

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: 147
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.



Happy Christmas!

**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 long break in between Bulletins and communications. I have been leading a local campaign to save our iconic Dumaresq Dam near Armidale. The NSW Dam Safety Committee told our council that the dam wall (built of granite rock almost 120 years ago and faced with concrete) wasn't built to modern standards and would have to be strengthened to withstand a 1:100,000 year flood. We have been through a long process of hiring consultants to come up with a solution. Arup's preferred method is concrete buttressing which will cost the community \$3.4m. There was a proposal by Council to lower the wall which would cost much

less but then we would lose the water resource, recreational value of the dam and the wetland habitat in the upper reaches. We are now coming to the latter stages of the campaign which has meant influencing as many people as possible to write letters. We have circulated a petition, run a media campaign, held a public meeting and had an amazingly successful Facebook campaign. What has come out of this is how old fashioned Councils are. The requirement to write a letter excludes many who are unable to do so for a variety of reasons. It's as though electronic communications never happened. I dream of the day when one can submit a video message or text.



Dumaresq Dam near Armidale NSW Image: M. Hitchcock

Save our Flora

From the members:

Ruth Crosson (Gladstone) sent this:
Rockhampton SGAP Newsletter
Report on Meeting held on 22nd August

Our Guest Speaker was Frank Mills, who was known to members for his work as a Ranger at Byfield for many years, speaking in his new position as Senior Ranger - Wildlife. Frank gave us an insight into the new legislation regarding the management of rare and endangered plants. 3.5% of the state is covered by Trigger maps of endangered, vulnerable and near threatened species (EVNT). If you have a rural block you can find its status on the web site, however a qualified person is needed to recognise these endangered species and a lot more work is yet to be done in this area. A buffer zone of 100m is required around a protected plant. When clearing land this is to be put into practice. Previously, mining, power line corridors and Main Roads clearing were exempt, but not anymore. Harvesting and propagation for trade is possible with a licence. Gazetted Item No. 261T - section 3 of the National Conservation and Wildlife Act allows harvesting and propagation by members of a recreational plant society like SGAP, who can collect seed, herbarium specimens and cuttings, providing the plants are labelled correctly with the full provenance of where and when they were collected. Frank provided us with leaflets on the Code of Practice for the harvest and use of protected plants, and Flora Survey Guidelines - Protected Plants. This subject of course, has always been controversial and Frank was questioned on many aspects of the new Legislation.

More on *Atalaya collina* from Ruth Crosson

I understand that this property once owned by the Boyle family has been sold and is now owned by Algora Industrial Estate for Boulder Steel or other developments.

There were two original old houses on the property, one brother, Mervin owned one house where the *Atalaya* were growing. I will ask Brent about seed. Julie Keyes Manager of Tondoon Nursery has some small plants in her collection and care. My tree still has immature leaves and has not flowered or set any seed. I have not checked the 3 trees in Tondoon car park or the cemetery in Dawson Road where there is one tree planted by Brent.

I did not know about the plants near Ubobo. I once saw a flowering tree from the road that was on "CLUDEN" property. I walked to it and took a photo. It was an *Atalaya* species. I have some slides taken of the trees on Boyles property back in 1980 if someone can copy to digital I may be able to send to you. It was interesting to see the specimens at Kew Gardens.

I once suggested to Rio Tinto Yarwun, who are not too far distant from the original trees, that they start a project to recover and plant some more of these trees. They have not done anything. Perhaps an approach from Save our Flora might get a response? Brent may be able to get permission to collect seeds.

Ed. I have now written to Rio Tinto in Brisbane.

Dear Sir/Madam,

*One of our Queensland members alerted us to a small population of the endangered *Atalaya collina* trees (Yarwun Whitewood) on the old Boyles' property on Boyles Rd Yarwun, which I believe is now in the hands of Boulder Steel. I don't know if you own Boulder Steel or are affiliated with them. We are interested in the conservation of this species but the government does not have a recovery plan in operation.*

I wonder if it would be possible for you to collect seed from the trees to send to us. Alternatively you might be interested in developing a local community project where trees are propagated and distributed to parks and gardens in the Yarwun district.

Save our Flora

Greg Spearritt writes:

Amaroo Environmental Education Centre

At Amaroo Environmental Education Centre (Kleinton, near Toowoomba in Qld) we're developing and managing a project on endangered species for Condamine Alliance to be delivered early next year. Our target audience is primary school children, their teachers and parents as well as local landholders.

The project in its first (2015) phase focuses on species in the Southern Downs area (centred on Warwick: Allora south to Stanthorpe, Karara east to Killarney) which are currently listed as endangered on the federal EPBC list, including 6 flora species (see the list below). We hope to be working with school communities in this area over a period of a couple of weeks in Term 1, 2015.

In addition to general awareness-raising about these species and about biodiversity in general, our brief is to make contact with, and where possible involve, any groups working in an ex-situ capacity with the particular flora and fauna on our list. We'd like to be able to share any knowledge these people/groups may have gained.

Ideally we'd like to be able to show students/parents live specimens of some of the fauna and flora on our list, but we know that may simply not be possible. However, if you know of anyone (nurseries?) propagating any of the plants, or with special knowledge of them (or of the fauna species for that matter) we'd be glad to know. It'd be great to be able to display some of them rather than just rely on photos.

Ph. (07) 4696 7140

Fax. (07) 4696 7036

admin@amarooeec.edu.au

Australasian Bittern - *Botaurus poiciloptilus*
 Australian Painted Snipe - *Rostratula australis*
 Regent Honeyeater - *Anthochaera phrygia*
 Coxen's Fig-parrot - *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*
 Eastern Bristlebird - *Dasyornis brachypterus*
 Fleay's Barred Frog - *Mixophyes fleayi*
 Giant Barred Frog - *Mixophyes iteratus*
 Grassland Earless Dragon - *Tympanocryptis pinguicolla*
 Hastings River Mouse - *Pseudomys oralis*
 Swift Parrot - *Lathamus discolor*
 Spotted-tailed Quoll (Southern subspecies)
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus

Black-clubbed Spider Orchid - *Caladenia atroclavia*
 Border Boronia - *Boronia repanda*
 Granite Boronia - *Boronia granitica*
 Isaac Wood - *Streblus pendulinus*
 Rupp's Wattle - *Acacia ruppii*
 Wandering Pepper-cress - *Lepidium peregrinum*

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**

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Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*)

Since the banner of our eBulletins is of the Wollemi Pine, I thought it was high time that I wrote an article about it. This very rare species was first discovered by David Noble in 1994 in a sandstone canyon in a ferny warm temperate rainforest gorge within the Wollemi National Park west of Sydney. It belongs to the Araucariaceae family which includes Kauri, Norfolk Island, Hoop, Bunya and Monkey Puzzle Pines. Fossil evidence shows that the species dates back to the Cretaceous Period, some 110 years ago and may have been around at the time of the dinosaur. At the time of discovery, the wild population contained less than 100 mature trees and is listed on the EPBC list as endangered. Thanks to a fabulous marketing campaign which needs to be replicated for other threatened species the tree is now growing successfully in a large number of gardens all over temperate Australia. In the wild it grows in association with Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*), Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*), Soft Treefern (*Dicksonia antarctica*), shield ferns (*Lastrisopsis* spp.) and Umbrella Fern (*Sticherus flabellatus*).

Description:

The Wollemi Pine as the name implies is a conifer with attractive, unusual dark green foliage and bubbly bark. It has a tendency to sprout multiple trunks but these should be cut off as they arise in order to develop a stately shape. The tallest wild tree is 40m high with a main trunk of 63cm in width. Interestingly there appears to be no genetic variation within trees.

The trees bear both male and female cones which are attached to the tips of separate branches. The female cones are round while the male cones are elongated. The cones start growing in mid summer. In late spring the male cones release pollen which is carried by the wind to the female cones. Female cones take about 18 months to ripen. The cones then fall apart releasing winged seeds which will germinate if conditions are right. The wing encircles the seed in *Wollemia*.

Seeds will germinate most rapidly when temperatures are kept within 24°C and 30°C. Higher temperatures will kill the seeds. These are some results:

Stratified seed - 6°C for 14 days
incubated at 27°C in the light - 40% germination 20 days
incubated at 10°C and 16°C for 112 days then 24°C - 40% germination by 15 and 24 days respectively.
Unstratified seeds was fastest when incubated at 30°C in the light, averaging 23 days. The application of gibberellic acid had no effect on germination. Exposure to light appears to be significant. You can read more detail on http://www.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/plant_info/wollemi_pine/research_projects/seed_germination

The main threats to survival of the wild population is people. It appears to have withstood fires and other climatic changes. People trample seedlings and introduce pathogens like *Phytophthora cinnamomii* which could wipe out the entire wild population.

The Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust, in collaboration with other institutions, are conducting a range of research projects. Outlined here - just click on the link.

- [Tracking the Wollemi Pine through time](#)
- [Determining its age](#)
- [Wood anatomy](#)
- [Fungal associations & pathogens](#)
- [A search for genetic variation](#)
- [Monitoring the population](#)
- [Propagating the Wollemi Pine](#)
- [Seedling growth](#)
- [Seed germination](#)
- [Embryological \(seed\) development](#)

As well as being grown in various Botanic Gardens in Australia and at Taronga Park Zoo, it is also being grown internationally in Vienna, Kew Gardens, Washington, Denver (Colorado), Norfolk (Virginia), Vancouver and Rome and probably more places now. That has to be a good thing to ensure its survival in the long term.

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Cultivation:

The tree is very difficult to propagate. Therefore it was an ideal subject for fund raising as all plants have to be bought from the one supplier. It is fast growing in good conditions, prefers acidic conditions and will survive in temperatures ranging from -5C to 45C. Overseas studies have shown a tolerance to -12C. A tree in Armidale planted in the open where the winter thermometer can occasionally plunge down to -10C is surviving with some frost burning on the northern side.

Many people think that you need to keep them in a pot but I have found personally that they can get pot bound very quickly and it is better to grow them in the ground if possible. They are best grown with a light shade canopy and a cool root run. The southern side of the garden is the best position. They respond well to fertiliser. Mt Tomah BG has a collection of Wollemi Pines growing on the side of a shady slope and doing very well. A cool root run can be provided by placing large rocks around the base. I deep water in the summer and during dry periods and I have incorporated a lot of sand in that section of the garden which is close to my Waratah garden. The garden is also protected from westerly winds. I fertilise with Blood and Bone and trace elements twice a year - in spring and autumn - when I am fertilising the waratahs.

Purchasing:

You can buy online through www.wollemipine.com or by phone 1800 965 543 or +61 3 9751 9400

Prices:

150 mm pot, approx. 50cm tall A\$77.00
 (\$65.00 + \$12.00 shipping & handling)
 200 mm pot, approx. 70cm tall A\$111.00
 (\$99.00 + \$12.00 shipping & handling).

There is also a Wollemi Pine Schools kit - a great classroom resource for environmental education. It consists of a Wollemi Pine, teachers' resources, fact sheets, poster and more. To find out the details [click here](#) or call 1800 965 543 (1800 WOLLIE)



Male cone of the Wollemi pine

Image: www.devongardenstrust.org.uk



Female cone of the Wollemi Pine

Image: plantmad.blogspot.com

References: <http://www.wollemipine.com>
http://www.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/plant_info/wollemi_pine

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Young plant a year or so after purchasing in 2007. It was completely pot bound when twice the size.
The side shoot was removed to allow for a more stately shape.

Image: M. Hitchcock



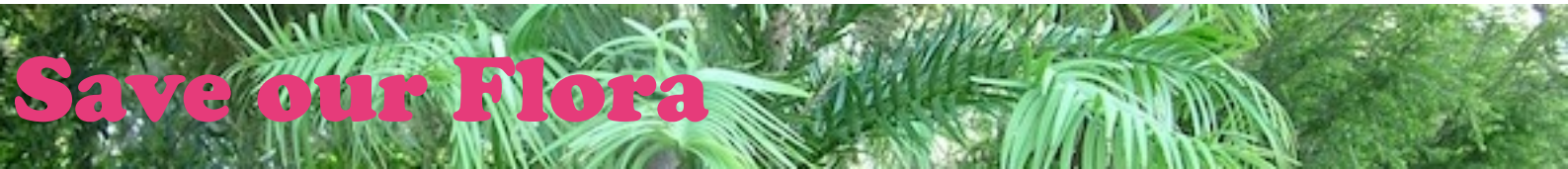
The Wollemi Pine taken in 2011, three years after planting out in the garden.

It has now produced both male and female cones and is 2.5m tall.

Visitors say it is one of the best specimens they have seen despite our very severe two year drought.

Image: M. Hitchcock

Are you growing the Wollemi Pine?
What is your experience?
Please write and share your information.



Save our Flora

Save Victoria's Central Highlands

Reprinted from: *The Conversation*

Emma Burns, Exec. Director, Long Term Ecological Research Network; Fenner School of Environment and Society at ANU

David Lindenmayer, Professor, The Fenner School of Environment and Society at ANU

Heather Keith, Research Fellow in Ecology at Australian National University



Logging has left Victoria's mountain ash forests in danger of collapse. Image: David Blair

Whoever wins power in Victoria's election will no doubt have a long to-do list. Here's an urgent item: protect the mountain ash forests of the state's Central Highlands. We have discovered that this ecosystem is at very high risk of collapse within half a century, driven by the effects of clearfell logging and bushfires.

Our research suggests that under business-as-usual management, there is a 97% chance that large, hollow-bearing trees will decline to less than one per hectare by 2067, leaving marsupials such as the globally endangered Leadbeater's possum with almost nowhere to live. The legacy of past logging practices, as well as current clearfelling, is driving the system towards collapse. Our modelling suggests that even if logging ceased today, and there were no bushfires, there is still a 92% chance of ecosystem collapse as defined above. We suggest that the government needs to deliver a Great Forest National Park, covering a far wider area of the Central Highlands than the existing parks. This will ensure that one of the key collapse drivers – industrial clearfell logging – is removed from a significant part of the forest estate.



Forests under threat

The Central Highlands region contains about 157,000 hectares of mountain ash forest, the mature trees of which are the world's tallest flowering plants. Our research assessed the state of this ecosystem with reference to the newly adopted [IUCN Ecosystem at Risk protocol](#), which involves identifying what species live in an ecosystem, and the factors they depend on (such as the presence of large trees as habitat). Mountain Ash forests deliver other benefits too. This forest is the [most carbon-dense in the world](#), and protecting it would double its carbon storage, potentially [delivering about 8% of Australia's overall emissions reduction target for 2020](#). Forest catchments dominated by old-growth trees [yield more water than logged regrowth forest catchments](#). Meanwhile there are many animals that depend on the forest – particularly arboreal marsupials of which there are eight species in this ecosystem, including Leadbeater's Possum, which is Victoria's state animal emblem and is [listed by the federal government as endangered](#).

What business-as-usual would deliver

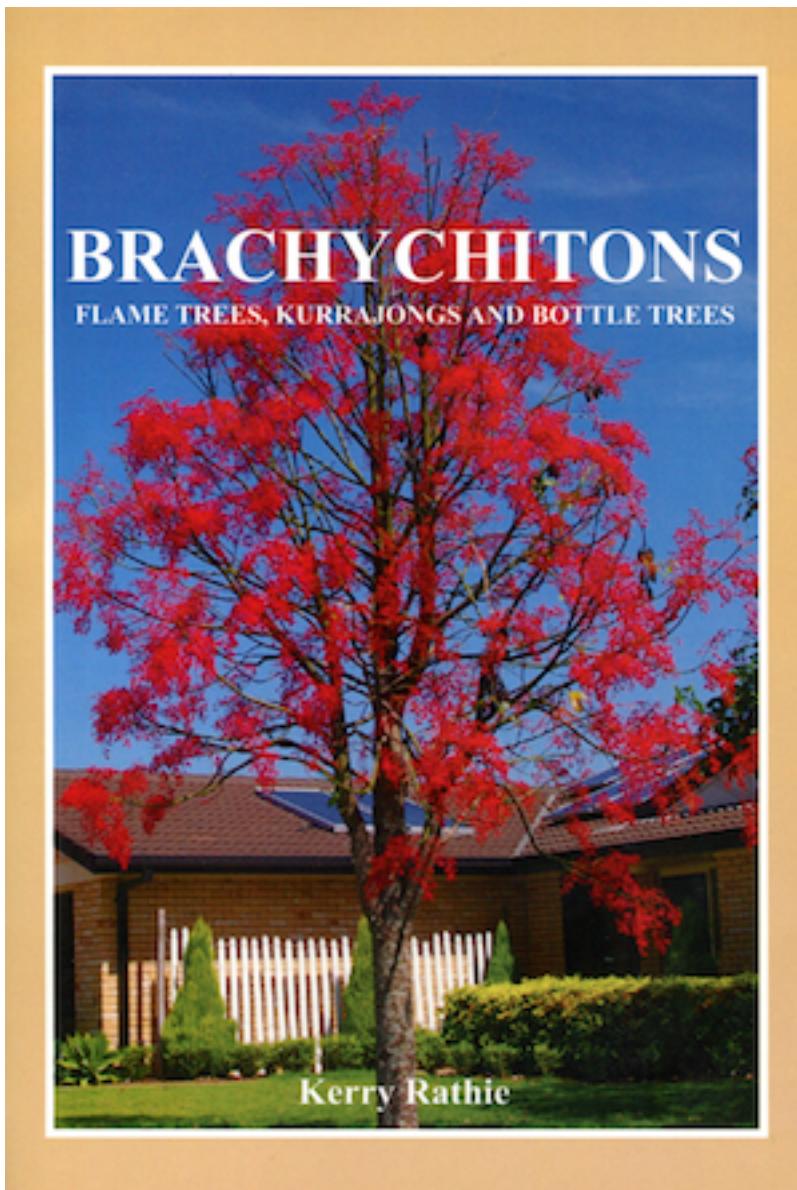
The forest delivers wood products, and jobs associated with this industry. These are important factors, and any revision in management needs to be mindful of the impacts on local people and the economy. It is estimated that there are [485 jobs](#) associated with the total area of native forestry (491,000 ha) in eastern Victoria, a subset of which would be in the Central Highlands. The mountain ash forest is being damaged by the practice of clearfell harvesting, in which 60% of the total biomass remains on the site as waste slash which is burnt, and 40% is used as wood products. From these wood products, [72% is used to make paper](#). This is despite the fact that wood chips to make paper can be [sourced from existing plantations](#). Making paper from plantation wood would be a win-win outcome for carbon storage. Carbon stocks in plantations would be maintained by ensuring they are not converted to grazing pastures. At the same time carbon stocks in native forests are increased by not logging them. If we choose instead to carry on with business-as-usual, some of the ecosystem services discussed above would still apply, but at lower levels of carbon storage, water supply and biodiversity. However, our research indicates that the ecosystem as a habitat for many tree-dwelling animals will not be sustained over future decades.

A sustainable future

The evidence that things are not well in the mountain ash ecosystem is overwhelming and compelling. If Australians want to retain this ecosystem, and continue to benefit from the ecosystem services that it provides for the next 50-100 years (and beyond), it needs comprehensive protective measures. Management needs to change to avoid ecological collapse. It won't be viable to continue with industrial clearfelling, which increases the risk that future fires will be crown-scorching ones that [kill old forest trees](#) and, by extension, animals like Leadbeater's possum. That is why we consider an enlarged conservation park to be so important for the Central Highlands, and the major parties should consider adding it to their [environmental policies](#). Meanwhile, consumers of paper need to think carefully about their purchasing choices, lest they contribute to the collapse of the ecosystem and the extinction of iconic, emblematic species like Leadbeater's possum.

http://theconversation.com/a-job-for-victorias-next-leaders-save-the-central-highlands-34608?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Latest+from+The+Conversation+for+28+November+2014+-+2134&utm_content=Latest+from+The+Conversation+for+28+November+2014+-+2134+CID_ca37e9a41629c9e0eb60dbb105c9fc47&utm_source=campaign_monitor&utm_term=A%20job%20for%20Victorias%20next%20leaders%20save%20the%20Central%20Highlands

Save our Flora



Brachychitons

Flame Trees, Kurrajongs and Bottle Trees
 Kerry Rathie Self-published 2014
 220 pages. Colour photos. Paperback
 ISBN: 978-0-646-92681-0 \$45 + postage
 Available from author kerryra@inet.net.au

This Queensland author has had a fascination for Brachychitons from a very young age. During his long career as an animal geneticist with CSIRO he was able to develop a personal passion for this genus. This involved travelling far and wide to document and photograph the species in the field. In the process he discovered and developed a range of new hybrids.

Many of us have marvelled at the bottle-shaped trunks of *B. rupestris* or the wonderful iridescent red of *B. acerifolium* as it lights up the rainforest in late spring. In rural areas farmers value the leaves of *B. populneus* which are fed to stock during times of severe drought. These are the most well known of the genus but there are many more species plus all the hybrids, ranging from trees to large shrubs. This book is a comprehensive guide to all of them compiled over many years and illustrated with photos of leaves, buds, flowers, seedcases and tree forms.

Brachychiton sp. Ormeau (Critically Endangered)

The Ormeau bottle tree occurs only in the drier rainforests around Ormeau, in the Gold Coast hinterland of Qld. It is a deciduous tree growing to 30m. The juvenile leaves have 5-9 deep lobes with a central leaf area surrounding the junction point with the petiole. This feature distinguishes it from *B. rupestris*. Adult foliage doesn't appear for many years (25 yrs +). Young trees have light lime green leaves with red and pink shades in very young leaves. Inflorescences of bell-shaped greenish white to pale yellow flowers are often numerous and crowded. They appear in late spring to summer depending on rainfall. Flowers are followed by brown thin-walled follicles which usually contain few seeds.

Hybrids in the trade like 'Tangerine Belle' (*B. rupestris* x *B. acerifolius*), grown by David Long in Rockhampton, appear similar to Ormeau seedlings but lack the distinctive leaves. This hybrid also has uncrowded inflorescences and the transition from juvenile to adult leaves is not uniform.

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

Maria Hitchcock

16 Hitchcock Lane Armidale NSW 2350

Correa eburnea

Callistemon pungens

Grevillea wilkinsonii

Zieria adenodonta

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 verticulatus/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

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

Boronia clavata

Denise & Graeme Krake

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

Seed of

Hakea dohertyi

Hakea ochoptera

Hakea longiflora

Grevillea maccutcheonii, [this seed is still green]

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. 3805I 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)

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 directly. Please make sure you follow the protocols on the back page. (Ed)

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?