

JUNCUS HOLOSCHOENUS R.Br.

John Thompson

In last years Journal, No.13, we reported on the finding in Chaney Forest a number of plants of Juncus holoschoenus, a rush that is very rare in the South Island.

We have been advised by the Forestry Division of the Christchurch City Council that it will preserve this rush by setting aside an area permanently for its growth.

In addition the Division proposes to transfer some of the plants of J. holoschoenus to a suitable wet site in the Bottle Lake Forest Park.

We extend our sincere thanks to the officers of the Forestry Division for their helpfulness in preserving this interesting rush.

Our thanks also go to the Division for its decision to set aside a swampy area in Bottle Lake Forest Park as a haven for wet land plants.

SOME PLANTS FOUND IN SHAKESPEARE

Alfred Maddock

"As blue as Bilberry" (Act 5, Scene 5 of "The Merry Wives of Windsor").

"Lady-Smocks of all silver-white, cuckoo buds of yellow hue, daisies-pied and violets blue" ("Love's Labours Lost", Act 5, Scene 2).

"The cowslips tall her pensioners be; In their goldcoat spots you see" ("A Midsummer-Night's Dream" Act II, Scene 1).

"Now will he sit under a medlar tree" "Thou a poperin pear" (Act II, Scene 2, of "Romeo and Juliet").

"Nightly she sings on yon pomegranate" (Act III, Scene 5, of "Romeo and Juliet").

"And there is pansies, just for thoughts" "And there's fennel for you, and columbines". ("Hamlet, Prince of Denmark" Act IV, Scene 5).

"Of crow-flowers, daisies and long purples". ("Hamlet, Prince of Denmark", Act IV, Scene 7).

"There will I make thee a bed of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle,
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle"

"A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs"

("Sonnets to Sundry Notes of Music," Sonnet Number 6).

THE GOULD LEAGUE OF VICTORIA - SHOWING THE WAY IN ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION

Warren Jowett

Introduction:

During my study tour of the Botanic Gardens of Australia, I visited the headquarters of the Gould League of Victoria and saw something of the work this organisation is doing in education. I was particularly impressed with the education resource book the League had produced for the Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This publication has been helpful in encouraging the use of the Gardens by school groups. No doubt it has also played a vital part in convincing the authorities of the need to have an educational officer in the Gardens. I have been asked to write an article on the Gould League of Victoria, not just in order that Society members may learn something of this organisation, but rather that they may see if there is anything to learn from the League's active participation in education.

History:

Original Aim: The Gould League was formed in 1909. In its early years its role was to arouse an appreciation of birds and their habitats. Its program was intended to be a counter to the dangers inherent in the pursuits of shooting, collecting and nest-robbing which were prevalent at that time.

This general aim remained constant for almost 50 years, and in 1957 the new Constitution still advocated the promotion by observation, example and precept of a comprehensive knowledge of native Australian birds, thereby arousing such an appreciation of them that harsh protective legislation would be unnecessary, i.e. conservation by education rather than legislation.

Expanded Aim: In 1971 the Gould League broadened its scope to include an overall approach to the total environment, and its stated aims are now:

- (a) To encourage and develop within the framework of the general school curriculum a critical appreciation of birds and the need to preserve them and their habitats.