

# Save our Flora

AN ONLINE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PROJECT  
**Conservation through Cultivation**

**Project launched on  
 14th November 2013**

**Maria Hitchcock** Administrator  
 Bulletin Editor

**Bob Ross** Conservation  
 Legislation

**Membership** Individuals: 156  
 Groups: 19  
 International 3

Membership is free.

Please encourage others to join.

Bulletins are sent by email only.

Feel free to pass them on.

New members will receive the latest e-Bulletin only. Earlier Bulletins can be accessed online. (See box)

This is an informal interactive sharing group. We welcome your emails, articles and offers of seed and cuttings at any time.

Your privacy is respected and assured with this group. You may unsubscribe at any time.



*Calectasia cyanea*  
 Tinsel Lily

**You can now access all our  
 previous E-Bulletins online**

Go to  
[http://coolnatives.com.au/  
 SaveOurFlora.html](http://coolnatives.com.au/SaveOurFlora.html)

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**Unsure if you have any rare or endangered plants? Check them out on the EPBC list**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora>



# Save our Flora

## Maria writes:

My apologies for the delay in sending this out. I had hoped to publish it before the ANPSA Conference in Canberra but time got away from me. I chair our local Ratepayers Association and we have had to deal with a dysfunctional council. Unfortunately the Minister refuses to deal with our complaints - I suspect he thinks that the impending amalgamation will sort things out. I hope so too.

My presentation at the conference created a fair bit of interest and I hope to sign up a number of new members as a result. Threatened species are a hot topic at the moment with many of our Botanic Gardens starting to form alliances in order to provide a means of conserving our rare plants. Several reserves are including threatened species gardens which is a welcome development. We need to pool our resources and work together to make sure we do not lose plants at risk. Just because a plant is listed does not mean that it is safe. Many of us have propagation and gardening skills which could become a very useful resource.

A new book (American) doing the rounds and getting a fair bit of publicity is Fred Pearce's *The New Wild: Why Invasive Species Will Be Nature's Salvation* Beacon Press. It has attracted a fair bit of online comment, most of it negative. Here's an example.

*Pearce goes out of his way to twist the facts for his one-sided argument. And his understanding of ecology is limited. Books like this - that encourage confusion and complacency among the public and could result in less support for control of invasive species - are the last thing we need these days. And of course, because his views are controversial he is getting a lot of media coverage.* (Ken Towle)

## Critically endangered

*Acacia leptoneura* WA  
*Acanthocladium dockeri* SA  
*Atalaya breviolata* NT  
*Brachybiton* sp. Ormeau Qld  
*Brachyscias verecundus* WA  
*Calectasia cyanea* WA  
*Callistemon megalongensis* NSW  
*Conostylus setigera* WA  
*Corunastylis ectopa* ACT  
*Corunastylis insignis* NSW  
*Genoplesium littorale* NSW  
*Corunastylis* sp. Charmhaven NSW  
*Darwinia foetida* WA  
*Dasymalla axillaris* WA  
*Daviesia glossosema* WA  
*Diuris flavescens* NSW  
*Duma horrida* ssp. *abditata* WA  
*Eidothea hardeniana* NSW

*I have spent my life in several regions of the US, working daily with native plant communities. There are specific reasons that we recognize invasive species as invasive. Invasive species displace and compete with those native species which are part of a design for the fabric of life in any ecosystem. The idea that invasive species are in any way restorative is simply ignorant.* (Bill Dreyer)

*I've worked in ecological restoration. My general observations usually showed places inundated with invasive plants consistently lacked diversity as an ecosystem, whereas areas where successful establishment occurred it was easy to note increased sightings and sounds of fauna within these restored/naturalized areas* (Tyrone Deer)

# Save our Flora

## From the Members:

### Ann Parsons NSW

I am the Secretary of the Crommelin Native Arboretum at Pearl Beach on the Central Coast where we have over 400 species documented over 40 of which are threatened species. Many of the threatened species I have sourced whilst travelling around NSW visiting nurseries. One such nursery is Bilby Blooms at Binnaway where Anthony O'Halloran (another speaker) has supplied a number of threatened species.

I have particularly been interested in collecting grevilleas and prostantheras.

### Libby Woodward and Steve Syer (Vic)

We thought you might be interested in an update on the great action that is occurring at our ponds and dams. It really is incredible what is out there, we get very excited by the diversity. Victorian Natives [facebook.com/pages/Victorian-Natives/867592356651038](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Victorian-Natives/867592356651038)

We hope more people will be encouraged to do restoration work!

Libby Woodward and Steve Syer  
Growers of high quality native seed  
50 Mains Road  
Denver VIC 3461  
Ph. 0438 507 898  
<http://www.victoriannativeseed.com.au/>

**Ruth Crosson** (Queensland) sent a link to a Brisbane Times article about a new program monitoring the mangroves around Gladstone Harbour. The program was funded by the Gladstone Ports Corporation and is called

CHAMP (Coastal Habitat Archive and Monitoring Program). Here is an extract from the article by Leonie Thorne.

*James Cook University's Dr Norman Duke said the project will provide a "unique view" of the shoreline as well as detailed information about conditions and changes. James Cook University (JCU) scientists are creating a comprehensive map of the shoreline as part of the Coastal Habitat Archive and Monitoring Program (CHAMP).*

*"Big changes are expected - as shoreline development expands, with pollution events, coupled with severe storms, sea level rise and other aspects of climate change," he said.*

*"We really need to know how our coastal environments are changing."*

*The footage - captured from helicopter, boat, and on foot - is gathered with the help of community volunteers and indigenous Gidarjil rangers. The end goal is to collate the data into a detailed "street view" of the coastline extending from Fitzroy River mouth east of Rockhampton to Rodds Bay north of Seventeen Seventy.*

An excellent video is included with the article

<http://www.brisbanetimes.com.au/queensland/mangroves-the-unsung-star-of-coastal-ecosystems-20151122-gl500e.html#ixzz3sFmI23Db>

**This is an example of a very successful Community - Science - Industry Partnership.**

**Do you know of any others?  
Please send some information about it for the next eBulletin.**

**Such projects are an inspiration to other groups who have a project but are unsure how to proceed.**

# Save our Flora

## Australian Pollinator Week

On behalf of Bees Business, Western Sydney University and the NSW Environmental Trust, we are inviting you to participate in the launch of the first-ever Australian Pollinator Week celebrations. We hope you will join us in this new and exciting project, to build community awareness of the importance of native pollinators and their role in driving biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability.

In the northern hemisphere, during the last week of June, "Australian Pollinator Week" has been celebrated since 2007. Because June is the middle of winter in the southern hemisphere, it is an ineffective time for Australians to celebrate the importance of pollinators. We are proposing to launch Pollinator Week on the 15th of November 2015 for one week.

Most of you will already know about our community education project, Bee Aware of Your Native Bees, which ran from April 2014 for a year. Activities will be based around a 'Central Event', at Eskbank House, Lithgow which previously participated in the Bee Aware of Your Native Bees project. Then by using the Central Event as an example, in real time, activities can be shared with the 'Virtual Events'. The Virtual Events will be set up by volunteer community groups, schools and councils based on the Bee Aware of Your Native Bees Facebook group which now has membership of over 2,000 members. [www.facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees](http://www.facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees)

Activities will be held on the first day of Pollinator Week (Sunday the 15th Nov) so that they can be recorded and shared with social media communities. They can participate in similar activities at the same time or on any of the other 6 days of Pollinator Week. We will be encouraging participants to share the daily events for the week, on social media.

The dates for Pollinator Week have been chosen to coincide with Charles Sturt University's "wild pollinator count" project

([wildpollinatorcount.com](http://wildpollinatorcount.com)), which has been running since April 2014. By combining the two projects we will be able to extend our reach for both projects and increase the potential collection of data pertaining to our native pollinators. The community will be invited to take part in a variety of activities such as

- Build a bee / insect hotel – using a collection of easily acquired nesting substrate such as hollow stems from garden prunings, pine cones, pre-drilled wooden blocks and layers of bark.
- Plant a pollinator garden – group activities planting flowering plants (native and exotic) to feed pollinators throughout the year.
- Catching and identifying some pollinators – using insect nets, jars, magnifying glasses, communication devices and cameras.
- Green Guerrillas – making Seed-Balls.
- Conducting a 'wild pollinator count' activity – demonstrating how to observe and count insects and entering data onto website. Such information can be shared with friends and family as well as schools and interest groups.

Educational resources, based around the site activities, have been developed to support the Central and Virtual Event hosts in their activities. These will help participating groups plan for the activities and gather any materials needed prior to the event. These will include

- Instructions on what to collect to make a hotel
- How to make a habitat
- What to plant in a pollinator garden
- What to include, other than plants, in a pollinator garden
- Instructions on how to make an insect net (for the budget conscious of us), as well as where to buy equipment
- A basic guide of what some insects look like. As well as safety tips for some of our stinging insects
- Instructions and links for the 'wild pollinator count' activities, as well as a kit.

# Save our Flora

All resources will be downloadable from the Bee Aware of Your Native Bees Facebook group site ([www.facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees](http://www.facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees)) or upon request directly to me. If you are interested in participating in some way or have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

If you have any questions please contact me  
Megan Halcroft - Conservation Education,  
specialising in native bees  
[megan@beesbusiness.com.au](mailto:megan@beesbusiness.com.au)  
[www.beesbusiness.com.au](http://www.beesbusiness.com.au)  
[www.facebook.com/BeesBusiness](http://www.facebook.com/BeesBusiness)

[www.facebook.com/groups/](http://www.facebook.com/groups/)

## Pollinator Week



### 15 – 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2015

### The first-ever Australian Pollinator Week celebrations!

As an extension of the **Bee Aware of Your Native Bees** project we would like to invite you to help us celebrate and spread the word about the importance of pollinators.

**Social media at its best...**

The **Central Event** will be hosted by Eskbank House, Lithgow.  
Sunday, 15<sup>th</sup> of November, 10am-4pm.

**Virtual Events** will be held across the country, along side the Central Event, or over the following week. Sign up to host a **Virtual Event** and support our pollinators, your community and the environment.

Lots of downloadable resources available.  
For more information join us at

**[facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees](http://facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees)**








# Save our Flora

## Report: Save Our Species Survey

Peter Shelton and John Arney  
With permission *Calga* August 15

This is a report of a search made by APS Sutherland Group members for *Prostanthera densa* (Villous Mintbush), quite a beautiful shrub. Led by Dan Clarke, their Conservation Officer, they sought this shrub, classified as vulnerable, in Royal National Park with a view to recording its locations and details. "It was a great day, most satisfying to be part of the tagging crew.



In Royal National Park (Photo Peter Shelton)

NPWS Ranger, Patsy Nagle, provided us with "knitting needle" size stainless steel pins and brass number tags to mark the locations of individual plants. Patsy also visited us at the site during the day.

It was somewhat delicate work scrambling between the plants and trying not to stumble onto plants or each other." The larger image to the left reveals the environment in which the team was searching. "Villous Mintbush generally grows in sclerophyll forest and shrubland on coastal headlands and near coastal ranges, chiefly on sandstone, and rocky slopes near

the sea. Plants regenerate from rootstock after fire and flower within the first year or two.



*Prostanthera densa*

Dan Clarke pointed out a *Chloanthe stoechadis* on the service trail on the way in, supposedly common, but not that prominent. The flowers on this one were a pastel green, almost luminescent in colour in the morning, not so noticeable in the afternoon.





# Save our Flora

## TO SAVE THE PLANET, WE MUST SAVE THE SOIL – [www.soilsforlife.org.au](http://www.soilsforlife.org.au)

By Major General The Honourable Michael Jeffery, National Advocate for Soil Health

Reprinted from *HOPE Enews Bulletin* 2015 #8 and *Planchonella* Oct-Nov 2015

I have been appointed by the Federal Government as Australia's first Advocate for Soil Health. As the Advocate, I raise public awareness of the critical role soil plays in underpinning sustainable productivity, delivering high quality ecosystem services and helping to meet global challenges, including food security and climate change. 2015 has been declared the International Year of Soils by the United Nations General Assembly, and I hope that by the end of 2015 we can establish a simple message in the minds of the broader Australian public. That is –

- that soil underpins life as we know it
- that at home and abroad our soils are under threat from degradation, competing land uses and the demands of a booming world population
- that we have the knowledge and means to change the way soils are managed and in so doing to reverse degradation, boost productivity and build a sustainable future
- that now is the time for action.

Fundamentally the world has to almost double its sustainable food production by 2050 to meet a projected population increase from 7 billion to perhaps 10 billion, and it has to do this when the globe is losing around 1 percent of its arable land annually. Soils are becoming less fertile through run-down of nutrients and carbon, eroded through overgrazing and ground cover removal, and wildfires are burning the equivalent of the continent of India every year.

Critical aquifer water supply for irrigated agriculture in China, India, Africa, the Middle East and even California is running out, and most of the great rivers passing through populated areas of the undeveloped countries are heavily polluted.

These are indeed very serious and complex challenges. But what I am excited about is that we can equip ourselves to better deal with these impending challenges. By managing our soil, water, vegetation and biodiversity in an integrated way – in our vast agricultural landscapes and even in our own backyards – we can reverse land degradation and support sustainable production.

Fundamentally, we need to ensure that our soils have a healthy structural, mineral and biological balance. An important step in achieving this is to increase the amount of organic matter and carbon in the soil. The carbon content of soil is one of the key indicators of its health and is a master variable that controls numerous processes. It is the carbon content of soil that largely governs its capacity to absorb, retain and supply moisture within the soil. A wellstructured soil, high in organic matter and soil carbon essentially acts as a sponge, releasing retained moisture slowly for plants and animals to maintain production over a much longer period. Soil carbon also helps support a healthy balance of nutrients, minerals and soil microbial ecologies, improving soil fertility. Through this, healthy soils promote vigorous plant growth and plant and animal resistance to disease and insect infestation. Diverse vegetation adds organic matter to the soil and provides a protective cover to control evaporation and soil loss through wind and water erosion.

This integrated system turns sunlight energy into the food and fibre we need - and provides the ecosystem services that are fundamental to human survival. We need to support this natural system to perform optimally.

So who is responsible for this management? We all are.

# Save our Flora

## Save the Soil (continued)

In Australia, our farmers and graziers between them manage almost 60 per cent of the landscape, so it is imperative that they all learn, understand and apply good soil management – which many already do. I also take every opportunity to stress that urban Australians need to better understand the importance of rural and regional Australia, in terms of food production, the provision of clean air and water for all Australians, the value of the natural environment and the social contribution made by rural communities.

We can all get involved, be it through the practices we apply in our own gardens and backyards, through volunteering with Landcare, or, a personal favourite of mine, establishing school gardens nationally, such that our young people can be taught about the science underlying food production and landscape processes, including by focusing on soil biology, photosynthesis, the water cycle and the fundamental role that green cover can play in reducing carbon emissions.

It is possible that the impending global food, water and climate crisis may be the most significant challenge humanity faces this century and, ultimately, it all devolves around how we look after our soil.

The **2015 International Year of Soils** provides the ideal platform from which to renew our focus on this critical issue. May I suggest, that “to save the planet, we must save the soil.”

\*\*\*\*\*

## Native Bees

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/beeawareofournativebees>

## Native Plant Propagators

**Are you an expert native plant propagator?**

**Would you be interested in propagating for ex-situ plantings of rare and threatened flora?**

**I am compiling a register of propagators with contact details to send to Botanic Gardens.**

## Save our Flora

**PowerPoint Presentation**

**Ready to go!**

**30 slides approx 30 mins. talk**

**If you are interested in obtaining this presentation please email me**

**I can send it in an email (4.3MB) or as a CD**

**Send me a C5 stamped addressed envelope**

**Attach 2 stamps**

**or on a memory stick**

**Send me a blank memory stick plus a stamped addressed envelope - 2 stamps**

# Save our Flora

## The Crommelin Native Arboretum at Pearl Beach

List of threatened species in the collection

ROTAP	EPBC	DECC	Scientific Name	Common Name	Central Coast
		V	<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfeld's Wattle	
2RCa			<i>Acacia coventyi</i>	Blue Bush	
		E	<i>Acacia prominens</i>	Gosford wattle	
	E	E	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	Gosford
		E	<i>Asterolasia 'Dungowan Creek'</i>	Dungowan Starbush	
2RCi		V	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottlebrush	
		E	<i>Choricarpia subargentea</i>	Giant Ironwood, Ironwood Box	
2VCi	V	E	<i>Correa baeuerlenii</i>	Chef's cap correa	
	E	E	<i>Davidsonia jerseyana</i>	Davidson's Plum	
3RC-			<i>Daviesia elliptica</i>	Bitter pea	
		E	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	Small-leaved Tamarind	
		V	<i>Doryanthes palmeri</i>	Spear Lily	
	V		<i>Eremophila denticulata</i> subsp. <i>denticulata</i>	Toothed eremophila	
2V			<i>Eremophila racemosa</i>	Emu bush	
	V		<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>	Long-flowered Marlock	
	V	E	<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Red Gum	
		E	<i>Glycine clandestina</i> (broad leaf form)	Twining Glycine	
3RC	E	E	<i>Grevillea beadleana</i>	Beadle's Grevillea	
		E	<i>Grevillea hilliana</i>	White Yiel Yiel or White Silky Oak	
	E	CE	<i>Grevillea iaspiculata</i>	Wee Jasper Grevillea	
		V	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaf Grevillea	
2RC			<i>Grevillea longifolia</i>		
	E		<i>Grevillea maccutcheonii</i>	McCutcheon's Grevillea	
	E	E	<i>Grevillea rivularis</i>	Carrington Falls Grevillea	
	V	V	<i>Grevillea shiressii</i>	Blue Grevillea Gosford	
2E	E	E	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>	Tumut Grevillea	
Probable 2EC-t			<i>Grevillea williamsonii</i>	Williamson's Grevillea	
		V	<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	Fine Leaved Tuckeroo	
3ECi+	E	E	<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt peppergrass	
	V	V	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	
		V	<i>Niemeyera whitei</i>	Rusty Plum	
3RCa			<i>Phebalium obcordatum</i>	Club-leaved Phebalium	
	V	V	<i>Philotheca ericifolia</i>		
	E	E	<i>Prostanthera askania</i>	Strickland mintbush	Both
2RCt			<i>Prostanthera cruciflora</i>		
	V	V	<i>Prostanthera cryptandroides</i>	Wollemi Mint-bush	
2V	V	V	<i>Prostanthera stricta</i>	Mt Vincent Mint-Bush	
3RC-			<i>Rhododendron viriosum</i>	Native Rhododendrum	
	V	V	<i>Syzygium moorei</i>		Durobby, Coolamon
3VCi	V	E	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	
3RC			<i>Thelionema grande</i>	Tufted Granite Lily	
1ECt (pr)	E	E	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi pine	
	E	E	<i>Zieria prostrata</i>		

# Save our Flora

## Seed and Cuttings Exchange

Please send all requests directly to the person making the offer.

Please follow the correct protocols for requests of seed or cuttings. These are detailed on the next page. Please note that some species are in very short supply and cutting material may be limited. Please note that in order to streamline this activity addresses will be published with the offers so that people can apply to the grower directly. Where there is no address please send your request to [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com)

### Maria Hitchcock

16 Hitchcock Lane Armidale NSW 2350

*Correa eburnea*

*Correa calycina*

*Callistemon pungens*

*Grevillea wilkinsonii*

*Zieria adenodonta*

*Zieria prostrata*

### Arthur Baker

55 Moran ST Gatton Qld 4343

*Gardenia psidiodes*

*Grevillea quadricauda*

*Grevillea glossadenia*

*Eucryphia wilkiei*

*Graptophyllum ilicifolium*

*Xanthostemon formosus*

*Phaius tancarvilleae*

*Plectranthus nitidus*

*Zieria prostrata*

*Grevillea mollis?*

*Eremophila nivea*

*Dodonaea rupicola*

*Xanthostemon arenaris*

*X verticulutus/seeds or cuttings*

*Kunzea flavescens*

*K granitica*

*Callistemon pearsonii*

*C flavovirens{seeds}*

*Melaleuca irbyana*

*Lilaeopsis brisbanica {Water plant}*

*Hernandia Bivalis*

*Spathoglottis Pauliniae {Tropical ground orchid}*

*Rhododendron Lachiae*

### Charles Farrugia (email [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

*Eremophila denticulata ssp trisulcata*

*Eremophila denticulata ssp denticulata*

*Eremophila nivea* (blue form)

*Eremophila nivea* (white form) - limited.

*Eremophila vernicosa* – extremely limited – plant just recovering from a winter battering also I need to do some more grafts.

### Russell Dahms (email [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

*Boronia clavata*

### Denise & Graeme Krake

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

Seed of

*Hakea dohertyi*

*Hakea ochoptera*

*Hakea longiflora*

*Grevillea maccutcheonii*

### Geoff & Gwynne Clarke

*Grevillea humifusa* - cuttings

*Angophora robur* - seed

*Dodonaea crucifolia* - cuttings or seed

This was named a couple of years ago by Ian Telford who came down from Armidale to look over our block. Many people were calling it *Dodonaea hirsuta*, but it is not very hairy and has no hairs at all on the fruits. It also grows in a nearby flora reserve. If people would like to try this I can make it available when the material is ready. I have grown it successfully from cuttings, but it does not live long after planting out. It also produces seed and I can collect that after the next flowering (spring fruits). It grows happily around the block, popping up from seed here and there, produces plenty of seed, but it is not long lived even when self sown. Fruits are showy reds. I think it's worth a try.

### Bob O'Neill

7 Hillsmeade Drive, Narre Warren South, Vic. 3805

I want to increase our range of Lechenaultias and *Correa pulchellas*. Can anyone help us out? Both of these groups of plants are doing well for us at Narre Warren South, Vic. I would be delighted to offer cuttings from our range to interested people. Some plants may be available to people who are able to come to our home address.

Paul Kennedy (Leader ANPSA Hakea SG) (email

[saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

I am looking for seed or cuttings of *Hakea pedunculata* which grows naturally on Cape York near swamps. We have moved into our new home at 210 Aireys St. Elliminyt Vic. and have now begun the task of reintroducing all the Banksia and Hakea species.

*Do you have any EPBC plants growing in your garden with sufficient foliage to share cuttings with our members? Let me know and I'll print it here. It would be easier if we can add your address so that members can contact you*

# Save our Flora

## Requesting and sending seed by post

Please follow these simple steps.

### Make a request

1. Send your request by email first. It will be forwarded to the grower so you can request seed and ask for the address.
2. Send your request enclosing a self-addressed envelope with two 60c stamps attached. Post the envelope.

### Send seed

1. When you receive an envelope with a seed request, package up the required seed which includes the name, provenance (if known) and date of collection. Add any tips on germinating the seed and post.

### Receiving seed

1. Seed should be stored in paper (small manilla seed packets are best but any cheap envelopes will do) and kept in a cool dark place. Some people use those small paper lolly bags and staple them at the top. Add mothballs if you like. This will prevent insect attack. I save moisture absorbers from medicine bottles and add them to my seed drawer to ensure the seeds do not rot.

Seed life varies according to species. Acacias will last for many years while Flannel Flower needs to be really fresh. Old seed may not germinate and needs to be thrown out. Test some of your seed periodically. It's worth asking seed suppliers for the age of certain species of seed before purchasing.

## Requesting and sending cuttings by post

Please follow these simple steps.

### Make a request

1. Send your request by email first. It will be forwarded to the grower so you can request cuttings and ask for the address.
2. Purchase an Express Post small satchel for \$10.55. it will hold up to 500 gms.
3. Self address your satchel and place it in an envelope with your cuttings request. Add a label/s with the name of the species and sender. Pencil is best for writing on labels.
4. Post the envelope.

### Send cuttings

1. When you receive an envelope with a satchel inside, cut about 6 stems of the requested species. The best time to do this is early morning. Store cuttings in the crisper part of the fridge until they are ready to be posted.
2. Wrap the cuttings in damp newspaper and place them in a cliplok plastic bag. Make sure you label each parcel with the names of the species and sender. Squeeze air out of the bag and fasten top.
3. Put the bag in the satchel and post.

### Receiving cuttings

1. As soon as you receive your cuttings put the unopened plastic bag in the crisper part of the fridge until you are ready to prepare them.

## Group Members

### ANPSA Groups

APS Melton Bacchus Marsh Vic  
 SGAP Ipswich Qld  
 SGAP Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Qld  
 APS Echuca Moama Vic

### Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Hunter Regional Botanic Gardens  
 Tamworth Regional Botanic Gardens  
 Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Reserve  
 Burrendong Arboretum Wellington

### Nurseries

Bilby Blooms Binnaway NSW  
 Cool Natives Nursery Armidale NSW  
 Mole Station Native Nursery Tenterfield NSW

## Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

### Study Groups

Acacia SG  
 Correa SG  
 Epacris SG  
 Garden Design SG  
 Grevillea SG  
 Hakea SG  
 Waratah & Flannel Flower SG

**Do you belong to a group interested in growing or conserving native flora?**

**Why not ask them to join us?**