woodland to Australian native plantings along a former creek Open 10.am – 4.30 pm \$6.

‘Ironstone Park’ Lot 6 Whalan Crt, Pyalong. An interesting young garden with harmonious use of unusual Australian and exotic species. Acacias, proteas and 60 grevillea species fill generous beds. Includes interesting sculpture, nursery and a wide range of fruit trees. Open 10.am – 4.30 pm - \$6.

22-23 October

‘Sue’s Garden’ - 62 Rowell Avenue, Camberwell. An appealing and lush cottage garden featuring an exuberant mix of exotic and native species. Meandering stone paths lead to interesting corners and lovely vistas. Open 10.am – 4.30 pm - \$6.

29 – 30 October

‘Sibbel Garden’ 120 Healesville/Yarra Glen Rd. This is an established Australian native garden featuring hakeas, banksias, dryandras and grevilleas in generous beds separated by sweeping lawns. The back garden has a wealth of colourful low-growing species including dampieras, scaevolias, darwiniwas, verticordias and paper daisies. 10.am – 4.30 pm - \$6.

WHAT’S IN THE BUSH

Grevilleas

Parts of the Brisbane Ranges are a mass of flower at the moment, and the grevilleas are particularly abundant. Our old club emblem, *Grevillea chrysophaea*, has been in flower for months. It is widespread throughout the park, and while the shrubs are a little sparse and spindly, the beautiful golden flowers are a delight.

Along McLean’s Highway (whoever named it so had delusions of grandeur) the endemic *Grevillea steiglitziana* is abundant. It seems to favour the poorer, rocky ground, and after the wetter year last year, there are seedlings everywhere. It is mostly a low growing, spreading shrub although it may be as high as two metres. The flowers are green with bright red styles and are hanging in bunches at this time.



***Grevillea steiglitziana* - Brisbane Ranges Grevillea**

Our new club emblem, *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* is also found here, although not the ‘Lara form’ we have chosen. It is a small spreading shrub with beautiful, delicate pink/red flowers.

Meanwhile, at Anglesea, the very unusual *Grevillea infecunda*, The Anglesea Grevillea, is in flower. It looks not unlike a larger version of *G. steiglitziana*, with sharp-lobed leaves and green/red flowers. But it really is unique. It is listed as ‘vulnerable’ and raises a couple of questions for me. The DSE report on the recovery program for the *Grevillea infecunda* says, in part ...

“Flowering time is from October to December. The fruit is a leathery, hairy capsule that splits to release winged seeds (description from Walsh & Entwistle 1996). Grevillea infecunda populations exhibit variable characters, particularly leaf shape, although the taxonomic and genetic significance of this variability is not known.

Pollen viability and fertility are extremely low, and this species has apparently lost the ability to reproduce sexually (Kimpton et al. 2002). Root-suckering is the only means of vegetative spread, and, as a result, all existing populations are now effectively isolated from one another.”

Given the above, I have three questions, which I hope some of you may be able to answer.

1. If the plant only generates vegetatively, why does it matter if populations are isolated? Does this not give them some protection from disease, fire, development etc.?
2. If the plant only generates vegetatively, why does it devote any energy to the production of flowers, fruit and seed?
3. If the ability to reproduce sexually is lost, will the plant eventually give up this wasteful exercise? Are we seeing a plant in the middle stages of the evolutionary process?

I would be very interested in your thoughts

PRE-MEETING DINNER VENUE

Suggestions?

As you may know, some of the members meet at 6.00 pm for dinner on the evening of our monthly meetings. Currently we meet the Mexican Graffiti restaurant in Yarra Street, but it doesn't quite suit our needs. Do you have a suggestion of a suitable restaurant or pub that might better meet our requirements? Or are you happy where we are? Please let us know.

HONEY OR SMELLY FEET?

A discussion arose at the last meeting when the pink form of *Grevillea zygaloba* was presented to the audience for a smell test. About half of those present thought it was lovely rich honey smell, the other half were repulsed, likening the smell to old sock or rotting fruit. There are several grevilleas with this characteristic, *G. candellabroides*, and *G. leucopteris* among them. The smell is more intense on warm evenings. And I assume that in nature, the plants are pollinated by moths or other creatures of the night.



Grevillea zygaloba – Pink form

I have those three in my garden, and I find the aroma on a balmy summer night to be quite

intoxicating. Penny, unfortunately, is in the 'smelly socks' camp, and can't stand them. Which camp do you fall into?

BUS-TRIPS 2012

Suggestions?

We plan to continue to offer Sunday bus-trips in the future. They have been great fun and we encourage everyone to come along. And we invite your suggestions as to possible destinations?

Perhaps there might be interest in an overnight trip somewhere? Interesting gardens, nurseries, bushland reserves, wetlands, grasslands ... anywhere could make for an interesting day or weekend away.

One of our speakers for 2012 will talk to us about the plants of the volcanic plains of western Victoria, and we will follow that with a field trip to various areas of interest on the basalt plains.

Please let us know of anywhere you think would make an interesting destination. ☺

APS GEELONG WEBSITE

Coming Soon

We are happy to announce that APS Geelong will soon have its own website. The internet is the way of the future (or more accurately the way of the present **AND** the future) so we will give APS Geelong a presence in cyber-space. The site will be simple at first - a contact point for people of similar interests in the Geelong area. It's a chance to promote us and our aims to a wider audience, to advertise our existence, our plant sale and generally get us out there. In future we may expand the site, making better use of the internet for promotion, education and information.

Here is a screenshot of how we think the website will look :-



We will let you know as soon as we are up and running.