environmental weeds are strongly featured in this book. From previous experience, the author learned that having a plan is vital. Not necessarily a detailed landscape plan but the need to have decided what it is you want from your garden. The author's aim for her new garden sum up what this book is about. She wants:

- Beauty – an aesthetically pleasing environment to live in.
- Biodiversity – a variety of indigenous native (Australian) and exotic plants to attract native bird and other fauna.
- Bounty – a productive food garden within the space constraints of the block.

Most of the plants mentioned throughout the book and in the appendix are selected for their suitability to north-central Victoria, Australia and in most cases would be inappropriate for similar use in New Zealand, or for that matter in warm, northern parts of Australia. Likewise some of the soil related problems are much less likely to occur here. Nevertheless the greater part of this book is an easy to follow step-by-step guide, valuable and extremely helpful to anyone starting a new garden from scratch. Each chapter, whether it be on planning your garden, learning about the soil or preparing and constructing garden beds has an action plan at the end, which in a few words summarises the major points to take into account before embarking on the task in hand.

Typical of CSIRO publications this book contains a wealth of background information combined with practical detail and full colour photos describing how to carry out many of the projects described. The author's writing style combine technical detail, personal opinions and experiences in an easy to read, yet comprehensive, book.

Perhaps priced a little on the high side for today's market Creating Your Eco-Friendly Garden is a valuable addition to the literature encouraging and assisting home garden sustainability and food production.

Available from Mana Whenua Press

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Notes for contributors to The New Zealand Garden Journal

- The New Zealand Garden Journal is a professional journal aimed at those with an in-depth interest in plants, and an enthusiasm for sharing ideas and knowledge of their origins, conservation, cultivation and use in gardens, parks and open spaces.
- The journal is published twice a year in June and December. Copy dates are 1 April and 1 October, respectively.
- Articles should be informative, accurate and well-founded. They are not treated to a formal refereeing process, but we encourage the more technical papers to be peer reviewed before submission. For more technical articles, we may seek independent advice and feedback.
- References should follow the convention adopted in recent issues.
- Articles can be up to a maximum of 4000 words, preferably submitted electronically in Microsoft Word or RTF format, either on disk or as an email attachment.
- Articles will be returned to authors only if major editorial changes are required, or on request.
- Authors will not receive proofs for checking unless they specify this when submitting the article. Proofs are checked carefully by several people before printing.
- Photographs and/or illustrations should be included with captions typed at the end of the article. Images must be copyright free and if not the authors work, be fully credited to the original photographer or source. Images should be supplied ideally as high definition electronic copies, or as good quality photographs and slides. All original photographs and slides will be returned.
- Authors will receive two complimentary copies of the relevant journal issue on publication. Additional copies will be available at cost.

Erratum


The caption for Fig. 6 (p. 14) states that the copper engraving of harakeke/flax is Phormium tenax. However, with drooping leaves and yellow flowers it is most likely to be P. cookianum subsp. hookeri. This is also the subspecies illustrated on the cover of Lawrie Metcalf’s new book Know Your New Zealand... Native Plants and differences between Phormium taxa were mentioned in a previous article by Rob Smissen and Peter Heenan (New Zealand Garden Journal 11(1): 24-26, 2008). Our thanks to Lawrie and Peter for correctly identifying the flax illustrated.