

# N E W S L E T T E R

PLANTS OF TASMANIA  
NURSERY AND GARDENS  
65 HALL ST RIDGEWAY 7054



OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK  
9am - 5pm (Winter 9am - 4pm)  
(Closed Christmas day, Boxing day, Good Friday, and Targa afternoon)

ph (03) 6239 1583 fax (03) 6239 1106 Newsletter no 10 Spring 2002

Hello good gardening folk,

Guess what? **It's spring!** And as the wind whistles past my window and all the leaves on the trees thrash, and turn themselves inside out in great agitation, for some reason I find myself thinking of world politics - there's a bit of it about at the moment. (Sorry, I'll just get this out of my system - then it's on to plants) How on earth can the worlds' most wealthy nation, sitting on top of the worlds most prolific pile of weaponry of mass destruction, justify bombing the smithereens out of another country. Regime change? Oil? Power? I find it all very distressing. Sure, by all means keep a close eye on things, keep a very close eye on the situation, but don't start killing and maiming thousands of innocent people. You then become no better than your protagonist!

Well it hasn't happened yet. It's now Wed. 18th September. **Who knows what might have happened by the time you read this?** But onto plants. They seem so peaceful in comparison to us animal types. Then again, in the cold hard (windy) light of day, it's every plant for itself out there. The strongest and luckiest plants will survive.

And if they survive, they will flower, set their seed, and proliferate - well at least attempt to. And that nice flowering bit, we get a bit excited about that, but all they're really doing is looking to **seduce an insect** or bird to partake of their pollen or nectar. However it is a colourful time, and spring is the main time, so it's all happening now. And for many of our Tasmanian plants, we haven't seen their colourful **contributions to the landscape** for 10 months or so, so it's pretty exciting.

As usual, we have lots of lovely plants flowering happily in their pots this spring, lots are even flowering in their tubes. However it seems many of our customers are chaffing at the bit, and we are seeing many of you earlier than usual this season, so we are getting a wee bit low on some lines. Not to worry, we've got plenty of other fine stock we may be able to help you with.

This newsletter we're exploring two completely different aspects of the Tasmanian flora. Firstly, the fascinating **plants of Flinders Island**, one of our most northern Tasmanian land masses, and secondly, the interesting **marrriage of bonsai** with the Tasmanian flora.

## *The Flora of Flinders Island* (well, some of it anyway - the interesting bits)

I was lucky enough recently to find some time for a beaut week's holiday on Flinders Island. Being a grower of Tasmanian plants, Flinders has always been a lure. A remnant of the land bridge that once linked Tasmania to the mainland, it is of real botanical interest, not to mention its wonderful granite mountains, orange lichenised coastal rocks, pristine beaches and welcoming people - it is indeed, a jewel in the sea!

We stayed in excellent accommodation, a modern cabin, nestled in bush, with beautiful views out over the water - and a very well stocked wine cabinet! Even though the three cabins are at the end of the road (at Partridge Farm, Badgers Corner - you can see by the names we were overseas) our friendly hosts Rob and Lorraine Holloway, ensured our every comfort, including the option of restaurant standard evening meals, delivered to our cabin. We did partake one evening, sampling succulent guinea fowl with roast vegetables. Excellent fare! Washed down with a nice drop of red. Australian of course.

Don't know why we came home really. Perhaps it was the looming limit on the credit card. Anyway, Partridge Farm we can well recommend. We also saw advertising for package visits to the Island - flights, accommodation (Furneaux Tavern), car hire - and met some visitors who had certainly enjoyed this option. It's a top spot! I'd go again at the drop of a hat. (Partridge Farm, ph 6359 3554, Flinders Island Area Marketing & Development, ph 1800 99 44 77, also [www.flindersislandonline.com.au](http://www.flindersislandonline.com.au))

### And now to the plants.

Flinders Is (and the Furneaux Islands in general) is home to quite a few plant species that occur in the mainland states, especially Victoria, N.S.W. and S.A., but do not extend down to the Tasmanian mainland. As well, there is a selection that are Tasmanian, but do not get as far as Victoria. The plants that inspire my delight, are the Australian mainland species that occur on Flinders, but don't get further south, because these are plants of Tasmanian provenance - very useful material for a Tasmanian plants nursery. The Tasmanian / Victorian border is only just below the Victorian mainland, so just about all the Bass Strait islands are Tasmanian.

The following plants occur on Flinders Island and on mainland Australia, but not on the Tasmanian mainland. (Source: *Flinders Is and Eastern Bass Strait* by Jean Edgecombe. N.B. This information was current in 1986 when this book was published. There may be a few changes after further discoveries since.)

<i>Acacia retinoides</i> var. <i>uncifolia</i> *	Wirilda
<i>Acrotriche cordata</i>	
<i>Crassula exserta</i>	Large Fruited Stonecrop
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> *	Blueberry Ash
<i>Epacris paludosa</i> *	Flinders Mountain Heath
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	Dwarf Wedge Pea
<i>Hakea sericea</i> *	Bushy Needlewood
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> *	Horny Cone Bush
<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	Swamp Beard Heath
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> *	Creeping Myoporum
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i> *	Spicy Bush Everlasting
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> *	Wonga Vine
<i>Pseudanthus ovalifolius</i>	Oval Leaf Pseudanthus
<i>Scaevola pallida</i>	Coast Fan Flower
<i>Zygophyllum billardieri</i>	Coast Twin Leaf

\* These plants we have been growing in the nursery (at various times in or out of stock) for some years.

Quite a few of these species make excellent garden specimens.

*Acacia retinoides* is a fast growing wattle to about 5m. **Wirilda** has been a fairly popular wattle for many years on the mainland, having a seemingly endless flowering season (although fairly lightly) and having a light, open structure. I'm not sure if the Flinders form has these attributes - time will tell.

*Elaeocarpus reticulatus* is a completely different kettle of fish. The **Blueberry ash** is a dense grower, with large, slightly variegated green and yellowish leaves, the new growth having colourful pink or bronze tonings. The flowers are white, fringed, bell shaped, in clusters, and are followed by green berries gradually turning deep blue. Many years ago on an earlier Flinders trip, we found it growing alongside a burbling mountain stream. It seemed so natural, yet to my Tasmanian-flora-trained eye, also unusual, a temptation maybe of wondrous plants to be found even further north. Blueberry ash also occurs on King Island. It is a popular landscaping small tree on the S.E. coastal strip of Australia. It does best in average to moist conditions, not being fond of dry sites.

*Epacris paludosa*, we have grown now for many years. It is a particularly strong grower to 60cm or more, and at this time of year puts on a great display of handsome white flowers.

*Gompholobium ecostatum* was known on the island only by a few plants, when I visited some eight years ago. We were lucky enough to obtain a small amount of propagation material from a roadside plant (since demolished by a council grader), and we are still managing to keep the line going, although surprisingly, we haven't managed to build up the numbers yet. We'll keep trying - we may yet need to send some plants back to the island! I do believe there have been more plants now located, but it is still extremely rare on Flinders. Although small, the **Dwarf Wedge Pea** has a delightful orange pea flower - it would be nice to be able to grow it. *Newsflash - it appears we've just struck 15 cuttings, our best result yet!*

*Hakea sericea* is another plant well known over the last few decades on the mainland, as a hardy garden specimen, albeit a spiky bugger! We have been growing a **Bushy Needlewood** in our nursery gardens for many years now, sourced from a plant(s) found in the bush just west of Rocky Cape National Park. Whether the parent plant was naturally occurring or a garden escape, we are not sure, but our specimen is so attractive with a mass of pink flowers in winter, that we have given it honorary Tasmanian status anyway! We do have *Hakea sericea* for sale, seed grown babies from this plant - not sure of the flower colour though, probably white, maybe pink, very unlikely bright red!

There's quite a collection of Hakeas on Flinders. I jumped out of the car once, upon seeing what looked like a compact, bushy *Hakea sericea* with excellent cutting material, to find just 2m away, an equally handsome specimen of *Hakea ulicina*, the Furze Hakea, impenetrably spiky, but with a very interesting foliage nonetheless, and what's more, one we don't have in our collection yet, so that was very exciting, and then just hanging out behind these two, a thriving *Hakea teretifolia*, the Dagger Hakea! Not a good place to get lost at night, without a torch, or for that matter, without outer garments! *Hakea nodosa* I'd seen earlier in the day, and *Hakea epiglottis*, I saw the next. I was having hakea-ingly good time. (that'll worry spellcheck)

But the bestest of the best in the prickly foliage arrangements is the **Horny Cone Bush** - so named because of its antler shaped leaves, I guess. *Isopogon ceratophyllus* is in Family Proteaceae, the same as the Hakeas. It's only a small shrub, to about 40cm, but it has a fascinating dense leaf arrangement, quite formal and concise, often in rounded prickly ball shaped groupings. The flowers are rounded yellow cones, set just below the outer rim of foliage. It's not supposed to be easy to grow, preferring sandy or really well drained soils and minimal fertiliser - especially keep the phosphate away - but we are having great success growing them in pots with 50% fertiliser, and we also have a happy specimen in the garden. In fact of the dozen or so plants I saw on Flinders, none were in as good nick as our nursery plants! So, if you want to see a good Horny Cone Bush, you know where to come. (Or if you just want to see a cone bush, come in the off season).

*Leucopogon esquamatus* is an interesting shrub. It has leaves which overlap and embrace the stems, somewhat similar to *Pentachonda involucrata*, but the foliage is yellow-green, rather than grey-green as in *Pentachonda*. In fact many of the specimens I saw looked rather sickly yellow, but as these were always alongside tracks or roads, I wondered whether the changed drainage was causing some distress.

*Myoporum parvifolium* has been a popular plant for landscaping through most of Australia, as it is a great groundcover, with different forms available. It only occurs in a localised area on Flinders, just north of Whitemark, but this trip I couldn't locate it along the roadside - the council were doing what appeared to be fairly major roadworks - no surely not. We will shortly have it for sale again. Although it grows very well in most gardens, we haven't found it thriving in our potting mix - might have to make some adjustments there.

*Pandorea pandorana* is another plant that has been a popular garden plant for many years. The **Wonga Vine** is a vigorous, glossy leaved vine with trusses of creamy flowers in late spring or early summer. We found it growing in the same valley as the Blueberry Ash, but up on the slope in a drier site. There are mainland forms with pink flowers. We have babies coming on - not ready for sale till later in summer.

So these plants are a welcome addition to our Tasmanian collection, and it's certainly a wonderful experience to view them growing in their natural habitat. Where can I go for my next hit - perhaps a hidden valley in the south-west - a new species would be nice - perhaps a Tasmanian Wollomi Pine?

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But now, to complete the picture of the overlap of species on Flinders, here is a list of plants that are endemic to Tasmania, but do not occur on mainland Australia. (Once again from the list in Jean Edgecombe's book, compiled by Dr. J.H. Willis)

<i>Ammobium calyceroides</i>	Ammobium
<i>Didymotheca thesioides</i>	Southern Didymotheca
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Beaked Hakea
<i>Leptomeria billardieri</i>	Currant Bush
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	Glaucous Tea Tree
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	Starry Daisy Bush
<i>Pimelea nivea</i>	Showy Pimelea
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood
<i>Senecio capillifolius</i>	
<i>Spyridium gunnii</i>	Gunn's Spyridium
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i>	Coast Westringia

Of these species, *Leptospermum glaucescens*, *Lomatia tinctoria* and *Pimelea nivea* are quite common and widespread in Tasmania, so it is interesting to see that they extend no further north.

*Spyridium gunnii* is also of interest (a quick growing upright bush to about 6m or so, although on Flinders it is somewhat bonsaid), as its distribution is restricted to some areas of western Tasmania, on the Tasman Peninsula in the south east and just under the summit of Mt. Strzelecki on Flinders. It is sustained on this exposed, windswept mountain by regular occurrences of mountain-covering cloud, no doubt spawned by moist maritime air as it surges up into the cooler altitudes. In fact this was definitely the case on the day we climbed it - the rest of Flinders was predominantly sunny and definitely fine - as we approached the summit we became enveloped in freezing winds and wet cloud - we lunched briefly, raincoat cloaked, with the drip, drip, drip of moisture from the overhanging foliage. We exited downhill fairly quickly, content to leave Gunn's Spyridium and friends to their moist, cool world.

I can recommend the climb up Strzelecki. Great views, certainly as far as Tasmania on a clear day.

## Flinders Summary

The landscape on Flinders Island is quite striking. A common view is one of sweeping, bowling green-flat pastures, dotted with remnant stands of *Melaleuca ericifolia*, the Swamp Paperbark, some of which is quite old and picturesque. Sheep, cattle, Cape Barren geese, wild turkeys and the Australian shelduck are in abundance on the paddocks. These large birds add considerable interest to the rural setting.

The background to this expanse of green, is usually a rugged, but rounded granite outcrop of hills and ranges, which invariably rise quite rapidly once the pasture ends. And of course, everything bounded by the restless ocean and its multitude of beaches, estuaries and rocky outcrops, with views to smaller islands across the turquoise water - by crikey, I must plan my next sojourn.

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## *The marriage of Bonsai with the Tasmanian flora - will it last?*

Well, of course! However like any good marriage, one has to learn the other's idiosyncrasies, and bend to suit. But I think we'll leave the analogy there - it's good headline material perhaps. Anyway it's not really a couple involved here, **it's a threesome**. (Even better headlines!). There is Bonsai as the art form, Tasmanian plants the medium, and then there is the **horticultural artist**. Unlike other art forms, Bonsai does require continual care and attention, the artist (or owner/carer) must have some horticultural knowledge, but then again, the art work is constantly changing, and that is one of its **great rewards**.

Bonsai as we know it today, is a great Japanese tradition, but the **origins lie in China** some two thousand years ago. Now of course, it has spread to all corners of the globe. Some folks are not inspired by bonsai, some in fact think that it is cruel to keep plants in pots. In the nursery industry most practitioners generally propagate, pot on, and shift plants out within a year or two. If they don't, many plants become rootbound and unsaleable. Overgrown plants often run short of water in their pots, and die, or are planted out, but fail to thrive, or are chucked out. **I find it extraordinary to think that by using bonsai techniques, one can keep a plant healthy and happy for many years, maybe even hundreds, in a pot!**

Most bonsai enthusiasts follow, fairly closely, the Japanese stylings and their associated rules. Some, myself included, like to branch out with different designs - I like to call it **freestyle bonsai**. Most of the Tasmanian plants I have worked on would be well suited to many of the traditional Japanese styles, and in some cases I have crafted plants fairly traditionally, however I enjoy looking at each potential bonsai plant with a fresh eye, and in many instances, the plant will lead me in a certain direction - and indeed, there are many eye catching directions one can follow.

However beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Whilst perusing assorted bonsai books, I have seen many bonsai which I really admire, many I find so-so, but **others I really dislike**. Personally I am not so enamoured with really formal styles, or older specimens with exceptionally broad trunks.

The main requirements for a plant to be a successful bonsai are:

1. Longevity
2. Ability to thrive with regular pruning, and possibly bending
3. Ability to thrive in a pot
4. To have an interested owner

**1. Longevity.** Almost any plant that can be long lived in the wild, can also be long lived in a pot. Mind you, having said that, the Eucalypts do pose some difficulty in this regard, not being the easiest to bonsai, however many other genera are quite long lived, be they shrubs or trees. To keep a plant healthy in a pot for many years, one usually is required to trim a proportion of the roots, every couple of years or so, and

provide some fresh potting mix. Regular watering and some light fertilisation is then about all that is required. Shorter lived plants can also be very attractive in a bonsai pot, and if grown with this in mind, can be most rewarding. I enjoy seeing some of our small grasses, lilies and other tufts in bonsai pots. However for longer lived Tasmanian trees and shrubs, I see no reason why a life span of thirty years through to many hundreds is not quite achievable.

**2. Ability to thrive with regular pruning.** To maintain a plant to the satisfaction of the artist's plans, one usually is required to shape the plant accordingly. Traditionally much bending is employed, usually with copper wire. Some of our Tasmanian plants do not grow on so successfully after being bent, but many do. I generally prefer to prune out branches I don't require, leaving others to grow. This is usually quite satisfactory for freestyle designs. If training a plant to a particular style, obviously one is required to intervene to a greater degree in its shaping. The Eucalypts and fast growing wattles are two groups of plants which are difficult to prune and shape - generally speaking, small leaved plants with shorter internodes will give better results for bonsai.

**3. Ability to thrive in a pot.** Most bonsai pots are shallow. This horizontal countenance is indicative of the landscape, from which your tree arises. However a shallow pot usually maintains a large proportion of its volume as a very wet area, and some plants may not enjoy this. Often we mound the potting media and the roots above the rim of the pot. It's a nice look, but it's also very practical as it keeps a proportion of the roots from becoming waterlogged.

**4. An interested owner.** Owning bonsai is like owning pets. Regular care is required, albeit usually very minimal. Just like you can't nip off for two weeks skiing, leaving your dog to its own devices, you don't leave your bonsai(s) unattended for too long - unless you have one of those short lived (or plastic) specimens. To properly care for a bonsai, some education is required, and of course experience is invaluable. Even then, because they are living things, they will sometimes fail. Because watering is the main regular requirement, an automatic system can be beneficial, but even so, regular checks are recommended.

*Handy Hint: If you are wishing to buy, or prepare a bonsai for a friend, as a gift; first check to see if your friend already keeps plants in pots, they are then already tuned in to pot plants - if not, I would urge against giving a bonsai - it will very likely not last 6 months!*

Tasmania is a fairly mountainous island. It also has considerable coastal environs. These two areas are prone to extremes of weather, and it is in these two zones that one often sees plants displaying the effects of a tough climate, typically stunted growth or a windswept countenance. Inspiration for a bonsai often comes from these plants. The typical bonsai being a plant that appears to be older and more mature than it really is. Strange really. Most of us are desperately trying to keep ourselves young.

The typical bonsai has the following attributes to achieve its persona. The pot is low and wide, indicating the landscape. The trunk is preferably thickish and tapering, and the trunk and major branches are exposed, often bent into interesting shapes. The foliage is trimmed, eliminating long lush growth. These modifications give one the impression of age.

The pot is the frame for your horticultural art work. The bonsai should have a suitable relationship to the pot. The pot colour, shape, size and texture all can have a bearing on the finished production. The plant(s) and the pot should read as a whole - there should be a balance. Some aesthetic guidelines are hard to avoid, such as placing the plant off-centre in a rectangular or oval pot. However rules can be bent or broken, and there is no reason why one cannot do something completely different and still have a successful outcome.

Miniature landscapes or forest settings are another possibility for a bonsai pot. There are so many possibilities, every construction is different, and of course they then change over time! It can be an exciting genre to be involved with.

These Tasmanian plants I have had success with as bonsai. The easier plants for beginners, are marked \*.

*Athrotaxis cupressoides* **Tasmanian Pencil Pine** Endemic. Slow to develop an aged appearance, but seems very hardy and should be long lived.

*Athrotaxis laxifolia* **Intermediate Pine** Endemic. The naturally occurring hybrid between the Pencil, and King Billy pines. A beaut plant - lots of potential.

*Athrotaxis selaginoides* **King Billy Pine** Endemic. Larger foliage, needs to be a bigger bonsai. Definitely has potential.

\**Baeckea gunniana* **Spicy Alpine Baeckea** I have a prostrate form in a spreading windswept look - seems very happy after 5 or 6 years. May not be the longest lived bonsai, but very attractive fine foliage and flowers.

\**Banksia marginata* and *Banksia serrata* The only Banksias to occur in Tasmania. Very suitable and reliable. The small leaved, spreading coastal form of *B. marginata*, I haven't tried yet, but should be nice.

\**Callistemon viridiflorus* **Lime Bottlebrush** Endemic. I have a small specimen perched on a rock ledge, for six years now, and it's very happy. *Viridiflorus* has small leaves and like many of the Bottlebrushes and paperbarks, develops trunks with character.

*Calytrix tetragona* **Fringe Myrtle** This coastal shrub may not be the longest lived of bonsai, but its a plant that presents quite nicely.

*Cyathodes glauca* **Cheeseberry** Endemic. One of the Epacridaceae family, of which Tasmania has many endemic species. This family has a fine root system, and must be treated with some caution, but I have some pleasant little examples, and with their small leaves and flowers, often followed by berries, they have great potential. I have seen many gnarled and old plants in the Epacridaceae family in the high country.

\**Diselma archeri* **Cheshunt Pine** Endemic. A beaut slow growing conifer with fine, slightly weeping foliage, it makes a lovely specimen.

*Eleocarpus reticulatus* **Blueberry Ash** I read about its potential for bonsai, and it certainly seems quite reliable. Beaut flowers and berries. With its larger leaves, it doesn't want to be too small as a bonsai.

*Eucryphia milliganii* **Small Leaved Leatherwood** Endemic. Should be quite reliable. I have a nice specimen coming on.

*Eucalyptus vernicosa* **Varnished Gum** Endemic to southern mountains, some examples can have quite tiny leaves and be very slow growing. Definite potential.

*Grevillea australis* **Southern Grevillea** The only species of *Grevillea* to occur naturally in Tasmania! Seems reasonably adaptable to bonsai.

*Hakea epiglottis* and *Hakea megadenia* These two endemic Tasmanian Hakeas, I have tried, and although they are O.K., they have a funny branching habit so I am not totally convinced yet.

*Hymenanthera dentata* **Tree Violet** A strange plant with interesting angular branching, and not many leaves. Delightful tiny yellow flowers are lined up along the branches in spring, followed by small white and purple fruits. Very unusual. I really like it.

**\*Kunzea ambigua Sweet Scented Kunzea** I have both a prostrate form and the normal upright, in bonsai pots and they seem very happy after 5-6 years.

**\*Lagarostrobos franklinii Huon Pine** Endemic. Takes a while to develop a decent trunk, but with its cascading foliage, it makes a handsome plant. Should live forever!

**Leptospermum species** Many of the Tea-trees I have found rewarding as bonsai. I have had great success with forms of *Leptospermum lanigerum*, the **\*Woolly Tea-tree**, also *Leptospermum glaucescens*, the **Glaucous Tea-tree**, and prostrate forms of *Leptospermum scoparium*.

**\*Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Paperbark - "Jims Twister"** An unusual form which germinated in my friend, Jim's, nursery. The branches head off sideways at amazingly regular angles.

**\*Melaleuca squarrosa Scented Paperbark - "Coastal Carpet"** A prostrate form. Develops a thick trunk early. Good for cascade or semi-cascade.

**Notalaea ligustrina Native Olive** Nice trunk, bark, branching habit and small berries. Prone to caterpillar nibbling in late spring.

**\*Nothofagus cunninghamii Myrtle** Beautiful bonsai plant. I haven't done lots, and I've had a few problems but my feeling is that they should be excellent bonsai plants. (The Deciduous Beech, *Nothofagus gunnii*, you would expect to be a great plant for bonsai, however it's not easy to propagate, or grow - We're working on it!)

**Tasmannia lanceolata Mountain Pepper** The small leaved alpine forms have potential. Very decorative stems, leaves and fruits (on the female plants).

**Trochocarpa gunnii Sweet Scented Trochocarpa** Endemic. Small leaves, flowers and berries. It's Epacridaceae, so it needs caution, but it's beautiful.

There are other plants I am trialing, many with great potential, but I'll need a few years to suss them out properly.

Most of the bonsai I construct at the nursery, I work on in late winter. It is a quieter time at work, and the plants are very likely to survive and become established before the warm weather. For those of you who are interested, this last winter's creations will be out for display and sale, sometime this November. We also have increased the number and variety of pots for sale this season. We have a leaflet available, outlining basic care for bonsai, and also a couple of low-cost bonsai books.

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Our 2002-2003 catalogue is now out. There is not a huge difference from the last one - some plants lost from production and some new ones in. (It does have a different colour cover - this one's red). If you'd like one and can't drop by, send 4 x 45c stamps to cover catalogue and postage and we'll send one out.

Have a great spring and summer,

Best wishes from Will, and fantastic staff - **Lydia, Paulette, Lindy and Dave.**

*P.S. There will be a peace rally in Hobart on Nov 2nd. If you feel the need to let our government know of your anti-war sentiments, please attend - the more live bodies on show now to support peace, the less dead bodies there may be in the future! Assemble at the Aquatic Centre carpark at 11am, Sat. 2nd Nov. We will then march to Franklin Square for a rally at 12 noon. If you would like to help by distributing flyers to shops, schools etc in your area please contact the Peace Coalition, at Unions Tasmania, ph 6234 9553.*