



BUNDANOON GARDEN CLUB INC
"Friendship Through Gardens"
PO Box 25 Bundanoon 2578

Meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month,
9.30 for 10.00am

December 2017 Newsletter

FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee for the support, commitment, time and energy they have given to our club throughout 2017. It has been greatly appreciated by us all.

Thanks also to those members who have made contributions both large and small.

To all our members, I wish you and your family a very happy Christmas, a pleasant holiday season and a peaceful New Year.

Kind regards,

Judy

NEW LIFE MEMBERS



Congratulations to Marian Talintyre, Cosette Morris and Marina Beaumont who were installed as Life Members of Bundanoon Garden Club at the November Meeting.

Citations delivered by Club President Judy Andrews outlined the valuable contributions all three have made over many years, both as volunteers and committee members. We sincerely thank them for all their efforts and wish them many more years of happy gardening.



Christmas Garden Party

20 Indigo Lane, Exeter

Thursday 7 December 2017 at 3pm



*Collegiality, drinks, finger food,
raffles*

Please remember to bring your ticket


*Wishing you
a season of gladness,
a season of cheer,
and to top it all off -
a wonderful year.*

COMMITTEE 2018

We encourage our members to consider joining the committee next year, not just to take on a role, but also for friendship and fun!

Nomination forms will be available at the February meeting for those interested in joining the committee. 2018 looks like being another eventful year and we have a number of vacancies to be filled.



THANK YOU

The following local businesses give a 10 % discount to Bundanoon Garden Club members.

Roses and Friends: 881 Nowra Road, Fitzroy Falls

Highland Sand and Gravel: discount for goods ordered and paid for on meeting days

Bundanoon Bloomery: discount given anytime for cash purchases of plants, fertilisers and chemicals

Mt Murray Nursery: show your badge to receive your discount on the last Tuesday of each month

DECEMBER NOTICEBOARD

Red Cow Farm

Throughout December and January

A unique cool climate garden covering 2.5 acres with 20 garden rooms, lake, kitchen garden and more.

Open daily 10am - 4pm 7480 Illawarra Highway, Sutton Forest PH. 02 4868 1842

Perennial Hill Open Garden

December 2 – 3 and each weekend in January

Established in 2001, this one acre, cool-climate garden on Mt. Gibraltar is wonderfully designed with much to inspire. Highlights include: conifer gardens, rockery, dry-stone walls, topiary garden, French parterre and beautiful perennial borders in summer.

1 Nero Street, Mittagong 10.00am-4.00pm



Mt Annan Botanical Gardens: December 16

Traditional Christmas Market Stalls, local produce, Christmas gifts, Children's art workshops, face painting, and obstacle course followed by Christmas Carols on the beautiful Lakeside Lawn in the Garden. 3pm to 7pm. More information: 02 4634 7935

Gardenalia - Open Garden and Plant Stall

December 30 – 31 then 27 - 28 January

Wander through these inspiring gardens with over 500 pots of rare and unusual plants all designed to complement the water gardens and statuary including 40 year old wisteria, weeping Japanese maples, espaliered pears and apples; Bay trees, topiaries, bulbs, clematis, fushias, roses, rhododendrons, camellias cycads, succulents, peonies, cyclamens, herbs, natives, vegetables and hedging plants.

5 May Street, Robertson 10.00am – 4.00pm



Caring for a Real Christmas Tree

Choose a healthy, green tree with few brown needles that has been standing in the shade.

Trim the trunk and stand in a bucket of fresh water over night. Trim again before placing in a large pot.

Keep the water above the base of the trunk so it doesn't dry out and check daily.

Position away from sunlight, windows, television sets and other heat sources.

If properly cared for your real Christmas tree should last up to 4 weeks.

Fancy a Day Out in Sydney?

Visit These Gardens - All Free Entry!

• *Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney – open sunrise to sunset every day, feature gardens include the indigenous garden Cadi Jam Ora, herb garden, cactus and succulent garden, palm garden and fern house.*

• *Centennial Parklands – rose garden, subtropical garden around the cafe, column garden, and duck pond; vehicle access sunrise to sunset, pedestrian access all times.*

• *Vaucluse House Gardens, Wentworth Rd – one of Sydney's few 19th-century mansions still surrounded by its original gardens and wooded grounds. Gardens always open.*

• *Barangaroo Reserve, between Darling Harbour and Walsh Bay is an award-winning headland park. Featuring a spectacular sandstone block shoreline and recreated natural ecosystems, Barangaroo is named for a powerful indigenous woman who played an important role in the early days of colonial settlement. Access from Towns Place, Argyle Place, and Hickson Rd. Open 24 hours*

• *The Goods Line – an urban renewal park project designed by ASPECT Studios transforming a disused rail corridor from Ultimo to Darling Harbour.*

• *A Vertical Garden at 1 Bligh St, Sydney – 377 square metre vertical garden designed by Sue Barnsley Design. Accessible every day.*

• *Paddington Reservoir Gardens, 251-255 Oxford Street Paddington – award-winning reuse of old reservoir site with sunken garden, salvaged industrial elements and imaginative night lighting.*

• *Wendy Whiteley's Secret Garden – a steep hillside garden created by cultural icon Wendy Whiteley OAM, on vacant railway land in Lavender Bay. Access through Clark Park off Lavender Crescent, Lavender Bay*

• *Campbelltown Arts Centre Gardens, 1 Art Gallery Road, Campbelltown – Japanese garden and sculpture garden. Open 10am-4pm daily, closed public holidays.*

• *Australian Botanic Gardens, Narellan Rd, Mt Annan – open 10 to 5pm every day. Australian native plants with feature gardens for wattle, grevillea, banksia, conifers, subtropical species and the rare Wollemi pine. Home of PlantBank, housing Australia's seed conservation work. Tours available.*

Source: gardentravelhub.com

NOTES FROM MARIAN'S INFORMATIVE TALK ON BEARDED IRIS



There are early, medium and late flowering varieties of iris so you can have them flowering from September through to November.

They are not particular about soil types but must be grown in full sun.

They are drought and frost tolerant so they should suit all gardens.

Place rose food under new rhizomes when planting. This should be sufficient food for the plant until the next season.

Feed existing plants in April and August.

Lift the clump when they outgrow their spot or every 3 - 4 years depending on growth habit. This can be done from November into December when they've finished flowering. Don't lift them in January or February as it is too hot. You can wait until March if you wish.

When lifting the clump discard the rhizomes that have flowered as they only flower once .

Select the rhizomes from the outside of the clump. Trim the roots to about 7cm as these roots will die and new ones will form.

Trim the leaves to a fan shape and place rhizomes close to top of soil with a small amount of soil over the top to stop scorching - not too deep as they will not flower.

The leaves will die gradually, you will find a new leaf spike in a few weeks.

Do not mulch your Iris as this can cause the rhizomes to rot.



Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Bundanoon Garden Club will be held in the hall on Thursday 1st February 2018

DECEMBER GARDEN JOBS

During hot weather deep watering at least once a week either early morning or evening is best.

There is still time to plant an array of annuals for summer colour.

Add a soluble seaweed fertiliser to the watering can and apply weekly to annuals. This helps strengthen plants and prolongs flowering.

Add cold manure throughout the garden and water in well.

Spread organic mulch across gardens making sure it does not touch stems.

Deadhead roses to ensure continued flowering.

Try not to wet the foliage of roses when watering as this can cause black spot.

Cover container plants with mulch and give deep water once or twice a week.

Stand pots on wet sand or on saucer.

Don't mow the lawn too low as it leaves it weak and susceptible to weeds and browning.

Check hoses and irrigation systems for leaks.

Make simple shade cloth tents for sun sensitive plants.

Sow dwarf and climbing beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, corn, leeks, lettuce, melons, pumpkins, fennel and zucchini.

Plant out tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes and eggplant.

GARDEN MAINTENANCE DIRECTORY

The following contractors provide a range of gardening services in large and small gardens.

*Petite Tree and Lawn Services
0407118965 email: layne.petiteservices@gmail.com*

Kristy Connelly: 4883 6354 or 0449 274 339

Courtney Whip: 0422 525 620

Michael Sutton: 0405 237 727

Steve Curtis: pruning, mowing, window cleaning, green waste removal 0427979419 A/H 48410328

Marc Varnhed: Total Tree Services qualified local arborist 0449 221 420 or 48834743

Chris Mitchell is small garden specialist and can be contacted on 0437930100

THE LATEST ON SNAKE BITE

The Royal Flying Doctor Service South Eastern (RFDS SE) Section has updated its advice and procedures following the publication of a new snakebite study. The Australian Snakebite Project is the most comprehensive ever carried out, involved over 1500 patients and collated snakebite data from the past 10 years (2005-15).

Venomous snakes are found in every state and territory and there are around 3,000 reported snakebites each year in Australia, resulting in 500 hospital admissions and an average of two fatalities, so everyone needs to be vigilant.

The Australian Snakebite Project threw up some surprising statistics, which challenges many long-held perceptions about where snake attacks occur and how to treat them.

In those attacks in which the snake was positively identified, the brown snake was the most common biter (41%), followed by the tiger snake (17%) and red-bellied black snake (16%).

Three-quarters of the people bitten are males aged in their 30's. Most snake attacks occur near houses, not in the bush. Half of all bites occurred while people were out walking. Gardening or trying to catch a snake were the most common other scenarios.

While only 20- 25 out of 835 cases they studied resulted in death, the effects of a snake bite can be debilitating and far-reaching. Three-quarters of those bitten experienced venom-induced consumption coagulopathy, which causes blood clotting and life-threatening haemorrhages. Acute kidney injuries, brain and muscle damage and cardiac arrest are other possible side effects.

IT'S IMPORTANT THAT PEOPLE ACT QUICKLY AFTER A POSSIBLE SNAKE BITE.

Bites are often painless and may go unnoticed as tissue damage is mostly light – lacerations, scratches or light bruising along with some bleeding or swelling. As over 90% of snakebites we found to occur on the upper and lower limbs, these are the places to check first. Common symptoms include an unexplained collapse, vomiting and abdominal pain, bleeding or paralysis.

THE DO'S AND DON'TS OF TREATING SNAKE BITE

Many dangerous myths surround the treatment of snake bites.

Do NOT wash the area of the bite or try to suck out the venom. It is extremely important to retain traces of venom for use with venom identification kits.

Do NOT incise or cut the bite, or apply a high tourniquet. Cutting or incising the bite won't help. High tourniquets are ineffective and can be fatal if released.

Do bandage firmly, splint and immobilise to stop the spread of venom. All the major medical associations recommend slowing the spread of venom by placing a folded pad over the bite area and then applying a firm bandage. It should not stop blood flow to the limb or congest the veins. Only remove the bandage in a medical facility, as the release of pressure will cause a rapid flow of venom through the bloodstream.

Do NOT allow the victim to walk or move their limbs. Use a splint or sling to minimise all limb movement. Put the patient on a stretcher or bring transportation to the patient.

Do seek medical help immediately as the venom can cause severe damage to health or even death within a few hours.

Note: The new study has prompted the RFDS SE to reverse previous long-standing advice about the importance of identifying the colour and type of snake.

Staying in the area after an attack can be dangerous and recent advances in medication mean we can now treat any snakebite with generic polyvalent anti-venom, so identification is no longer necessary.

Tracey King, Senior Flight Nurse at Royal Flying Doctor Service SE

