PRIMAVARIANTS:

Conversations Across a Continent

Glen Phillips and John Ryan

2017

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Primavariants: Conversations Across a Continent

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Acknowledgement of Country

Glen acknowledges that his poems were conceived in the traditional lands of the Nyoongar and Wongai people. John acknowledges that his poems were created in the traditional lands of the Anaiwan and Kamilaroi people. Both poets pay their respects to Elders past, present and future.

Prefatory Notes

Glen Phillips—Late in 2016 I discussed with my poet friend and fellow admirer of Australian landscapes, Dr John Charles Ryan, the possibility of adding to the long list of books published by International Centre for Landscape and Language (ICLL) Press a collection of poetry specifically linked to springtime. As we are currently living on opposite sides of the Australian continent, we agreed that the unique flora and fauna of our two separate locations would be a worthy subject for celebration in such a book. Primavariants picks up on the word for spring in Italian, "Primavera," but seeks to contrast the sometimes startling contrasts to be found in biological "hotspots" in the Great Western Plateau of Western Australia and the similarly rich life forms to be found in the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales (commonly known as the New England region). Naturally, because of the commonality of some plant species such as the eucalypts as well as Australia's marsupials among our animals a certain "cross-referencing" is to be found between many of the poems. Mount Lawley, WA

John C. Ryan—An increasing number of Australian writers today find inspiration in their localities, places and regions. Literary works that attempt to forge connections between geographically disparate places while drawing comparisons across regions, however, are less common. Glen Phillips and I have aimed for the latter through our vernal reflections on the Western Shield (or

Plateau) of Western Australia and the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales (also referred to as the New England Tableland), respectively. Our subtitle, "Conversations Across a Continent." highlights the potential of poetry to become a mechanism for dialogue across time, space and place. Before relocating to the New England region in 2017, I lived in Western Australia for over seven years where I developed a fondness for the plant life of the Southwest hotspot. Spring is a phenomenal event there. From my distant position on the east coast of Australia, I imagine now the stirrings of the Western Australian environment and, specifically, the symphonic flowering of its highly resilient and ancient plants: banksias, grevilleas, hakeas and, on the heels of the spring, the famous Christmas tree. Our co-authored poetry collection reinforces the idea that, in an era of global ecological disturbance and loss, "place" offers an important vessel for hope and transformation. In this respect, I admire Glen's ongoing dedication to place. His ability to observe and bring to life the particularities of Western Australian environments is commendable. It has been a pleasure working with him on *Primavariants* this current volume. *Armidale*. *NSW*

The authors are very grateful for the excellent Foreword kindly written for us by leading scholar on the travels of Charles Darwin and naturalist himself, Professor Patrick Armstrong.

In these poems, Glen and John manage to capture the atmosphere, or essential feeling, of their respective environments extraordinarily well. As one reads them, the smell of the plant life in wild places, the scurryings of the small creatures in the bush and the vistas of the Australian landscapes can be very clearly be imagined:

I begin the trudge back up the hill from great white-gums and those fuming fields of everlastings and dampiera to take the dusty road to Cuballing and Popanyinning once again.

In lines like these from Glen's poem "Dryandra Dreaming II," the reader experiences a sense of place, just as though he or she were walking alongside the poet.

One feels, too, in these verses, the continuing march of the seasons, the "ordained beat of time" (from Glen's poem "Greening"). "This spring / greening had plumped them," writes Glen in "Spring Burning" of the wild oats growing on a roadside verge. But spring follows "winter's cramping frosts" (in "Spring Hurt") and ushers in "summer's brazen promises / of beaten brass." In "Suddenly the Sun Shines Again," he again captures the mood perfectly:

...the shift of mood after rain showers, when sun shone on the mallees and salmon gums and turned grey-green to gold.

John similarly sets the scene in "Variations on the Theme of Gorges," a sequence of haiku poems about the gorges of the New England landscape:

At Wollomombi burning gorge-wattles borrow the spume of the falls. In these gorges, wallabies scurry away to escape the gaze of walkers, "a lyrebird struts with aplomb," and a possum "claws the coarse skin of a tree." In very few words, John evokes a picture a valley teeming with life.

In these short verses are to be found waterfalls and salt lakes as well as forests and river gorges. But there are humanised landscapes too: farm paddocks, roadside verges and railway-track margins:

> Beside distant railway lines, under looping wires that sing unknown strange telepathic songs... ...ascends the vented stream of wild bush perfume.

The metal windmill, that stark symbol of Australia's farming landscape, is not forgotten.

The landscapes are clothed in plants: gum trees in full flower, "draping moss, clinging to the cliffside / eucalypt" (in John's poem "Outstanding Dendrobium"), a clump of nettles growing by a henhouse and "gilled mushrooms near enclaves of hooded orchids beside ghettoes of fallen trees" (in his "Cauliflower Fungus"). In "Ulysses is Home," Glen aptly describes the manner in which "Kunzeas, hakeas, banksias sprawl / bedecked as brides."

All the animals of the Australian countryside, from tiny insects to mobs of 'roos, are to be found in *Primavariants*. In "Contemplating an Echidna," Glen evocatively describes the way they move as a "shuffle like drunks out to prove / they can walk the line"

Some of the poems are written imaginatively, in the shape of what they describe. Such is "The Wollemi Pine," John's account of the "Lazarus taxon." So too "The Balga" (also known as blackboy, grasstree or *Xanthorrhoea*), a remarkable plant of which Glen is clearly rather fond. (However, there have been those who were not. For instance, Charles Darwin, who saw them at King George Sound in 1836, was unimpressed, comparing their mere "tuft of grass-like leaves" unfavourably with the palm's

"crown of noble leaves"!) Glen compares the plants, H.G. Wells-like, to imagined invaders from space:

Driving through wheatbelt country we could see them marching across hill and vale like armies of extra-terrestrial invaders. Robots with their antennae aloft, their single foot turned black, burred greybeards frowning through the forests and along river flats.

No book of poetry describing the plants and flowers of Australia's countryside and suburbs today could omit a hymn to the jacaranda, a relatively recent introduction to the landscape. Glen's "My Spring Shadows" is just such a rhapsody, describing, as it does, the descent of the brilliant mauve petals:

> slow purple rain falling like severed wings of great mauve moths

The "rain" covers the lawn, the steps and paving slabs of his garden. The poet wonders how the tree was able to draw from the infertile white sandy soil beneath his garden "so much purple / richer than vestments / of a whole line / of mightiest kings."

The poems are deeply Australian, yet contain the occasional glimpse towards the wider world. Indeed, there is the occasional classical allusion, and Gerard (c. 1545–1612), the herbalist, makes a cameo appearance in John's "A Noctuary of Nettles."

The poet John Betjeman (1906–1984) is often remembered for his detailed evocation of "place." He describes the English (and Irish) countryside with great affection and with attention to detail. In *Primavariants*, two poets pay comparable compliments to the landscapes of the Western Shield (inland south-west area of Western Australia) and the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales.

I commend these fine poems to readers who relish verse clearly anchored in locality or place, and who have a feeling for the distinctiveness of the Australian environment and landscape. Patrick Armstrong
Geographer and Ecologist
Adjunct Associate Professor
Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia
October 2017

Professor Patrick Armstrong is one of the foremost commentators on the work of Charles Darwin, particularly his fieldwork in the Galapagos Islands that formed part of Darwin's epic journey in HMS Beagle in the 1830s. Armstrong is an acknowledged world expert on Darwin, widely published in scientific journals and author of the acclaimed Darwin's Other Islands (Bloomsbury, 2004)

WESTERN SHIELD VARIANTS I

Glen Phillips

[Insert Image of LG]

BLOODY OLD ALMOND TREE

Bloody old almond tree's out again must be spring come round one more time. Fierce showers dash little flags

so pale. Ezra noticed them in Paris all those years ago, sticking to wet black boughs outside the entrance to the *Metro*.

Stupid bloody tree to choose to bloom at the worst storm time for fragility.

Petals too delicate to flaunt in the rain.

My dear, doesn't it remind you of tempests that strike love down? And just when you think it smells so sweet.

You embrace these feathery white fantasies mounting on the tree's soaring boughs, as silky as festoons of pallid butterflies.

Now black clouds come from the west. blowing a gale with sharp cold showers machine-gunning beauty to the turf.

AWAKENING

('A passion for flowers has driven me distracted...' Lu You)

The art of flowers is in their opening—
the way petals uncurl like stars
except the sky is not black. Light
comes at the window, the lily flower
is stretching, yawning, as if peering
up into all of future time. Pale
but full of light now the flower
seems to smile shyly, then more
and more broadly. The more you
look to see this detail of blossoming,
the more your heart opens. So gladly,
like a flower— the more you smile,
at the spring lily's art of awakening.

GREENING

Why in this world of warmed grass and treeleaves glittering in sunfilled air do you accept time's spasmic ordained beat? Better we envy the stirred air that dallies over green smooth haunch of land dotted with scatter of sun-dulled sheep.

I, who envy freedom of air, earth, fire and welling of water from the spring, must sit distracted here, measure with words ordained beat of time.

MY SPRING SHADOWS

slow purple rain falling like severed wings of great mauve moths

so slowly that the eye notes one and turning away one and one more in the cornered blink

but in the morning these lawns and steps and paving slabs in bright panoply are strewn with a royal shadow

and I marvel then

how, where in the deep white sand that underlies my garden by what alchemy my jacaranda found so much purple richer than vestments of a whole line of mightiest kings to make my spring shadows.

SPRING IS A GRANARY

(Apologies to Ian Hamilton Finlay, Little Sparta, 1925–2006)

BREAD LOAF

DRYANDRA DREAMING II

(Requiem for a Forest)

Profuse spring eucalypt blossoms seem to boil off in flying spume of pollen to the skies, join swarms of insects rising from the earth.

At this place of ochre pits, powder-bark wandoo and florettes of dryandra among the darker mallets, darting glimpse of fleet numbats, my mind flashes back, years to brown bodies sprawled on the Hotham's sandbanks, under a late winter sun.

But now grey drift of clouds darkens the scene and I feel cold winds huddle the honeyeaters and wattlers on branch and bough. Sorrowfully it seems, as first drops of rain come.

I begin the trudge back up the hill from great white-gums and those fuming fields of everlastings and dampiera to take the dusty road to Cuballing and Popanyinning once again.

And at Karping Bridge see, these days, salt sandbanks stretched along the ruined river where never again will bodies plunge under river gums into the cool sweet waters and plunge again.

SPRING BURNING

I stood thigh deep
in wild oats on
a roadside verge
of mine. This spring
greening had plumped them.
The full heads nodded
heavy on emerald fibre optic shafts
and swayed in the breath
that shook
the loose-leafed eucalypts.

And yes, summer
Would come like a
brazen border-invader
soaring up the stalks
with a brief
rinse of gold
before husks become pale flags
fluttering
at the edge of farms.

Then we must think: a falling spark of conflagration in this dry grass could sweep for miles.

Better to act now! A spring burning would see us safe all summer long.

But still I stood; whichever way I looked, the road stretched on and on. After all, this was just another growing wild oat crop.

It's hard to clear the feral off your property.

Then I felt spring still burning in me.

RESISTANCE IS USELESS

You can say exploding buds are enraged because once more with spring they succumb to that interloper the sun. Three months to release their algorithm, wonderful to behold. Each petal, pistil clearly tried to be first to affirm ancestral lines of blood.

Such haste, such clamour even among blood relatives is our bounty. The enraged bluster of bees fumbling.

IL MANDORLO PRIMAVERILE

(XXVIIth Birthday Poem)

Yes, the first adornment after bare boughs of winter. Diffident you seem to stand, yet thankful of new warmth rising in you.

One after one these pale flags of your dressing are hung to screen your sun-strung limbs. Such certainty of a white wardrobe! And

this advises that spring's season has come to lay claim on you. And I, as ever, am claimed to move in other circles. But stay

to be moments more beside you as you dress yourself, so absorbed you have forgotten me, I think; and another time, another season

when, the sky, white-daubed, looked down on ecstasy. So

even now I know late gusty showers will come, to chill, to dash dustings of white petals, laying a garment on winter's unkempt lawn. Fleeting snow of love notes, clothing our partings.

TAMARISK

Drooping heavily
with the drops
of slow spring rains,
the lately flowering
tamarisk's feathers
of dusky pink persist.
Seeming reluctant
to sustain eternal
vigour of spring.

But when I brush under those cascading boughs up close I see the blossoms sprinkled, speckled in defiance among that foliage green. Flowering tamarisk is showing me how to give love one more chance.

SPRING HURT

Hurt
with the violence of
leaf bursting from the bark,
explosion of blossoms,
the spilling of seed.

Hurt
with the violence of
love's first joyful/tearful blows;
or the infant's cry at birth
thrusting into this world.

Hurt
with the promise of
winter's cramping frosts;
with summer's brazen promises

of beaten brass

Hurt
with brightness of blood
that jets from a joyous heart,
and surges to tingling finger tips
to dance in the spring of art.

I ask you
to promise this—
O hurt again and yet again
O hurtful spring.

SUDDENLY THE SUN SHINES AGAIN

Oh, such a sudden well-known change! Yet it does not fail ever to lift the spirit that dwells too long in shade.

A child, I recall Sundays, the shift of mood after rain showers, when sun shone on the mallees and salmon gums and turned grey-green to gold. We'd run out in the yard with the words of mum still in our ears: 'the sun agrees, this day to celebrate God's grace.'

Whether by God or gods, the trees today are bright with warm rays
I do not know. But when night falls mysterious as ever my love returns.
And my life, transformed once more, takes a leaf from the sun and burns and burns.

NORTHERN TABLELAND VARIANTS I

John Ryan



Rock Orchid, Budds Mare, August 2017. Photo: John Ryan

BLOOMING OLD CHERRY TREE

Blooming old cherry tree's out again even in the frost of early morning August, beside the rutted track between paddocks.

I stroke its silken symphony of sweet blossoms, springing in my hand like elastic, their dark red centres streaking fuchsia and eyeing me

back. The tree seems delighted by this too. Sakura, emblem of the transience of things. I want to pinch off a branch and bring its

fragrant flares of exquisiteness inside but, instead, turn and tread back uphill. A duo of rainbow lorikeets carouse in the olive

orchard. A 'roo with a cleft ear appears,
munching his cud. My antique stove croons
with warmth. Every morning, beauty
breaking.

VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF GORGES

At Wollomombi burning gorge-wattles borrow the spume of the falls.

Near Dangars lookout brush-tailed wallabies escape the gape of walkers.

Under coachwood a lyrebird struts with aplomb but forgets to greet us.

Clinging to the lip of a scenic vista, herbs as fragrant as thyme.

A mother possum claws the coarse skin of a tree, her dusk-eyes squinting.

The kangaroo bounds across the water-logged track, a forest stream purls.

Craving its quiet
the rare grevillea bush
wants no visitors.

En route to Walcha, memories of stone orchids laden with storm-drift.

Three-tiered waterfall where a tired nature poet once lost his footing.

Restless night in camp awoke to the earsplitting fever of gorge talk.

OUTSTANDING DENDROBIUM

Its lustrous leather leaves splay open to welcome rain
And to issue orchid hope from the tips of pseudobulbs—
Those jaundice-green stalks dense and rigid as bamboo.

Some know it as Sydney Rock Orchid but I prefer Outstanding Dendrobium: a lithophyte leaning from A granite ledge overlooking the Apsley River chasm.

Beneath the viewing platform, we stumble gingerly— The soil crumbles and rocks dislodge with every step, Rumble entropically into the green groin of the gorge.

One day, this dendrobium will tumble too: a ganglion Of debris, like a matted birds nest, has amassed, pushing The precipice dweller away from its precarious holdfast.

It clutches to the outstretched forearm of a woody

Vine—just as we do—in a last-ditch impulse to preserve itself.

But one day, at last, we will fall. The abyss will reclaim us

All. Until then, we hold steadfastly to one another: the stingless Bee swaddled in the draping moss, clinging to the cliffside Eucalypt, sinking its digits into the precious earth given it.

A NOCTUARY OF NETTLES

Shutting the henhouse after dusk
I thought I had blundered upon a nest
of fire ants. A searing itch seized my hand.

*

But, no, it was lowly nettle's hollow hypodermic needles injecting histamine into my bloodstream. Someone neglected

**

to secateur that damn spot. Was it me?

Probably not, well, umm, maybe: you see, I have a weak spot for weeds, some, not all, nettle is

one. I love a baneful thing that heals.

For it was the herbalist Gerard who described the weed as fully "couered with a ftinging downe,

which with a light touch onely caufeth a great burning, a raifeth hard knots in the skin like blifters." Its potency being to "prouoketh vrine,

and expelleth ftones out of the kidneies."

And Galen recommended grinding the leaves, ingesting the pulpy mass with olive oil or axle grease

to bulwark oneself against the harmful humours. The glass-shard fibres degenerate when crushed, or scorched, boiled, fried or manipulated otherwise.

**

My god! the henhouse is a pharmacy

and the chooks were telling me through their fowl glossology and odd behaviour I considered OCD.

*

Opening the rusty door after dawn,

I faintly recalled the burn of some green thing,
which had seized me by the hand the night before.

But it was gone.

AFTER VISITING BEADLE'S GREVILLEA

The bus, weighted

with conservation students, bogged in the greasy autumn mud of the road leading out of Guy Fawkes River National Park.

Darkness dropped

like a curtain around us. The students were too afraid to alight. The rest of us huffed and hacked up some downed branches to lend enough traction for

The beast to climb.

We had come especially to survey rare Beadle's grevillea flowers, their one-sided mauve racemes, attentive as blood-hued horse-brush bristles.

Once presumed extinct,

(the species, not the passengers)
they were rediscovered in the '70s
and now are known to exist at a mere
five locales in northern New South Wales

Much like the locale we visited:

a sanctum of ravine-crossed country pollinated by eastern spinebills, yellow-tufted honeyeaters, crimson rosellas and the less frequent

Undergraduate feathered in fluoro tape.

With their silky deep-lobed foliage, the Beadles resembled bonsai among less mature sheoak-wisps of the friable slope. Their red flowers formed a fusillade

In the thick olive-green bush.

The bus snarled up the gradient. Its pallid

light frenzied spectral shapes into motion but, by the time we reached drowsy Ebor, the fusillade had softened into an afterglow.

THE CHURCHILL OF NEW ENGLAND

One of the fig trees at Mount Yarrowyck bears

An uncanny likeness to Winston Churchill, were he

Reincarnated as a Green Man: a imperious chlorophyll

Sourpuss with leafy jowls, bloated stomach, barrel chest

And generous buttocks. The wind has blown off

His top hat and blown out his cigar, but he sharpens his

Oratory in the presence of whoever will listen, for instance,

An impressionable young wattle, new generation of duff

Eucalypts. And other audiences. But I cringe a bit

At my crude comparison, for to blemish *Ficus* with politics

Seems gratuitous and does no justice to the consummate

Magnificence of this portly persona on a granite plinth.

Doubtless, some bird once puked or pooped him out

Here. So he deigned to deem the rock home-enough.

His single root like a bonded-pair cable has intruded a

Fissure, plunging whole-heartedly into dry terra firma.

Now he is free from the trauma of the Iron Curtain era.

Yet his pomposity belies a sensitivity. An affection for the

Brusque warmth of monoliths. A forbearance with the wasp

Larvae of his synconia: his flowers sting him innerly.

AN EPIPHYTE WHINGES

It's blooming pandemonium up here!

Lemme out fast, gawd, I'm suffocatin';

Not havin' privacy is frustratin'

and bloody chinwaggin' is all I hear;

Stupid creep neighbour like a pupeeteer primping me, posing me and dictating, psychotically circumnutating,

waxing poetic like William Shakespeare;

I'm an antisocial bloke by nature;

Wish I was born in an outback wasteland and who appointed the legislature up in this gaol of a rainforest stand; breathless in a kind of caricature of the life of solitude I once planned.

TWO OLD TREES EMBRACE

A conjoined duo tethered at sternum, filmy fern fur, fused feet and femora in clique of cryptograms etcetera;
We concede not having nerve to stir them;
We agree 'twould be a risk to spurn them, those fellow late Cretaceous genera crisping old muscles like thick tempura.
Towards one other we therefore turn in, Halfdressed, chest to chest, stomach to stomach, locked in eons of terse conversation, fantasising of some younger hummock, free from the effects of glaciation, perhaps filled with the tune of a dunnock, something other than this speciation.

WHAT THE PINE SAYS

Bloody brilliant place to take a smoko mate! Leaning against me in this boneyard;
Just sip yer cuppa, have a look homeward cos' when ya cark it that's whereya will go;
No worries, there's time but we'll let ya know;

Each arvo they rockup, grey heads lowered, passed rellies concealed by plastic flowers:

Mattie and Davo, Bazza and Johnno, resting in Presbyterian quadrant, thick with blackberries plantain and mullein, "thy will not mine" on grave of an infant; Damn cockatoos rippin' me cones again; Kickin' the bucket is yer commitment; Hooroo ol' matey, catchya later then.

THE INNER LIVES OF GARNISHES

The parsley in the planter box outside has shriveled and deflated, turned browned and disintegrated.

Alas, he is suffering from shock.

The winter has been too much for him, without so much as a blanket for heat, or, to warm his feet, an anklet or merino wool gloves to clutch.

He alleges that I was negligent,
blames his predicament on my watering

(or lack thereof), my preference for flowering. He is stressed. His claims, exorbitant.

In this hypothermic condition,

I try to reason with him. Would he rather have been eaten in a garlic butter slather,

diced up? No matter. He won't listen.

I suspect his inner state will worsen over basils I befriended and who now relish the vantage from my kitchen, on whom I lavish attention: herbs are complicated persons.

WESTERN SHIELD VARIANTS II

Glen Phillips

[Insert Image of Balga]

SPRING SETTINA I

Do they ask us to armful blooms, these blazing petals strewn in spring where green paths wind? Blow away burdens; oh blow winds of spring's plenitude in spring garlands gathered here—blooms strewn in garlands with much ado!

SPRING SETTINA II

Will you allow that the last spring I was free to go out in the sun unschooled was my greatest one? I do say great, my friend, because whether in/out, I bowed only to spring.

Last gasp perhaps of free will!

SPRING STORM SONATA

I

Characteristically, young gum tips are golden, tawny rather. Then greening later when spring rains have come.

And the other side of spring?
Look on the ground;
look for the florettes—
see the remnants
of gum blossoms
where ants are curious.

Wool-sack clouds scud across this China-blue spring sky matched by muted shadows moving over pasture and paddock.

It is a vast land, yes. Distance means nothing when a weather front sweeps in; even ringbarked spectres fringing swamps are shrugging in the breeze, clattering limb and clustered branch. And when the wind rises with gusting tumult,

the next downpour joins in. Sudden stutter of hailstones adds measures to the cacophony of thunder. Then coming dark.

Boy walks roadside by a muddy ditch where the overhang of she-oaks distributes a stream of droplets on the nape of his neck.

Yet so long to go in a life barely begun? It overwhelms. Now the paths chosen are no more. For here, too, the storm tracks ascend to crescendo with chain lightning flashes. Then it is finished.

GLORY, JEST AND RIDDLE OF SPRING

Yellow broom's flowering crown uplifted; against grey raining skies flouted; all that survives, is reborn, waves spring flags;

my weight of weariness, lungs caving in; tons of air above press down; gravity draws me to the tomb, and its huddle of empty rags.

Ragged beggarman clown uniquely man ever the jester naming three-times the cock, his own glory in the dust now drags;

and still in swagger, suddenly he checks, sees his own fall once more in gust of shame; now yellow broom of spring to blue sky brags.

[Insert small image of salmon gums]

RITES OF SPRING

(Vesna svyashchennaya...Le Sacre du printemps)

Can you hear it, the Diilba and Kambarang? Six Noongar seasons stir into new life. Meanwhile, along Tigris, Euphrates and Nile, in flood plains of the Yangtse and Huang He, among the islands and alps with shared view of blue Mediterranean. Danube and grey-green rivers of northern plains, they still celebrate four seasons' simplicity. But here in more ancient lands, where Djilba signals first change from Makuru, winds grow warmer day by day. And first pollen clouds of wattles' gold will drift down from the hills. Rain showers retreat, sun orchids join balga spears in blossoming, shy at first. Kambarang is coming too, for then warm days prevail and from burrow and nest new life stirs. and burst their shelled burdens in tuart, wandoo and dryandra thicket; reptile and insect larvae clamber out of their burrows, check friendlier sunshine along with warm-blooded echidna puggles, numbat and bandicoot. It's rustle of a greater spring. Hear it do you? Clamour of the double rites of spring.

TOIL OF THE LILIES

in the fields in the fields goats are grazing cropping the bitter grass fossicking gibber patch and salt flat finding little less nought

in the fields in the fields
the cumbrous throb of machine
dwindles dies out wheels spin to a halt
mud hardens in the slurry pool
the battery stops echoes die in the scrub

in the fields in the fields
red earth recovers from
the drench of storms
swelling hard seeds to fracturing life
days pass until great tracts of blooms
start up out of dust of that unpromised land

and feverish travellers
passing through
we draw
no such glory from our measured fields

SPRING ETUDE 2 From TWELVE ETUDES

(Somewhat after Chopin)

There is rich smell of dry wood freshly sawn or cut;

when blood

of the sapwood augments in furious spring time the scents of fresh raindrops on dry loam—another memory of home in distant desert places.

Here

the manna gum in great clear clusters sprang from trunk and bough, was gathered to taste, to endow in curious children's jaws long afterwards its legacy. And song of attendant birds; wind's breath too in trees

And no scent of death.

IT'S THE TURNING OF SPRING

I'm off now, will tell you all about it if and when I get back. The parabola paused—this is the point of interference, the perfection of the secant's cut-away.

I see a yellow dirt road—sandplain country hedged by hakea and heath that will blaze out with the next spring.

Now it is waterless and the way leads on.

Beyond are threadbare pastures fenced; and in the hollow a turning iron windmill. So down there is water to suck. Sheep come to a brackish trough. An eagle is aloft.

It is good to get away in this metaphor that exists for an hour, for a day, to embrace the dreams of solitude, independence—far from the slinging arrows of the fortunate.

At home there, among herds of loved ones, we are crowded into folded hours;

we fetch and tend in the home pens with press of fleecy eyes and cloven hooves.

But away here, sand road running under clouds, we travelled far off for a time; stood upon rock domes or peered into open gold mines. Then thunder and rain.

So at the furthest point where salt lakes stretch out on either side of culverts and roadsides over-arch with salmon gums, we have to turn the car around—only to be back later...

ULYSSES IS HOME

(for John Kinsella and Tracy Ryan)

The usual stumble up the steps where once I'd sat, elbow on knee, the mallees wavering before my eyes, straining to see beyond the showgrounds beyond bleached salt-lakes, reaching white and shimmering to mirage of blue.

In kinder time of year, damp earth frees grass clump, bush and tree to release their conjurors' coloured silks; to unloose pollens, potent for rape of bees.

Beside distant railway lines, under looping wires that sing unknown strange telepathic songs, beside dirt roads bladed through plain and dune and low hills, ascends the vented steam of wild bush perfume. Insects go berserk with instinct, driven to distil the liquors from thousand upon thousand flaring throats.

Kunzeas, hakeas, banksias sprawl bedecked as brides, wanton as young bloods, their brushes, banners, parasols aloft in spring shows of profusion. In such tossing heads nothing but craze of procreation.

Brief this passion of their numbered days that blazons even in still-opening buds or from full-bloomed glories gazing moist with daily recklessness into white-hot suns. Then petals bleach, furled blossoms fall to windswept sand, to whitening bone.

Only the delicate winged seeds go searching for new lands and finding other homes, mount steps to majesty of some other blazing spring.

DESERT GOLD, YILGARN SPRING

My grandfather came to Coolgardie's desert gold via the Great War. Brought from Victoria's rain forests mistily cold—hired as electrical engineer at Walhalla's mine where there were alluvial reefs. Alas, train wreck injured his second son, so to compensate

the company promoted him far off to the West.

Sure, it was sunnier in the low white quartz

hills of the Yilgarn that summer. More a meltdown in fact. And no place for his family nursing a brain-damaged son. So left them seaside

on the Swan River's shores in Perth. Endured red desert dust devils three hundred miles

inland—alone, with only the odd barmaid to cheer him on. Marriage broke up fast then. By the next spring in fact. And that was that.

Some twenty years later I was born, also in summer only a rough hundred miles back in Southern Cross. Another gold mine town with the great Fraser's mine on the hillside above the town—but by then, like Coolgardie,

in its last years of mining glory. Farming men would scratch for wheat crops in dust and hope to hell spring rains would propel seedlings into heads of grain by harvest. My mother, heavy with child through that stifling summer, took cold baths and draped my elder brother in wet towels in front of a whirring fan. My birth came at last taking me on to my first Yilgarn spring. And so the family line surged ever on.

CONTEMPLATING AN ECHIDNA

Stressed, the spiny anteater rams its head into a hollow log and prays. Mostly its prayers are answered, I'd say, for what soft-nosed dingo or fox slams a muzzle into the rear end of a fistful of needling quills? And on the move they shuffle like drunks out to prove they can walk the line. Echidnas will by their nature have a bet both ways being monotremes they aren't really mammals, although they quite freely suckle their puggles. These days (like dinosaurs) they lay eggs. Their fatalism, already noted above, belies they have mere bird brains. Each tries to survive in its mother's pouch near three months sucking at exuding glands there's no nipple to which to attach.

Just areas to lick called a milk patch.

So little heroes (unsung in other lands)
echidnas dawdle through our woods,
forests and savannahs, tongues tingling
for another termite mound, mingling
with the marsupials and the stranger birds.

Their namesake in the Grecian panoply was half nymph, half serpent who spawned monsters far more 'horridus' than the horned mountain devil or moloch, who happily shares their love of eating ants in the bush.

As schoolboys cruel for sport once we teased an echidna with a stick until the displeased fellow was so distressed our voices hushed as the creature frothed at the snout. More afraid of its spines, we watched as it eased under red dirt and leaf litter and ceased digging lustily with its little paws only sure it was mostly out of sight. So these days

I will jam on the brakes rather than knock down this eater of white ants, for I don't mock those who hide their faces from our lethal gaze.

THE BALGA

AA LL GG AA Xa nt ho rr ho ea

Ah, the balga! Seen in stubborn clumps with its green shower of needling sprouts above a dowdy skirt of grey or brown. This grass tree or xanthorrhoea is larder to other life and rich provider of artefacts. Driving through wheatbelt country we could see them marching across hill and vale like armies of extra-terrestial invaders. Robots with their antennae aloft, their single foot burned black, burred greybeards frowning through the forests and along river flats. First knew balga on my grandpa's Yenvening farm when amber chunks of its trunk lay in the woodbox with morning sticks ready to get great black stove alight in early mornings. How those varnished chips of the fallen trunk blazed as our firelighters, filled the farm kitchen with sweet resinous scent while our grandma shifted pots and pans from the hob, stoked on more whitegum shanks to feed the crackling fire! Thankful we were, through childhood years, for this forever free kindling. It was our gift from Gondwanaland to us invaders to this Great South Land.

But we were newcomers. The Nyoongar people for many millennia had learned all and more than we knew. That, for instance, the soft growing core at the centre could be good tucker. Or that the gold gum from the balga's trunk helped hold flint axe heads firm on the haft; fastened spear barbs securely on whippy shafts. But way before this small birds nested in balga's beard and beetle and grub found a place to burrow in the trunk for sustenance and a private life.

[INSERT NOTE ABOUT BALGA]

[INSERT COLOUR PIC BALGA]

NORTHERN TABLELAND VARIANTS II

John Ryan



Ingram's Wattle, Dangars Falls, August 2017. Photo: John Ryan

THE BLOSSOMS WILL SOON FALL

And so they are: alas, that they are so; To die, even when they to perfection grow! -Twelfth Night

The cherry blossoms will soon fall
at the perimeter of your lawn and
their fragrance will fade. They will
scatter like confetti on the grass,
then fray into the earth beneath
the flowering tree, unquestionably.

The same is true on this edge
of our island. Pink petals have begun
to wilt, lift and lilt already. They bathed
my front door in frankincense for many
days but have since relinquished their
petioled grasp, and have floated away.

Just as the heroine Viola declaimed:

perfection, invariably, too early, decays.

Wattle flowers, also, will begin plummeting.

They illumine the lawn in full-bodied blaze.

They enshroud the vase of the tree selflessly with their perfect golden corona that effuses

a pungent bouquet. Indisputably,
both blossoms will return to incite
another spring. But I think a flower never
stops falling into something other, falling,
inevitably and perpetually, into a season
which is always too soon, always already.

LETTER FROM ARMIDALE ABOUT DRIVING

There are only two

traffic lights and very few stop signs.

Junctions are <u>Give Ways</u>. The street layout reflects some brilliant new theory of town-planning focused on enhancing <u>vehicular flow</u>. The right-hand always

has right-of-way. Nearly

half the motorists seem to be provisional.

This morning I saw a middle-aged driver sporting a greyish beard and <u>P-plate</u> sign brandished like a Scarlet

Letter on the grille of his <u>BMW SUV</u>. Drivers become

petulant when they must

defer to bicyclists, pedestrians, canines or birds.

To register a vehicle is a <u>slippery</u> matter: the green slip is for compulsory insurance and the pink slip for the safety inspection required for cars over <u>five-years old</u> such as

the 1997 Toyota Starlet

I purchased from one of those bright-eyed provisionalists.

It handles the potholed final <u>one-and-a-half</u>
kilometres to my house in Kelly's Plains surprisingly well for
a cheap runabout. No, I haven't noticed any Alfa

Romeos. Nor other Italian brands.

The closest city, <u>Tamworth</u>, is more than one hour south on the <u>New England Highway</u>. Now that I have new <u>struts</u>, I want to take a relaxing drive down there one of these Sundays. After all, it is the First City of Lights

of all Australia. I would rather cycle everywhere, but the weather is frosty this time of year and the nights so dark sometimes I can barely see my front tyre and the climbs unforgiving enough to render

the trip impracticable and I

often work late anyhow and how would I carry groceries on a pushbike. On Saturday I saw a pink-breasted

bird <u>sputtering</u> in the oncoming <u>lane</u>. It is nearly spring.

The longer days are <u>arousing</u> in us all the desire

for flight. After passing

the <u>bird</u>, I had a nagging <u>feeling</u>
I should have stopped the car.

Rescued it. This letter has <u>nothing</u> to do with <u>driving</u>.

THERE ARE AT LEAST FIVE WAYS TO ARRIVE

I.

From Newcastle, turn inland through the Hunter Valley coal hamlets of Muswellbrook and Scone. At Tamworth climb the Moonbi (Banjo Paterson wrote about it).

Then continue north to Bendemeer onto the plateau & pass through Uralla. You'll notice the airport on your left.

II.

Or don't turn inland at all & proceed straight up the A1 towards Myall Lakes. At Port Macquarie, make a left (west) on the B56 through Wauchope, Pipeclay & Mount Seaview. Take care with hairpin turns, blowdowns & wandering cattle. Go past the Walcha Tennis Club to Bendemeer (then as above).

Ш

If you're not pressed for time, continue up the Pacific Highway. Cross the Hastings & Wilson rivers. At Kempsey, follow Valley Way through a residential zone to Armidale Road, mostly along the Macleay River. (This becomes Kempsey Road). At Waterfall Way turn left. Pass Wollomombi. Caravan park is before town.

IV.

Coming from Brisbane, you'll have to deal with major construction on the A1. Watch out for camera traps. Speed limits switch abruptly from 80 to 50 to 100. I got pulled over near Maclean in June but let off with a warning. At Grafton drop south-west through Nymboida, Clouds Creek & Dundurrabin.

V.

Another option is via Lismore. The longer route cuts out the highway construction fiasco. Head through Mallanganee to Tenterfield. Go left past Bolivia Hill through Moora Moora & Glen Innes. Call in at Standing Stones or, twelve kilometres on, Balancing Rock (granite monoliths). There are (at least)

five ways to arrive.

GONDWANAN BEECH WALK

The rawness of the air

is rare in the prehistoric

beech forest at Pt. Lookout,

as panoramic vertebrae

across the Bellinger valley

unroll fully to the Pacific

mosses of the mostly

vivid verdure bandage

buttress roots & fleece

knurled, time-worn trunks

composed of convolutions

inscribed by indentations

& woody vines coil

into bearded lariats

as dull orange fungi

punctuate hirsute masses

like solar flares flashing

seconds before fading

& basalt cliff face of

Weeping Rock seeping

iridescently with springs

sheltering sphagnum frogs

scrambling up slippery steps

beside knotted-gnarled-rooted bodies.

CAULIFLOWER FUNGUS

Autumn took me
over steel bridges
into
squelchy sheoak districts
beside
algae-rimed stone cupules
near
cataracts nimble midst granites
through
precincts of moss-clad saplings then
through
communes of gilled mushrooms
near
enclaves of hooded orchids
beside
ghettoes of fallen trees
into
the sanctuary of
a brain-like fungus.

INGRAM'S WATTLE

in full abandon flowering Acacia ingramii at Dangars Falls bursting lucid aureate pom poms seducing bees with elixir of early sun springing forward to witness dangling haloes blazing over glorious brim of vertiginous plunging to Salisbury Waters underneath cartwheeling wattles gilded are adroitly acquiring fire language are combusting chasming with quiet singeing radiance consuming swallows flitting near blossoms ever goldening head of falls honeyeaters trilling to distant seas multiplying as eels migrate inmost essence of gorge glowing in full abandon

IMMORTELLE

In a manila folder
at the Beadle Herbarium,
the golden everlasting

Xerochrysum bracteatum

with its distinct papery bracts.

Collected at Tenterfield
in the nineteenth century,
it was known in Europe
then as *immortelle*.

The immortal specimen.

Its dry rootlets adhere
to miniscule galaxies of dirt.

Its lanky stems appear
to gasp for breath. It itches
to fulfill some venerable
covenant, which remains
unfinished until the
right time comes for it.

When it does,
people will overbrim with
blessing. The trees, reptiles and
animals, too, will welcome
kin home. What is the feeling
shared between us? What
commonness pulls persistently
at us? Without one other,
what becomes of us?

DORRIGO DIALECTS

When at Dorrigo I faintly heard the falling of vine verbs conjugated to bird's nest fernfrond subjects clarified by adjectives of walking stick palm berries amidst yellow soft patois of sassafras perfume, like camphor laurel, more verbose in age & impervious to caterpillar slangs unlike stinging gimpi trees whose prosody readily interleaves with other forest phraseologies.

RUSTY FIG

In this province of currawongs and goats, I am watching. As you cross the fence and enter the field, I am watching.

I am the cornea of this winter field preparing to enclose you. Tell me, is today the day when the southerly wind is blowing?

Tell me, is today the day when the stacked stones will topple? I was once water flowing around stone. I hardened in my waiting.

The ribbons of tumbling water calcified to ligaments and bones. My leaves agreed with the stones, sand, stars and sun watching.

The grazers stave off other trees. Goats manicure foliate gloss. When will these inner fruits ripen? My wasps will cease waiting.

From a rock-strewn rise, I shepherd the slow flexures of seasons. New families come. Children mature. They leave. I am waiting.

See my purpling air roots spider darkly as venous blood. Lean in. Soothe this calloused skin with your touch. Breathe in. Watching.

BRUSH-TAILED ROCK WALLABY

Since you were here last, the wattle fervour has begun fading. The luminous bijoux are drying, drifting into the unseen, fading.

The wind today is neither zephyr nor tempest. It brushes us airily. What were you feeling on your way here? I have been feeding

noiselessly on the manna of this threshold between gated field and numinous edge. Can you see fogs of falling water fading?

On a sliver between ledges, wind-chiseled acacias flare upward like flambeau. Bearded dragons are blown up, midstep, sunning.

Listen. Can you hear the murmuring innards of the land below? Turn around. Look. Can you touch the braille of our foraging?

My face (rummaging in leaf litter) my fur (carob-brown) my tail (a thick ashen-hued balancing stick). I am immersed in feeling.

Near the lookout, mosses compose faint verses in pubescence. Through the cypress, did you notice the clear plateau fading?

THE WOLLEMI PINE

tected
from theft in a
steel cage on a lawn

in plain view of kangaroos also behind metal fences. Leave me

pro-

alone with my two-hundred-million-year-

old sensations in ferny branches that terminate in my father's seeds.

I am known as a Lazarus taxon for

a reason: my deep valleys of memory.

I implore you to avoid them at all costs because

there

are

dan

gers

in re

mem

ber

ing that

are more perilous than anything possible in this world. Your unimaginable brink, the one I hurl myself over.

The Poets

Glen Phillips

Born 1936 in Southern Cross, Western Australia and educated in country schools and Perth Modern School, Glen graduated from UWA with First Class honours in Education and an MEd (1967) and gained a PhD from Edith Cowan University in 2007. Glen has taught English for more than 55 years in Colleges and Universities. An Honorary Professor at ECU, he is Director of its International Centre for Landscape and Language. More than 40 books of his poetry have been published. Poems also appear in some 30 anthologies and many national and international journals. Recent books include *Five Conversations With the Indian Ocean* (2016, Platypus Press).

John Ryan

John is a poet and scholar who holds appointments as Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the School of Arts at the University of New England in Australia and Honorary Research Fellow in the School of Humanities at the University of Western Australia. He is the author or editor of several books, including the Bloomsbury title *Digital Arts* (2014, as co-author), *The Language of Plants* (University of Minnesota Press, 2017, as coeditor and contributor) and *Plants in Contemporary Poetry* (Routledge, 2017, as sole author). His edited collection, *Southeast Asian Ecocriticism* (Lexington Books, 2017), is the first to address the field of ecocriticism in the Southeast Asian region. His poetry includes *Two With Nature* (Fremantle Press, 2012) and *The Earth Decides* (Cyberwit Press, 2017).

The Regions

1

The Northern Tablelands region of New South Wales, also known as the New England Tableland, is a plateau stretching from the Moonbi Range to the Queensland border. The Tablelands includes three World Heritage Areas and forms part of the UNESCO-designated Gondwana Rainforests. High rates of biodiversity and endemism have historically characterised the region. Like many places in Australia, however, dramatic change beset the Tablelands after colonisation, severely impacting its natural landscape. Since the nineteenth century, the vegetation of the central and eastern Tablelands has been mostly cleared and, in other areas, less than ten percent of the original woodlands remains. More widely speaking, forty to fifty percent of Australian forests have been removed since Europeans arrived. Since 1970, the highest national rates of loss have occurred in south-eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales. My current research project "The Botanical Imagination: Poetry as a Means for Inspiring Ecological Appreciation and Community Wellbeing" (2017–20) in the School of Arts at the University of New England responds to this biogeographical context. – John C. Rvan, Armidale, NSW

1 Some other poetic responses

South of my days' circle, part of my blood's country, rises that tableland, high delicate outline of bony slopes wincing under the winter, low trees, blue-leaved and olive, outcropping granite-clean, lean, hungry country.

—from Judith Wright's "South of My Days" (1945)

Looking up and down the face of the Dorrigo Mountain, the vegetation is full of interest to the botanist and to other lovers of plants. As we ascended, the two showiest trees in the valley below were undoubtedly the flame-tree and the native tamarind. The former is certainly one of the most gorgeous trees in all Australia.—from Joseph Maiden's "The Dorrigo Forest Reserve" (1894)

2

The Great Western Shield forms the western one-third of Australia. This is a remnant of what was originally the ancient continent of Gondwanaland. The two distinct portions of the westernmost granites are the Pilbara block or craton and the Yilgarn block, both formed about 2600 to 2700 million years ago. The Pilbara block is mostly buried under sedimentary and metamorphosed rocks, including the famous iron ore deposits, but the Yilgarn block is barely covered, if at all, by thin soils and occasional crusts of laterite and coastal limestones. However, there are some mineralised zones of metamorphic origin and this is the source of the great gold-bearing lodes of greenstone that gave us the rich Coolgardie-Kalgoorlie goldfields. Of course there are many other goldfields in WA including at Southern Cross, my birthplace.

I used to like to walk there as the days grew old, Beneath the stately gum trees afire with sunset gold, And watch the pale stars steal there, beyond the eastern hill, Then trim my lamp, a nearer star, within my window sill.

—from John K Ewers' "The Red Road" (1932)

Bought petrol at a roadhouse. The only bowser in the street. A school-bus standing under the eucalypts.

No other landmarks. And not much to see. Not on this road. A rabbit sometimes . . . a windmill.

—from Nicholas Hasluck's "Yilgarn" (1976)