

Winter Newsletter 2020



Correa - The genus is named after Portuguese botanist CORREIA DA SERRA.

It has certainly been a challenging and “unprecedented” year so far - with droughts, bushfires and now the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19. As you would realise, Open Gardens SA decided to end our Autumn season early due to the requirements of social distancing and Government limits on the numbers of people congregating together as the situation with the virus was unfolding. Winter is the time when we rarely open gardens, however the Committee spend much of this time planning for our Spring program – and this remains true. All being well, and considering the evolving rules, we are planning to open gardens in Spring. So, for now, stay warm, stay safe and enjoy the plants that flourish and bloom in the Winter season.

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Open Gardens SA Important Activities during Winter 2020

During the Winter months OGSA takes a break from opening gardens to the public – however there are some key events during this time to consider. At this time, due to COVID-19 rules, possible arrangements, dates, and venues are still under consideration and OGSA Members & Garden Owners will be advised of the details as they are determined.

Annual General Meeting

Garden Owners Information
and Thank you Day

Spring Season Launch

**Stay up to date with
information by visiting our
webpage:**

<http://opengardensa.org.au/>



Impact of COVID-19 on Opening Gardens

The Committee of Open Gardens SA decided to end our Autumn season early due to the requirements of social distancing and Government limits on the numbers of people congregating together as the situation with the virus was unfolding. With the rapidly changing coronavirus pandemic, we believed this was the responsible decision in the interests and wellbeing of our patrons, volunteers, and the wider community. Whilst we would have rather avoided this, we had to be mindful of the advice issued by the Government authorities based on sound medical advice.

This was particularly disappointing for the garden owners who had been scheduled to open their gardens. There were four gardens that had to cancel. Hopefully, these gardens will be able to open in the future.

And the good news is that some of the COVID-19 restrictions are being progressively lifted with the prospect of further easing over the coming weeks and months. And while the Government regulations in regard to COVID-19 are constantly changing we are doing our best to keep up to date with the latest news.

Rest assured, we are now working hard on the planning and preparations for the Spring 2020 season and we are looking forward to an exciting program of open gardens later in the year. We appreciated your support and understanding in closing the Autumn season early, and while the decision was difficult at the time, it soon became apparent that this was the correct, and only decision we could have responsibly made.



Meet your OGSA Committee Members – Rory McGregor



I've been Treasurer for Open Gardens SA for the past two years and it's been a very rewarding experience, for a couple of reasons. The first is that I've not previously been heavily involved in a community organisation, and it's wonderful to be part of something that is so positive

for so many people. The second is that in my daily life, I know very few people who know the difference between an Eremophila and a

Euphorbia - and even fewer who care - so being around like-minded gardeners is a treat!

In my day job, I'm CEO of a technology company called Cospective and we make software, primarily for the film industry, but also for TV, advertising, games and design. One of our products, cineSync, is widely used throughout the film industry, and our customers include Disney, Netflix, Warner Bros, HBO, Fox and the BBC. Because the majority of our customers are overseas, I spend quite a bit of time travelling, particularly to Los Angeles, but also regularly to Las Vegas, Vancouver, New York and London. While my colleagues are entirely disinterested in gardening, I find the work trips are always a source of inspiration. I love seeing what grows in certain areas, how different areas adopt different styles of gardening - there are always so many ideas.

My own garden in Strathalbyn, Brae Gairden, can be very hot and dry, often windy, with a dusty alkaline soil that holds neither moisture nor nutrient and it has at times been a bit depressing. I grew up in the Adelaide Hills, surrounded by Japanese maples and dogwoods, where it seemed like everyone grew roses and dahlias in abundance - our current block is definitely not that. But in my travels to Los Angeles, and especially to Las Vegas, which have a similar climate to home, I'm always seeing new desert plants, being used in new and interesting ways. Now I take a certain pride in the fact that I can grow some incredible, structural,

unusual plants that would simply rot in a wet Hills winter.

I also like the fact that California really embraces simplicity and mass planting, including with plants you would never expect. The front of Fox Studios in LA is solely planted with massed dwarf strelitzias (Birds of Paradise) - the effect is amazing. Chinese star jasmine is widely used as a ground cover and looks spectacular under the large olive and fig trees that dominate the municipal plantings across the city. Huge swathes of tall grasses, massed raphiolepis - a relatively unspectacular plant that somehow takes on a new elegance when planted in neat, clipped groups - and of course the creeping fig (ficus pumila) which covers whole buildings, wrapping them entirely in green.



Over time, our garden has taken on some of these ideas. Simple mass planting, interesting feature plants, but also planting for the conditions you have. Not fighting the

conditions, but working with them and finding what looks really good with minimal effort (I also often don't have much time to spare for the garden, and we have a hectare to manage - so nothing that requires dead-heading, lifting, staking, etc). Oddly enough, seeing amazing foreign endemic plants in different parts of the world has made me appreciate our own local flora. A large new section of our garden is now native Australian plants and trees from SA and parts of WA - and that section is growing amazingly well. Right plant, right place!

Two years ago, I was approached by OGSA to open our garden and it was a brilliant experience. We had around 800 people visit over the weekend and there was something amazing about seeing the garden from a visitor's perspective - it was like seeing it for the first time. Suddenly the focus is less on the bits that don't work, and entirely on the things that do. It gave me a new-found energy to keep trying new things, to have the confidence to make changes, and the desire to keep learning.

I joined the OGSA committee a couple of months after that Open Garden and I've really enjoyed seeing other people have that same, rewarding experience. I've also been involved in donations we've made to community garden groups, to supporting horticultural students - and of course to bushfire charities like Blaze-Aid who do such incredible work supporting and rebuilding communities.

So, my time with OGSA has been nothing but brilliant. I'm stepping down from my treasurer role this year due to the pressures of my business, but I'm keen to remain involved with OGSA and the gardening community. In software, you never really get to "see" what you've built. There's never the immediate satisfaction of a newly weeded and mulched garden bed, or a freshly mown lawn - or of supporting a community garden group in achieving their own

successes. My garden, and my time with the OGSA, have both been constantly rewarding, and I'm looking forward to the next chapter!

SA Landscape Festival - A garden showcase, Postponed to 2021

Open Gardens SA, in partnership with the Master Landscapers of SA, had been well advanced on the planning and preparations for the SA Landscape Festival scheduled for early April 2020.

Unfortunately, this Festival became another casualty of the COVID-19 pandemic and had to be cancelled for 2020. However, the SA Landscape Festival is being rescheduled to April 2021, when we will be opening the gates to some of South Australia's most beautiful professionally designed and built gardens to showcase the best in garden design from the Master Landscapers of SA. And, along with Open Gardens SA, it will be a celebration of gardens, design ideas and problem solving.

Details of the SA Landscape Festival, with dates and other important information will be announced later this year.



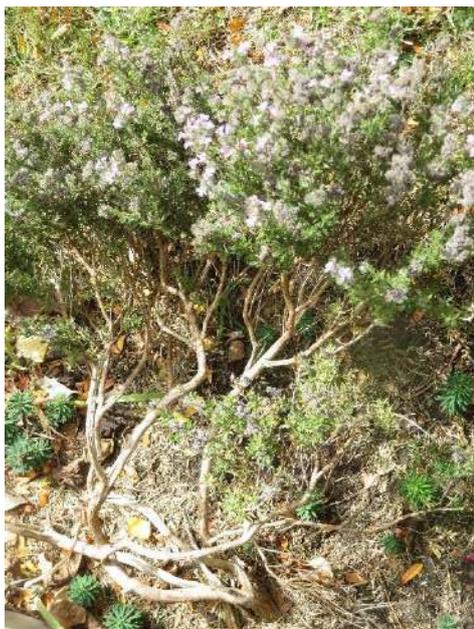
LANDSCAPE
FESTIVAL

Plant Profile – Thyme - Extra Thyme

By Trevor Nottle

With so many hours of enforced isolation many OGSA members will have a few challenges in filling their days. Catching up with family on-line or by telephone hardly fills a day, as would writing handwritten letters to old friends or aged relatives. Planning any meals is straightforward; simply follow the New York Times daily cooking ideas for the lockdown – “29 exciting meals to cook with chickpeas.” Or “101 fantastic dinners featuring tofu.” After that what is left?

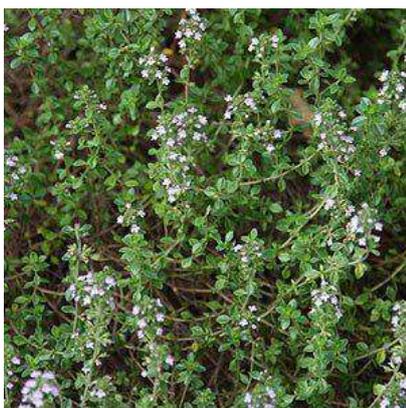
Thymus leucotricha (photo below)



Ah, Yes! Garden time. The glorious Indian Summer weather has blessed us with several weeks of days good for gardening and I have made the most of them. After working every day for 4 hours or so, the garden has begun to look so picture perfect that running out of things to do has become something of a problem. Looking harder I found there were many little tasks left that I do not usually get time to attend to during my normal gardening cycle; things that are easily over-

looked and hardly make a difference in the big picture.

We have a stretch of paving that runs between two garden beds used for a Spring display of small bulbs and perennials. The paving is made from slabs of concrete turned upside down, for better grip, and set apart like a kind of formal crazy paving. The spaces in between the stepping-stones so created are planted up with a variety of creeping thymes. About 5 varieties have been mixed to provide a light groundcover, the theory being that little bulbs planted underneath will still be able to grow through the thymes and flower. This has been styled garrigue gardening, maquis gardening or even phrygana gardening in reference to the natural manner in which some scrubby aspects of the Mediterranean landscape exist in southern France and Greece.



The varieties chosen were not the culinary thyme – *Thymus vulgaris*, though without doubt some could be eaten with no ill effects; rather they were chosen for aromatic leaves and in one case pretty flowers. The pretty flowered form which is widely available is *Thymus serpyllum* ‘Pink Chintz’. It makes a spreading, very flat mat of close jointed, deep green leaves. Unfortunately, Thymes are rather promiscuous so they can vary quite disappointingly, for instance the Caraway-scented thyme (*Thymus herba-barona*) can be wonderfully redolent of caraway, or it can be almost unscented depending on how the plants have been propagated and selected. The nose test is critical to achieving eventual olfactory pleasure. Sniff it. If there are only weak notes of caraway, or none, pass it by. The best cultivars are stunning. We are fortunate to have a strain that I have kept going for more than 40 years purely on the strength of its aroma.

These have names that mystify me: the Orange-scented thyme, the Anise-scented thyme and the Pizza thyme. They are commercial cultivars that seem to bear no resemblance to botanical species but they fit the bill for sheltering small bulbs.

The only thyme I have had difficulty establishing has been *Thymus neicefii* – the Juniper-Leaf thyme. It is a native of the hard rocky garrigue of Provence but

however hard I try to arrange a rocky surface and substrate it has always given up the ghost.

Looking at the ensemble more carefully in the recent slow-gardening days I decided some improvement could be made by clipping back the thyme where the first bulb leaves were showing would be beneficial. The flowers could be more fully seen when they appear, bulb food could be applied more efficiently, as could snail pellets (the black ones) and I could check that everything was surviving and thriving. Using a pair of long-bladed hedge clippers proved an effective way of achieving the task. First, I gave everything a haircut to take off dead flower stems and then, working more carefully, I trimmed down the remaining growth



around the emerging leaf clusters. The trim hardly shows but it looks good and I now have to further improve the planting by adding a few small herby, shrubby

things. I have assembled *Thymbra capitata* (photo above) and *Thymus leuchotrichus* (Moonlight thyme) to which I will definitely add a plant of zaatar – *Oregano syriacus*.



Culinary thyme – *Thymus vulgaris* – can be used in the kitchen in a variety of ways. Raw or cooked it is a good way to enhance a dish. Consider trying the following suggestions:

- Add a sprig of thyme to a simmering stock or add to a bouquet garni.
- Add a few springs to the cavity of a chicken when roasting. And use some thyme to flavour butter to stuff under the chicken skin.
- Delicious when added sparingly to a fresh tomato salad.
- Include thyme with roasted root vegetables to add a delicious flavour.
- Add thyme as a topping to homemade Pizza, or a homemade focaccia.
- Chopped thyme leaves add character to dressings and marinades.

Open Gardens SA AGM – To Be Rescheduled

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) for Open Gardens SA had been scheduled for the evening of Tuesday 9th June 2020. Unfortunately this has had to be rescheduled due to COVID-19. Details will be provided to our Members when we are able to set a date for the meeting and safely conduct the AGM.

The OGSA Committee comprises a minimum of ten (10) people and a maximum of eighteen (18) people. A committee member must be a current paid up member of OGSA. Retiring committee members are eligible to stand for re-election without nomination.

Any other OGSA member who wishes to stand for election must be nominated by a current member of OGSA. Both the nominee and the proposer must sign the Nomination Form (available from our Secretary, Jane Knowler) and send it by email to:

interest@opengardensa.org.au

Or by post to:

PO Box 1184, Stirling SA
5152.



Winter Catkins - Evergreen Alder, *Alnus jorullensis*

COVID-19 – Stop the Spread in South Australia - Information from the SA Government

We are working towards a program of open gardens commencing in Spring 2020, subject to the rules set by the authorities. Open Gardens SA asks our visitors and volunteers to be mindful of the directions from the South Australian Government. Your cooperation will be appreciated and is essential. Please visit the SA Government website for more information:

<https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/health-advice/stop-the-spread-in-sa>

“Virtual” Garden Visiting

As Open Gardens SA had to close our Autumn open garden program early, and during our regular Winter break, we have been sharing gardens on our Facebook page. These have been a weekly post featuring gardens we have opened previously and include information from the Garden Notes, usually written by the garden owners, and a series of photographs – and occasionally a video!

Mid-week we have been aiming to share a garden from overseas, given that international travel is not possible at the moment, and a



number of people would have made plans to holiday overseas during our Winter months, before the international borders were closed.

Churston.

We hope you have had an opportunity to view these “virtual” garden visits, particularly during the time of staying home (where possible) to comply with the directions of the authorities to minimise the risk of spread of the COVID-19 virus.

In addition, our Members and Garden Owners should have received regular emails highlighting our featured “virtual” garden visits, and another email the “*Magic of the Garden*” compiled from information submitted by our Members and Garden Owners.



Forestbrook Estate.

These emails and social media posts are another way of keeping in touch with our Members, and the general public. Hopefully, these

initiatives brighten your days and assist in a small way in minimising isolation during these difficult times, and also provide some great gardening inspiration!



Highcroft.



The Garden at Wilpena St.



Windspiel.



Working Person's Garden.



Drouin.

OGSA Recommends....

We recommend you always check our website for garden opening details. The website is an up-to-date, reliable and informative site which lists each open garden with a description of the garden, address (including a map), photographs, the availability of refreshments etc. The official Garden Notes written by the garden owner are also provided which you can read in advance or print and take a copy with you for your garden visit. Importantly, our website will always list any late additions or cancellations to our garden opening program.

<http://opengardensa.org.au/>

Community Garden Grant Recipients

Earlier this year Open Gardens SA (OGSA) invited applications for Community Garden Grants for projects that needed funding, or to establish a community garden. Due to the great support from the South Australian gardening community, OGSA had some funds available which we could return to our South Australian community. Up to five grants of \$3,000 each could be available to help support community garden projects.

When calling for applications we do not specify a set Application Form as we don't wish to constrain applications into "ticking boxes" to comply with a Form – we simply want applicants to describe their project and how their group would appropriately utilise funds if the application was successful. Applications closed on 31st March 2020.

Open Gardens SA have decided to award grants to two outstanding applications. The two gardens chosen are the **Lobethal Community Garden** and the **Clayton Bay Community Garden**.

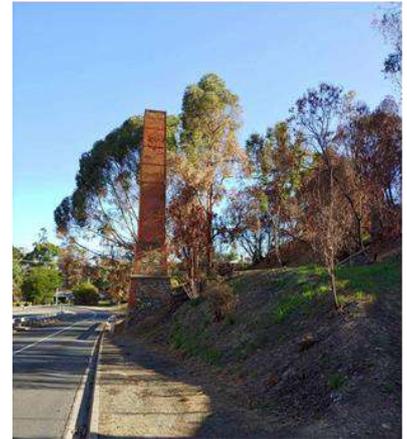


The Lobethal garden is in Mills corner in central Lobethal which is Adelaide Hills Council land burnt out in the December 2019 bushfires. Council approval has been given to replant

with native and fire-retardant plants and trees and make a 'pocket' forest for pleasure and education purposes.

The Council have helped with the removal of dead trees and a group has been formed and have offers of donations "in kind" to get it underway. OGSA funds would be entirely spent on plants and

trees. The applicants presented a very professional and detailed plan and photos



in support of their application and we were delighted to support this project.

Clayton Bay is a small, tight-knit community tucked between the Goolwa Channel and Lake Alexandrina. The majority of the Clayton Bay population is over 60, with many retirees. Not only does the garden provide a source of fresh, healthy food for the community at low cost, it's an opportunity for people to get together for a common purpose, and a great way of keeping physically and mentally fit and healthy. Clayton Bay has a project of re-establishing a rather forgotten community garden and a keen team of residents have been re-establishing this since last October. The garden is well-supported. OGSA funds will be used to build six new raised wooden beds and a wicking bed. Again, this group presented a professional and detailed application.

Congratulations to the successful applicants!

Winter – the Coldest Season of the Year

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The English word “winter” comes from the Proto-Germanic noun *wintru-*, whose origin is unclear. Several proposals exist, a commonly mentioned one suggests the name comes from an old Germanic word that means “time of water”.

Winter is the coldest season of the year in polar and temperate zones (winter does not occur in most of the tropical zone). It occurs after autumn and before spring in each year. Winter is caused by the axis of the Earth in that hemisphere being oriented away from the Sun. Different cultures define different dates as the start of winter, and some use a definition based on weather. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, and vice versa. In many regions, winter is associated with snow and freezing temperatures. The moment of winter solstice is when the Sun's elevation with respect to the North or South Pole is at its most negative value (that is, the Sun is at its farthest below the horizon as measured from the pole). The day on which this occurs has the shortest day and the longest night, with day length increasing and night length decreasing as the season progresses after the solstice. The earliest sunset and latest sunrise dates outside the polar regions differ from the date of the winter solstice, however, and these depend on latitude, due to the variation in the solar day throughout the year caused by the Earth's elliptical.

The tilt of the Earth's axis relative to its orbital plane plays a large role in the formation of weather. The Earth is tilted at an angle of 23.44° to the plane of its orbit, causing different latitudes to directly face the Sun as the Earth moves through its orbit. This variation brings about seasons. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, the Southern Hemisphere faces the Sun more directly and thus experiences warmer temperatures than the Northern Hemisphere. Conversely, winter in the Southern Hemisphere occurs when the Northern Hemisphere is tilted more toward the Sun. From the perspective of an observer on the Earth, the winter Sun has a lower maximum altitude in the sky than the summer Sun.

During winter in either hemisphere, the lower altitude of the Sun causes the sunlight to hit the Earth at an oblique angle. Thus, a lower amount of solar radiation strikes the Earth per unit of surface area. Furthermore, the light must travel a longer distance through the atmosphere, allowing the atmosphere to dissipate more heat. Compared with these effects, the effect of the changes in the distance of the Earth from the Sun (due to the Earth's elliptical orbit) is negligible.

The manifestation of the meteorological winter (freezing temperatures) in the northerly snow-prone latitudes is highly variable depending on elevation, position versus marine winds and the amount of precipitation.

Mythology

In Persian culture, the winter solstice is called *Yaldā* (meaning: birth) and it has been celebrated for thousands of years. It is referred to as the eve of the birth of Mithra, who symbolised light, goodness and strength on earth.

In Greek mythology, Hades kidnapped Persephone to be his wife. Zeus ordered Hades to return her to Demeter, the goddess of the Earth and her mother. However, Hades tricked Persephone into eating the food of the dead, so Zeus decreed that Persephone would spend six months with Demeter and six months with Hades. During the time her daughter is with Hades, Demeter became depressed and caused winter.

In Welsh mythology, Gwyn ap Nudd abducted a maiden named Creiddylad. On May Day, her lover, Gwythr ap Greidawl, fought Gwyn to win her back. The battle between them represented the contest between summer and winter.



“An introduction to Growing Native Plants”

An Australian Government Initiative.

In the 1970s and early 1980s the Australian National Botanic Gardens (then known as Canberra Botanic Gardens) produced a landmark series of booklets called 'Growing Native Plants', issuing one volume a year for 14 years. This was at a time when little was available on this topic in commercial publishing.

With the private publication of 'Australian Native Plants' by John Wrigley and Murray Fagg in 1979 and the first volumes of the multi-part 'Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants' by Rodger Elliot and David Jones in the 1980s, there was less demand for the government to produce the series and it finished at Number 14. However, a great resource, in the form of a Web Portal is still available: <https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/index.html>

This web version updates highlights from the series, making the information available to a much larger local and world audience. In recent years new profiles have been added, written by botanical interns and trainees as part of their training program with the Australian National Herbarium. The authors research each species and talk to the horticultural staff of the Gardens to gain further information. An example of their work is included in this article.

The *Australian National Botanic Gardens*, on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra, has the world's most comprehensive display of living Australian native plants.

The *Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research* (CANBR) includes the *Australian National Herbarium*. These are jointly managed by CSIRO and the Director of National Parks with strong links to the Australian National Botanic Gardens. The Herbarium, with over 1.2 million specimens, is responsible for the scientific integrity of the Gardens' plant labelling and manages the national plant name lists for Australia's botanical community.



Leptospermum - family Myrtaceae - Commonly known as 'teatrees'

Commonly referred to as Teatree, *Leptospermum* is distributed in Australia, South East Asia (i.e. the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Philippines, Sulawesi, Thailand, Flores, Moluccas, southern Burma and New Guinea) and New

Zealand. Whilst *Leptospermum* occupies a variety of habitats from coastal dunes to high mountain peaks, it is most commonly found in wet or periodically wet substrates that are acidic and low in nutrient content.

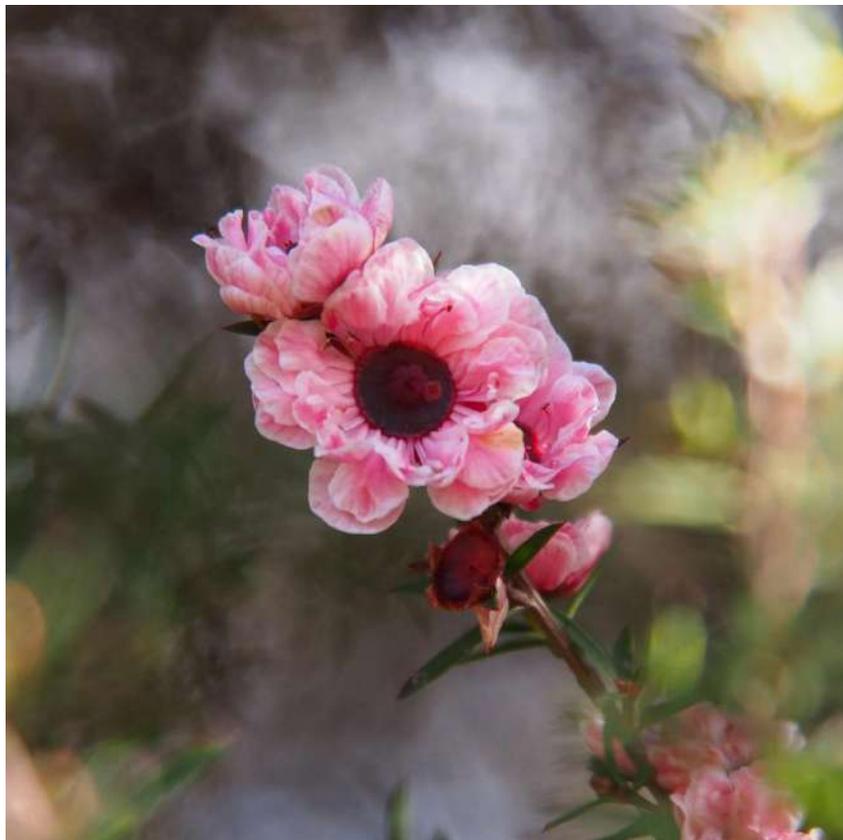


Leptospermum is in the sub-family *Leptospermoideae* of family *Myrtaceae* and currently comprises 86 recognized species. About 83 species occur in Australia, all but two endemic. The genus *Leptospermum* was first recognized by Johann Reinhold Forster and his son Johann Georg Adam Forster when they published the name *L. scoparium* Forst. & G.Forst. in 1776.

George Bentham was the first to treat the genus in his 1866 *Flora Australiensis*. Bentham recognized 20 species and his comments that the "... species are very difficult to distinguish" and that from "the dried specimens, whether of the species here admitted or of the varieties or races, I have been unable to discover any positive discriminating characters" are evidence of

the problematic nature of the genus. Doubtless, some of these difficulties would have arisen from Bentham's broad concept of *Leptospermum*, which included species now assigned to *Homalospermum* Schauer, *Neofabricia* J.Thompson and *Pericalymma* (Endl.) Endl. In 1983 Thompson reinstated the genera *Homalospermum* and *Pericalymma*, described *Neofabricia* (based in part upon the genus *Fabricia* Gaertner) and then in 1989 published a revision of the genus *Leptospermum*. Thompson recognized 79 species with 27 of these being described as new. In 1992 Bean described another two species and clarified taxonomic problems associated with two northern Australian and Malesian taxa. In 1993 Lyne and in 1996 Lyne and Crisp published descriptions of another two new species.

The common name tea-tree derives from the practice of early settlers of soaking the leaves of several species in boiling water to make a tea substitute. Most *Leptospermum* species make desirable garden plants. Flowers are mostly large, up to 3 cm in diameter, and they are hardy in most soils and aspects.



They are easy to propagate from seed or cuttings. Several cultivars have been established in the trade for many years. These have originated mainly from *L. scoparium*, a species that Australia shares with New Zealand. Most of the cultivars have developed from New Zealand stock and have occurred as chance seedlings in nurseries of other countries; that is, the United States, Ireland and the United Kingdom. With concentrated breeding effort, Australian species

will produce hybrids far superior to these in terms of vigour and disease resistance. As is well known, most of the *L. scoparium* cultivars are prone to scale and the associated black smut. Many *Leptospermum* species make useful screen plants as most have a tight, compact growth. Species that flower on the new wood may be used as cut flowers.



Leptospermum macrocarpum.

The Web Portal is an excellent initiative and well worth a look – check it out at: <https://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/index.html>



Follow OGSA on Facebook and Instagram



Garden visiting opportunities while Open Gardens SA takes a Winter break

With Government COVID-19 restrictions easing, there are still opportunities to visit some public gardens and enjoy the fresh, brisk Winter outdoors! So why not check out these websites to ascertain visiting protocols, times and any restrictions that may be in place.

Botanic Gardens of South Australia

In response to COVID-19 and visitor health and safety, all visitors must adhere to the Government's requirements and attend either alone or with only one other person, keep at least a 1.5 metre distance from all visitors and staff, and practice safe hygiene.

Adelaide Botanic Garden, located in the heart of the city on North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia, is open. Free Entry.

Mount Lofty Botanic Garden is open again, following its seven week closure due to COVID-19 restrictions. Entry to the garden is free. There are two entrances to the garden:

- Upper entrance and car park: Mount Lofty Summit Road, Crafers;
- Lower entrance and car park: Lampert Rd, off Piccadilly Road, Crafers. The Main Lake is most easily accessed from this entrance.

Wittunga Botanic Garden is currently open - contrasting against suburban Blackwood, the 13-hectare Wittunga Botanic Garden is a hidden oasis. Entry is free, and the garden is located at Shepherds Hill Road, Blackwood SA.

Botanic Park remains open. Right next to the Adelaide Botanic Garden is the glorious Botanic Park, a 34-hectare, green oasis a short walk from the Adelaide CBD. Botanic Park is flanked on the Botanic Garden side by a stately avenue of plane trees planted in 1874, and on the northern side by the River Torrens and the Adelaide Zoo. Free entry.

Check out the Botanic Gardens web page for more information: <https://www.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au/home>

Heysen - The Cedars

68 Heysen Road, Hahndorf, South Australia. *Open with some restrictions from 6 June 2020* – please check their web site: <https://www.hansheysen.com.au/>

The historic home of two of Australia's most noted artists, Sir Hans Heysen and his daughter Nora. This unique 60-hectare heritage estate features the original family home, two artists' studios and the celebrated cottage-style garden, planted chiefly with exotics, including the massive Himalayan cedar trees.

Urrbrae House Historic Precinct Gardens

Located at the end of Walter Young Avenue, off Fullarton Road, Urrbrae, or from the Urrbrae House gate, Claremont Avenue, Netherby. Open from dawn until dusk every day. Entry to the Urrbrae

House Historic Precinct Gardens is free.

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/waite-historic/urrbraehouse/>

Waite Arboretum

Fullarton Road, Urrbrae. Open free to the public every day of the year from dawn to dusk, except on fire ban days. The Waite Arboretum occupies 27 hectares and contains about 2,500 specimens representing more than 800 species in 200 genera, all growing under natural annual rainfall of 624 mm. Free guided walks on the first Sunday of every month, 11 am to 12.30 pm. Meet at the West lawn (Croquet Lawn) of Urrbrae House.

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/waite-historic/arboretum/>

Popular venues currently CLOSED due to COVID-19 Pandemic. Please visit their websites for updates on opening as the Government restrictions are progressively eased.

Carrick Hill, 46 Carrick Hill Drive Springfield SA.

<https://www.carrickhill.sa.gov.au/>

Cummins Historic House & gardens, 23 Sheoak Avenue, Novar Gardens

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/visiting-heritage-places/cummins-house>

National Trust of SA has a variety of places to visit, ranging from stately historic homes and gardens in the heart of the city to beautiful nature reserves. Various locations: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/places-sa/>





Leptospermum - family Myrtaceae - Commonly known as 'teatrees'

Open Gardens South Australia is a not for profit organisation
opening private gardens to the general public.

The purpose of Open Gardens SA is to educate and promote the enjoyment, knowledge
and benefits of gardens and gardening in South Australia and to build strong public
support for the development of gardens.

Promoting the enjoyment, knowledge and benefits of gardens and gardening.

Our mailing address is:

Open Gardens SA Inc
PO Box 1184
STIRLING SA 5152

Website: <http://opengardensa.org.au/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/opengardensa/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/opengardensa/?hl=en>

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Editors: Di Michalk and Trevor Nottle.

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