



# ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (Inc.)

## NEWSLETTER

P. O. Box 450  
WELLINGTON

Vol. 1 No. 5

JULY, 1974.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Member,

As the financial position of the Institute and its Constitution are currently the most important and urgent matters of concern to all members, I'm taking this opportunity to bring each member up to date.

At Dominion Conference at Wanganui—following a general discussion on Dominion Council's second effort during 1973-74 to find an acceptable formula for re-organisation—a sub-committee was appointed to draft a revised Constitution in line with the concensus of opinion at Wanganui. This exercise is now in hand and the intention is to circulate the proposed Constitution during July to each District Council executive and to all members of Dominion Council and to convene another Conference of delegates on Friday 13th September 1974 at Wellington.

What appears to be of greatest concern to members is what the Institute should be actually doing. This is more a matter for annual policy decisions after re-organisation has taken place, with priority being given to matters of national significance.

Membership of the Institute will remain very much within the current categories but all subscriptions will be paid direct to "Dominion" Secretary and a capitation fee transferred back to District Councils where these are functioning.

Dominion Council or Executive. The existing Constitution provides for a Dominion Council which could comprise about 80 members being representatives of District Councils or incorporated societies or unincorporated organisations such as the Universities or State departments. In actual practice only about 15 to 20 persons attend. Whilst hoping to retain membership of organisations it is proposed that the affairs of the Institute shall be run by an executive of 12 persons elected directly by members through a postal ballot and reporting annually to a meeting of members. Individuals will have the right to choose whether they will be "local" (ordinary) members or national members. The latter will be required to pay higher subscriptions, be interested in national policies and be eligible to stand for executive. Members of executive will be expected to serve for 3 years—four members retiring each year and being eligible for re-election. The Chairman will be elected by the executive for a term of three years which may be extended for a further three years. The Chairman of the Council shall table the annual report and financial statement to the annual meeting of members which shall be presided over by the President—elected to the position but not

necessarily a member of the Council. Another proposal in the new constitution is that the Council will be elected by postal vote only and that all members will have the right to vote. Nominees must signify that they are willing to serve the Institute and attend Council meetings.

The financial year will end on 31 December instead of 30 September and the annual meeting of members will be held in May instead of February. This change is primarily due to the pressure of examination work from November to January at present.

A special educational conference may be held at the same time as the Annual General Meeting or at another time of the year, but this will not be a business meeting. It may be held in association with other kindred organisations.

The Journal of the Institute will continue on current lines as an annual but issued only to those who have paid for it separately in advance. The Newsletter will continue as a quarterly and be supplied to all members.

Where District Councils currently exist they will be free to continue according to local requirements within the objects of the Institute but voting rights and representation at conference or on Council on the basis of 50 members or fraction thereof will cease.

Subscriptions. It is proposed that a member's subscription for 1974-75 be \$5 (Five dollars) with a capitation being paid to a District Council where such a Council is functioning. Fellows shall pay the same subscription as other members. National members shall pay a higher subscription, probably \$10. Affiliation fees from organisations, societies, etc. are being reviewed.

The actual subscription rates will be determined annually on the recommendation of the executive but actual rates will not be set out in the Constitution.

Conclusion. In conclusion I hope that every member and District Council when discussing the Institute's future will remain determined to support the Institute to the maximum over this critical period. I am sure we all believe that Horticulture has been and will continue to be a great asset to New Zealand but to be effective as horticulturists on major policy matters we need a soundly based and financially strong Royal New Zealand Institute. Your personal support and co-operation is essential.

Hoping to see as many as possible on 13th September, 1974.

A.M.W. Greig,  
Dominion President.

## HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS FROM OVERSEAS

by R.H. Mole, F.R.I.H.(N.Z.)  
(N.D.H.(N.Z.) Wellington

### Part One

At the beginning of August last year, with a southerly lowering the mercury to about 8°C., I left Wellington airport en route to Los Angeles and from thence to the U.K. This was the beginning of a two month period of overseas leave taken primarily to see family and friends in England and Scotland.

The D.C. 10 Air New Zealand flight to Los Angeles was smooth and uneventful and I set foot on American soil (tarmac) for the first time at about 1900 hours on a warm, smog free

evening—temperature about 22°C. A short commuter flight then lofted me over LA and I finally disembarked at Ontario (a name with Canadian connotations) a town of some 300,000 people lying about 15 miles east of Los Angeles. At Ontario International Airport I was met by my host in California, Mr Herb Swim, the noted rose breeder who has given us such well known varieties as RR, 'Pink Parfait', 'Sutter's Gold', 'Mojave', 'Forty-niner' and many more. A sleek ride in Mr Swim's car (nearly double the size of my own) wafted me quickly to my motel.

Through the kindness of Mr Swim I was to spend the next 5 days seeing places of horticultural interest in this part of California. Space will permit mention of 3 such places only: (1) The Santa Ana Botanic Garden devoted to the growing of plants native to California. Here I was informed that smog last year had killed three near mature specimens of Pinus radiata; (2) Monrovia Nurseries nestle at the base of the often arid looking St Gabriel Mountains and cover an area of about 350 acres. One of many covered portions, the Camellia lathe house alone covers 13 acres. Permanent staff number about 500 and the estimate of plants produced each year numbers 15 million—all in containers. Best selling lines are various pyracanthas and junipers. I noted that Juniperus sabinia 'Tamariscifolia' was a very popular plant for ground cover in public and home gardens. A rooting medium used extensively at Monrovia Nurseries consisted of 2 parts wood shavings (treated with fertiliser) to 1 part soil. The nursery may, in the production line and its acreage, be the largest in the world, but its range of nursery stock, about fourteen hundred varieties falls far short of the greatest hardy tree and shrub nursery of Messrs Hillier & Sons Ltd, Winchester, England, who stock some fourteen thousand varieties. (3) Huntingdon Botanic Garden located in San Marino about 12 miles from downtown Los Angeles was the most impressive horticultural establishment seen by me during my short sojourn in the States. Within the grounds of this immaculately kept institution I saw (a) a first class Japanese Garden complete with authentically styled Japanese house overlooking the garden; (b) a Camellia collection of some 1500 varieties and (c) 10 acres which made up the largest collection of mature specimens of cacti and succulents in the world. As a point of interest a 40 ft tall Podocarpus totara was doing well in these gardens not far from a 100 ft tall Queensland Kauri Agathis robusta.

Average annual rainfall around Los Angeles is about 10 inches per annum, this small amount usually falling during the winter. However, in direct contrast to the arid, desert like countryside, the urban areas, even in the middle of summer, were green due to extensive well planned water reticulation systems. Fixed sprays were common in home gardens. In place of grass for lawns I noted that Hedera canariensis was used extensively.

My short stay in California was indeed a memorable one, its success being due almost entirely to my friend and guide Mr Swim.

August is usually the hottest month in California. Each day I was there the temperature was in the middle 70's (about 23°C.), but what a surprise to arrive at London airport in a temperature of 84°F. (28°C.). For the record, the following day's temperature reached 89°F. (32°C.) and, in fact, my first four weeks in the U.K. were accompanied by that somewhat rare phenomenon over there of fine, warm, sunny weather.

(to be continued)

## TOADSTOOLS FOR THE GARDEN

(Not the concrete variety!)

"If anyone mentions fungi the atmosphere is apt to chill immediately; for fungi evoke in many people the same repugnance as spiders and snakes", so says Marie Taylor in her book on Mushrooms and Toadstools in New Zealand.

Have they a place in the garden?

They have a place in Natures Cycle. Many are decomposers in the living community. Some are mycorrhizal with ornamental trees and shrubs. However their characteristics as parasites and pests predominate. Even the mushroom is looked upon as a disadvantage in the garden; the 'fairy rings' interrupting the fine texture of the lawn.

Many toadstools and mushrooms are beautiful. The beauty is not so much in the colours and textures of the fruit-body, but in the life cycles. Putting aside the poisonous nature of Amanitia muscaria, this red toadstool adds character and interest to the stark barren surroundings under pine trees.

So next time a mushroom or toadstool appears under a shrub; or a shelf fungi grows out of a tree; and before attacking it with an arsenal of fungicides and garden tools; ask yourself, is it doing harm?

C.H.

## NEWS FROM DISTRICT COUNCILS

### ● Whangarei District Council

Report from Katie Reynolds A.H.R.I.H.(N.Z.)

A field trip to Russell, at the end of April, was very successful. The unique garden of Mr and Mrs G. Rattray with its 140 plus Bonsai plants was visited. Mrs Rattray explained the art of Bonsai.

After a picnic lunch at Long Beach the Captain Cook Museum in Russell was another feature of the trip. It appears Whangarei members had a great time in "the magic of the Bay of Islands".

The May meeting was highlighted by presentations of certificates and awards. Mrs Reynolds conducted the presentations; first, the intermediate certificate N.D.H. to Mr Robert Small, then the N.D.H. Certificate to Mr David Anderson. The Cockayne Gold Medal for the best aggregate mark N.D.H. and the Dugald MacKenzie prize for the best thesis, were presented. Mr Anderson also received a book from Whangarei members.

Mr Alex Cameron F.R.I.H.(N.Z.) was the guest speaker.

### ● Auckland District Council

Report on visit to Gisborne in early November, 1973.

by M.B. Goodey

The visit to the now famous "Eastwoodhill" and the sampling at first hand of Gisborne's renowned hospitality must have been the highlight of the year for Auckland members. Much good organisational work at both ends was needed to make it the smoothly working outing-it proved to be. All the 34 members of the party made their own way to Gisborne. The airport has a bold planting of young Butia Yatay palms lining the curved main drive. Indeed there were many of these palms, some with four foot trunks, in many gardens.

The first undertaking was perhaps, for most of us, the highlight of the trip and that was the visit to Eastwoodhill at Ngatapa. Early November in Poverty Bay can be very hot and so it proved. The drive was pleasant and in the years to come the distance of 22 miles will not seem excessive when it brings one to such a fascinating private arboretum. Bill Crooks and Mr and Mrs Bob Berry welcomed us and the tour was on. For many it was a return visit and despite some inevitable changes and losses among the thousands of trees and shrubs the enchantment of the place remains. The late Douglas Cook has succeeded in creating an amazing and interesting layout of conifers, oaks and other deciduous temperate zone trees and has landscaped with ponds and lakes in a way that sets off handsomely the many rhododendrons and azaleas planted on their banks. The Kolkwitzia amabilis specimens were frequent and in full flush of bloom when we were there and there was something to delight and surprise each of us. A Splendid pink-flowered Catalpa appealed to all and some ripe loquats were enjoyed during the afternoon.

Sunday remained fine and still hot and our genial bus driver took us to the airport to deliver baggage before we proceeded to the first item on the agenda, a visit to Mr and Mrs Len Grey's fabulous home and orchard at Ormond, some 12 miles north-west of the town. On the way we visited Gray's Bush, a spectacular remnant of local bush that occupied us for nearly an hour. Among the many splendid trees there were dozens of a large form of Rhopalostylis sapida known as the southern form where the trunks were 40-50 cm. thick and 10 m high with enormous bulbous crown shafts and leaves, many horizontal and up to 6-7 m long. The inflorescences and fruit sprays, however, are the usual small size of the common form.

The Grey's garden was all we expected and more. The avocados were the chief interest in the orchard and I'm sure it was an education to see how large they grow. This should be made known by those now propagating them so that adequate room can be left for development. Noteworthy in the ornamental garden were the Greyias, Greyia radekoferi and G. Sutherlandii, both in flower and seed. After a sumptuous morning tea we reluctantly took our leave and returned to Gisborne. The afternoon was pleasantly occupied by a drive to Kaiti Hill, where the view is superb and back through some garden suburbs leading to a fine avenue of walnut and red horse chestnut trees planted many years ago by one of our senior members, Mr Percy Everett, and his neighbours. We then visited Mrs Redstone's "Hanging Garden" at Pineridge. This was most interesting and extensive and a great tribute to the boundless energy and enthusiasm of its owner who does everything herself. Here we saw the Russian Olive, Eleagnus angustifolia, which has silver-backed willow like leaves. There is a fine row of these trees in the Showgrounds and it should be a useful addition to Auckland parks and streets. (It is a popular street tree in Japan.) En Route from Mrs Redstone's garden to the farewell Buffet Tea at Mr and Mrs McLean's we made an unscheduled but delightful call at a bearded iris growers garden. Sherry and the Buffet Tea organised by members of the Poverty Bay Horticultural Society provided the finale to a wonderful week-end of horticulture and friendship. We are indeed grateful to members of this Society who did so much to make this trip a memorable one.

### ● South Taranaki District Council

As usual circuit meetings in the country areas continue and the District Council has been busy this year with meetings in Manaia, Patea and Pihama.

In April there was a visit to Wanganui. Some 40 people visited Bushy Park, a homestead previously known for its cattle and horses, and now the property of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

Other places visited included the Winter Gardens and Virginia Lake; the gardens of Mr and Mrs Cox at Upokongaro, Kowhai Park and the St Paul's Maori Church at Putiki. On the way home a stop was made at the soon-to-be-opened Museum at Patea. Here the Rev. Napi Waaka and his helpers are completing the carving of panels telling the history of the arrival of Turi's party by canoe from Hawaiki.

The following people have spoken to South Taranaki District Council members on various horticultural subjects.

Mr Don Waive, of Te Kuiti, Demonstration of Floral Art.

Mr L.M. Julian, House Plants.

Mesdames B. Cocker and J. Andreoli, Demonstration of Floral Art.

Mr M.R. Boothby, retiring superintendent of Parks, Wanganui City Council, Horticultural Features of Wanganui Parks and Reserves.

Mr Walter Fowlie, of Tokaora, Plants, Flowers, Birds, Caves and Mountains of New Zealand.

Mr C.R. Julian, Opunake, "Roy Rest"—Establishing a Roadside Pleasance at Pihama.

Mr R.W. Barry, of Hawera, "Small Shrubs Suitable for Gardens in the Opunake District.

Mr Walter Fowlie, of Tokaora, "Climbing in the Andes in Peru"—Emphasis on Plant Life in the region.

A presentation was made to Mr W.B.B. Crichton, of Hawera, in May. He received the Junior Memorial Prize for the candidate gaining the highest marks in the Oral and Practical Examination, N.D.H.

## ● Wellington District Council

When Her Majesty the Queen visited Wellington, the Town Hall was converted into a "floral garden" for the occasion. After the Investiture the Hall was thrown open, for a few days, so that horticulturalists and the general public could view the sight.

Mrs D. Du Pont describes the scene.

The sloping red-carpeted ramp leading to the stage was lined on either side with rows of coleus plants edged with small white begonias and trailing asparagus fern. At the back of the stage which stood out prominently were several dozen perfectly grown deep rose Lilium auratum banked above and below with white and cream gladioli and chrysanthemums with here and there young "Lady-of-the-Woods" trees (Silver Birch) in their pale green foliage.

In the centre was a delightful little fountain with sprays of water resembling "Prince of Wales Feathers", and on either side a tall white stand of gladioli with green and copper beech foliage.

Under the balcony round the Hall hung baskets of fuchsias and begonias, and these came in for special admiration as all know how difficult it is to carry wire-baskets with long arching trails of delicate blooms without injury in transport.

The foyer, stairways and corridors were lined with chrysanthemum, gladioli, cream auratum, coleus and small trees edged with ageratum, low-growing begonias and the charming little trailing smilax—a scene which will linger long in the minds of those who not only attended the Investiture; but those who made special visits to the Town Hall just to enjoy the perfection of it all.

## LETTERS

### A Statement from a Wellington Horticulturist

Dear Sir,

I am caught in an irresolvable activity; the consideration of the Institute's future. After all has been said (if not done) the problem does not seem to lie in the formation of aims and purposes. It lies in the related problems of finance and control.

In the past, I believe, the local groupings of the Institute were made up of amateurs and professionals. This membership provided the finance. It still does. Hence the concern of the various plans considered over the past year with the place and function of local membership.

"New directions and purposes" do not ultimately lie with local members or individuals. If they are to materialize they very definitely lie with those in control. Their ability to communicate and stimulate enthusiasm; their ability to kill the same by lack of response and the non-communication technique. However we may ramble around this point of "directions and purposes", the fact is that the nature and extent of this is limited by the nature and aims of those in control.

As far as I can determine the control of the Institute is in the hands of professionals, and the type of professional in control is departmental and bureaucratic. Thus it is understandable why the main expressions of the much talked about "New Future" are more organisational structures rather than the experimental application of new ideas in the active horticultural field. A departmental or bureaucratic outlook must of necessity maintain its territorial control and its hierarchical structure. It cannot afford the freedom of open discussion, freely expressed opinion, or the adventure of unpredictable motivation to action. It must of necessity remove the elements outside the definitions of its own interests.

The Institute has effectively eliminated that other professional grouping, the commercial interest, whose values and aims are quite different. A scheme like Professor Morrison's will effectively eliminate amateur participation on a significant level, and generally speaking this is the scheme outlined by the Dominion President. The only problem is finance—hence the continuing confusion about "directions and purposes."

Could this be solved by some ample and miraculous financial endowment, the aims, purposes, and new future of the Institute would clearly declare itself an organisation representing the combined interests of Parks Departments, University Departments, Government Departments and Educational interests, at an administrative level.

W. Cook  
Institute Member,  
Wellington.

● If members have anything to say about the Institute or other horticultural comments, letters are welcome.

### WEEKEND GARDEN TOUR OF AUCKLAND

Members of the Auckland District Council extend an invitation to other Institute members and their friends to visit Auckland during the weekend of October 5-6, 1974 and join a tour of Auckland gardens, parks and other places of horticultural interest.

As we expect many of our visitors to arrive by air on the Saturday morning transport will be provided from the airport to their accommodation from whence the tour will commence, or, the tour may commence in the City and proceed to the first stop via the airport. The itinerary has yet to be finalised but is expected to include gardens exhibiting different layouts and specialisation, various parks, notable trees, a large wholesale nursery specialising in pot plant production and possibly another large general nursery. Where possible scenic routes will be used including the North Shore via the Harbour Bridge. Luncheons and a Saturday evening social function will be arranged.

The Auckland District Council hopes in this way to provide an interesting and enjoyable weekend and thus repay some of the hospitality its members have enjoyed during their visits to other centres in the past three years. Accommodation in Auckland must be reserved well in advance so anyone interested in joining the tour is asked to contact, as soon as possible, Mr Noel Kitchen, 18 Penzance Road, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 10.

**FLORAL ART HANDBOOK**  
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A guide to Exhibitors, Stewards, Judges and all involved with Floral Art competitions. Handy purse or pocket size, plasticised cover, lie-flat binding. Price \$1.50 cash with order — from the Dominion Secretary, P.O. Box 450, Wellington.

**INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS**

The International Society of Horticultural Science will be holding its 1974 Congress in Warsaw, 10-18 September. Mr I.G. Forbes, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will represent New Zealand officially. He will also represent our Institute, which is a member of the Society and the International Registration Authority for the Genera Phormium, Hebe, Leptospermum and Coprosma.

**ADVANCE NOTICE OF SECOND 1974 DOMINION CONFERENCE**

The Second Dominion Conference of Delegates of our Institute will be held in Wellington on Friday, 13 September 1974 at 1 p.m. (See reference to this in Dominion President's Message.) It is hoped that all District Councils will be well represented, along with a good attendance by Dominion Councillors.

Full notice will be given later.

**FROM THE DOMINION SECRETARY'S DESK**

Our congratulations go to Mr I.D. Galloway, on being awarded the M.B.E. Mr Galloway, Director of Parks, Wellington is an Associate of Honour of the Institute and is acting Chairman of the Examining Board. He was awarded the M.B.E. for services to the Environment.

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The Dominion Council has approved the nominations of Dr George Mason (New Plymouth), Miss P.M. Bates (Hamilton) and Mr H.G. Gilpin (Christchurch), respectively, for the Egmont, Tongariro and Arthur's Pass National Parks Boards.

\* \* \*

Our former Journal Editor, Mr J.F. Gover of Christchurch, terminated his association with the Journal as from 30 September last. Our thanks for a job well done are expressed to Mr Gover. An editorial committee now handles the Annual Journal with Mr M.B. Thomas (Christchurch) acting-editor.

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The N.Z. Counties Association and the Municipal Association of New Zealand have been reminded that approved trees of historic and notable significance can legally be protected under the existing Town & Country Planning Act 1953 and asked to encourage all local bodies to register such trees within their jurisdiction and thus help in their preservation.

\* \* \*

The New Zealand Nurserymen's Association, the New Zealand Seedsman's Association and the N.Z. Institute of Park and Recreation Administration have been asked to do all in their power to improve the seed and propagating material of plants, trees, shrubs, already in cultivation in New Zealand by introducing new stock from areas more suitably matched with our climate.

\* \* \*

The 1975 Dominion Conference of the N.Z. Institute of Park & Recreation Administration will be held in Gisborne in September. We expect our own Conference to be held in either February or May at a centre still to be decided.

\* \* \*

Nominations of plants for our 1974 Award of Garden Excellence are now being called—nominations are required by 31 July.

\* \* \*

The Institute will be applying to the International Society of Horticultural Science for appointment as International Registration Authority for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants for the genus Pittosporum.

\* \* \*

In response to an approach made to them, Associates of Honour have generously made donations totalling \$370 (up to 2 July) to assist the Institute's finances. This response is most encouraging and our sincere appreciation is expressed to them. The N.Z. Institute of Park and Recreation Administration too has donated \$100 which is gratefully received.

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Mr Sam McGredy proved a very popular speaker when he delivered the 1974 Banks Memorial Lecture at our Dominion Conference last March. His subject was "The World of Roses" and touched upon a new aspect for New Zealand audiences—the fascinating experience of breeding new roses.

\* \* \*

Three new Associates of Honour were elected at the 1974 Dominion Conference—Mrs D. Benstead (Lower Hutt), Mr K.H. Marcussen (Christchurch), Mr S.W. Burstall (Rotorua).

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Submissions have been made to the Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on the Regulations in their draft stage being prepared under the Plant Varieties Act 1973—plant patents.

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The Examination year is well under way—entries for this year's examinations close on 31 July. Professor Gordon is overseas on sabbatical leave. Mr I.D. Galloway is acting-chairman in Professor Gordon's absence.

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If you have not yet paid your current year's membership subscription, I would appreciate receiving it now (\$4 for an ordinary member, \$5 for a Fellow). Our year ends on 30 September.

\* \* \*

## THE MARVEL OF PLANT COLOURING

by H.T. Hall, Porirua.

The various colours, which now distinguish the foliage of different plants, constitute some of the most striking phenomena of the vegetable world. Great is the variety of tints which are peculiarly interesting and worthy of the attention of every observer of nature.

Some consider leaf colouring a disease, but those bright and beautiful colours blended together, as some are, surely cannot be disease. The different colours of leaves and of flowers, and the names to which those differences have given rise, are so many, that the subject deserves to be treated as a separate branch of science.

This variety of colouring appears to depend on the various structures of the leaf and on the different chemical actions to which those leaves are subjected. Some of them evidently depend on soil situations, or on an excess of heat or cold, or on causes hitherto unascertained.

Although this change in colour of the leaves cannot be fully explained—at least as far as I can determine—we do know some of the laws that influence the colour of flowers. Blue flowers will turn to red or white, but never to yellow. A bright yellow flower will sometimes become white, but it is never known to become blue. Whatever the circumstances that cause

a leaf to change colour, one fact remains—it will in most cases add greatly to the beauty of that particular plant. Whatever the hues assumed in the course of development, the bright colouring appearing in many tints, forms and shades, always contrasts with the natural green.

No variation of plants is more common than that of colour. It is one of the readiest marks of distinction. We find colour scattered through all the classes of nature, animate and inanimate, decking with tints of equal brilliancy—the shells, the gems, the birds, the beasts and reptiles, the clouds which attend upon the rising or setting sun, leaves and flowers—with, amongst other reasons, the obvious purpose of delighting and cheering mankind with a perpetual display of beauty. This beautiful provision of nature imparts a charm to things which are most trivial and otherwise unattractive. Nothing strikes us so agreeably at first sight as the colour of flowers. It excites our admiration, we are attracted by its loveliness and charmed with its beauty. The art of the florist and the gardener, is displayed in his arranging plants and flowers so as to produce harmony of form and colour in both foliage and flowers.

Perhaps we will never quite understand why one colour attracts or repels, or why some appeal and others do just the opposite, but we do agree that all seem to take their rightful place in this wonderful botanical world we live in.



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### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enrol me as a member of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Inc. I enclose the first year's subscription (1974-5 year \$5).

NAME ..... (Please Print)

ADDRESS .....

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