

Save our Flora

AN ONLINE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PROJECT
CONSERVATION THROUGH CULTIVATION

Contact: E. saveourflora@gmail.com W. saveourflora.weebly.com

Project launched on 14th November 2013

Maria Hitchcock Administrator
 Bulletin Editor

Membership

Individuals: 218

Groups: 22

International 3

Membership is free.

Please encourage others to join.

Quarterly 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.



Sannantha tozerensis

Image: Jan Sked

**Is your garden a
 native plants
 sanctuary?**

**All you have to do is
 grow one or more
 threatened species.**

In this issue:

Maria writes	2
<i>Phyllanthus brassii</i>	3
<i>Acacia rhotinocarpa</i>	4
Biodiversity reforms	5
Currency Creek Arboretum	6
<i>Sannantha tozerensis</i>	7
<i>Westringia glabra</i>	8
Grass Trees Booklet	9
Botanic Endeavour 250	10
Seed and cuttings exchange	11/12

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:

I am on the rampage again (not unusual for me) and it's over potting mixes. How many times do you walk into a nursery and see bags of native potting mix stored out in the open? The problem here is that the slow release granules in the mix heat up in the sun, explode and release a heap of fertiliser at the one time. This can quickly kill any fertiliser sensitive plants like Proteaceae. For this reason I make up my own mix. I have tried pleading with nursery owners but they look at me as though I stepped off Mars and ignore the advice. The only way to solve this is to spread the word and hope it goes viral. If people stop buying these mixes the nurseries might just get the message. I suppose another attack is to contact the manufacturers and ask them to add some storage advice to their bags. It's a hard one. Would appreciate your thoughts on this one.

Another problem I have is with cultivar names. It appears to be open season on the naming of Australian native plants. Not only that but the term 'Australian' plants seems to be interpreted on the net as any plant grown in Australia regardless of its origin. This has been discussed ad nauseum by the Australian Plants Society but nothing has been achieved. A Mother's Day bouquet from my daughter who specified 'native' featured several Proteas (South African). Apparently the florist lobby was able to have Proteas and other Sth African Proteaceae included in the marketing definition of 'native'. Where is our collective pride? New native plant varieties can be registered with the Australian Plant Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA) in Canberra but this registration appears to be useless as one nursery after another takes our named and registered native plants and slaps their own name on it for marketing purposes.

We desperately need some regulation with teeth. Plant Breeders Rights seem to be working well with penalties for breaches of the rights. Somehow the naming of our native plants needs regulating by a government authority like the Department of Agriculture. Renaming plants for marketing purposes is a breach of our consumer rights. It couldn't happen in any other industry - why native plants? Dr Ian Telford points out the problems with *Westringia glabra* and the way this haphazard naming of plants can actually mask the identification of rare and endangered plants which need to be protected.

The dry weather continues across NSW with little joy ahead it seems. At least evaporation is far less in winter and what little rain that does fall is not wasted.

Maria Hitchcock

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

Do you have a contact at a local school?

Why not ask them to join

Save our Flora

as a group member

More and more schools are establishing

Endangered Species Gardens

featuring rare plants from

their local environment.

Phyllanthus brassii Vulnerable

Red Phyllanthus

Jan Sked

With permission - published in NPQ Pine Rivers Newsletter 18 (March 2018)

Pronounced: fill-ANTH-us BRAS-ee-eye

Family: Phyllanthaceae

Derivation: *Phyllanthus*, from the Greek *phyllon*, leaf, and *anthos*, flower, because some species have flowers on the edge of leaf-like structures; *brassii*, after Leonard J. Brass, a 20th century American botanist.



Phyllanthus brassii Image: Jan Sked

This small shrub grows to about 1 metre in height with short, green, spreading branches bearing oval-shaped, stiff, glossy green leaves, 5-10cm long. New growth is a rich burgundy red.

The unusual flowers are produced in clusters from a knobby growth in the leaf axils. Each reddish flower is quite tiny and is suspended on a long fine thread-like stalk. Flowers are borne in abundance in autumn. Fruits are small round capsules about 0.5cm across, containing two seeds.

This plant occurs naturally as an understory in mountain rainforests in north Queensland usually on creek banks. Although locally common at

Thornton Peak, *P. brassii* has a very restricted distribution, with all known populations located in Daintree National Park. It is listed as "vulnerable". *P. brassii* requires a well mulched, reasonably well drained soil in a lightly shaded position.

Propagate from seed or from cuttings of firm young growth.

Do you live in the Tamworth area?

Brush & Bush

Native Gardens, Maintenance

Byron & Celine

brushandbush.com.au

0432 251 477

Invitation to comment

Management of Commercial Harvesting of Protected Flora in Western Australia 2018 – 2023

This plan has been prepared by the **Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions** for consideration as an approved Wildlife Trade Management Plan under section 303FO of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act).

It is proposed that, should the plan be approved, it will be in force for five (5) years from the date of the declaration. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, you are invited to comment on this proposal.

Please submit your comments by

4 June 2018

Read the plan [HERE](#)

More on *Acacia rhetinocarpa*

Warren & Gloria Sheather

Acacia rhetinocarpa, the Neat Wattle, is a compact, rounded, spreading shrub that reaches a height of 1.5 metres. The phyllodes are small and triangular in shape. Flower heads are small, globular, bright yellow and profuse. Flowering occurs between August and November. The pods are linear, brown, resinous and glossy.

This wattle is a South Australian endemic species and occurs in small scattered populations in southern South Australia. The Neat Wattle is classified on the EPBC list as vulnerable.

A. rhetinocarpa was featured in a Gardening Australia TV programme segment. A South Australian group known as the Society for Conservation of our Threatened Species (SCOOT) has propagated large numbers. It was said that, due to their efforts, the species has increased from 200 plants in the wild to 3000.

The type was collected near Monarto South in 1919 and named by John McConnell Black (1855 - 1951) the author of a *Flora of South Australia*. The illustration included here accompanied the original description of the species in the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, 1920.

Acacia rhetinocarpa is one of many "neat" small wattles that could be grown in containers, rockeries and cottage gardens. The species name comes from the Greek and means resin or gum and refers to the sticky nature of the pod. As well as growing from seed it is likely that the species could be propagated from cuttings.

The Gardening Australia program mentioned was broadcast in September last year. You can view it here:

http://www.abc.net.au/gardening/video/video_index_September2017.htm

Scroll down to the episode 'A passion for Propagation'. Click on it once then scroll up to the Video screen. Run the video.



Available Propagators

The following people have indicated a willingness to work with projects that require good propagation skills. If you would like to be added to this list please let Maria know.

Maria Hitchcock Armidale NSW

Life member NSW - APS

Over 40 years propagating experience.

Cool Natives Online Nursery

maria.hitchcock@gmail.com

Col Jackson

Over 20 years propagating experience

Member of the Latrobe Valley APS Victoria

coljackson57@hotmail.com

Spencer Shaw

We operate two nurseries,
Brush Turkey Enterprises Wholesale

www.brushturkey.com.au and

Forest Heart Eco-Nursery

www.forestheart.com.au

and specialise in SE QLD native plants,
particularly rainforest.

spencer.shaw@brushturkey.com.au

0428 130 769

Land management and biodiversity conservation reforms

– support for landholders



The not for profit Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) is offering \$37 million in its first round of programs in 2018. This will deliver major benefits to the environment and support landholders to carry out important conservation management on their properties.

In the coming two months the BCT will call for interested landholders to participate.

The BCT has also released its Business Plan.

For more information on BCT program offerings and the Business Plan visit: <https://www.bct.nsw.gov.au/>

The Office of Environment and Heritage has released [the Biodiversity Conservation Investment Strategy](#), which guides the BCT's investment.

Crown Land Reform in NSW

Following the passing of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) in November 2016 and the *Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2017* in May 2017, a consolidated, modern piece of legislation will govern the management of Crown land in NSW.

The CLM Act will provide Councils with a more straightforward and consistent planning and management framework, reduce duplication and

the administrative burden on councils in their public land management role. When the legislation commences in 2018, it will introduce significant changes to the management of Crown land by Councils.

Specifically, Councils will manage their dedicated or reserved land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). Most of this land is expected to be classified as “community land” under the LG Act, meaning that councils will be required to have plans of management in place for the land. The CLM Act provides a transition period of 3 years from commencement for councils to have these plans in place.

There will remain some marked difference for the management of Crown land and the management of ‘public land’ under the LG Act as a result of additional statutory requirements provided by the CLM Act, which will be reflected in guidance provided to councils. This primarily relates to the management of native title responsibilities on Crown reserves. The CLM Act falls within the portfolio responsibilities of the Minister for Lands and Forestry, and is administered by the Department of Industry (DOI) - Crown Land and Water. The Office of Local Government (OLG) is working collaboratively with DOI – Crown Land to ensure councils are prepared for commencement of the CLM Act.

OLG is leading the development of guidance materials and training programs to support councils through the transition, which will also roll out in early 2018. A council reference group, including Local Government NSW, and representative of the range of local councils will be established to ensure this material meets the needs of councils. DOI - Crown Land continues to be the key contact for councils on broader aspects of the reforms including: native title, the Land Negotiation Program, the Crown Reserves Improvement Fund and Crown Roads

<http://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/crownland>

Save our Flora

PLANET EARTH NEEDS MORE TREES!

Rotary Club of Turramurra March 19, 2018

Published in 2018 April *Caley*

Did you know that deforestation doesn't only happen on land? In the 1980s, the forests of crayweed off the coast of Sydney mysteriously disappeared along the 70km stretch from Palm Beach to Cronulla, with devastating effects on marine life in the area.

Turramurra Rotary is working with the University of NSW to reverse the process by planting new forests of crayweed. Last Thursday, about a dozen of us joined Dr Ziggy Marzinelli's team from UNSW's Sydney Institute of Marine Science to plant 135 crayweed trees off Mona Vale Beach. Half the trees were male, half female. Now that Sydney's sewage is pumped well out to sea, these trees are again able to reproduce.

TRC President, Fiona Jenkins, says "we're doing this as part of Rotary's worldwide objective to plant one tree for every Rotarian around the world by 22 April —Earth Day. That's well over a million trees! And we're doing the crayweed forest as a gift to the Sydney community. It would be great if Sydney-siders could help us do more."

If you'd like to help, contact us at secretary@turramurrarotary.org.au or make a donation to UNSW at www.operationcrayweed.com

Good news!

Maria will be broadcasting regularly in Saturday Gardening on ABC Regional Radio New England North West which goes to air at 8.30 am on Saturday mornings. Listen to the program if you live in the region.

Currency Creek Eucalyptus Arboretum

Kevin Stokes

published in APS Newcastle Newsletter April/May 2018

http://www.dn.com.au/Currency_Creek_Arboretum.html

"Currency Creek Arboretum (CCA) is a specialist Eucalypt arboretum ('zoo of trees'), with its main purpose being research into Australia's most dominant natural group of plants, the eucalypts (genera Angophora, Eucalyptus and Corymbia).

Currency Creek is near the town of that name in SA. Currency Creek Arboretum was established and is managed by Dean Nicolle and is largely self funded. The arboretum has the largest collection of Eucalypt species in the world, with over 900 species and subspecies (and over 8000 individual plants) having been planted on the site, more than double the number of Eucalypt taxa being grown on any other one site elsewhere. Major plantings continue at CCA most years.

Eucalyptus is a quintessential Australian genus, along with Corymbia and Angophora, and is of enormous interest from many points of view not the least of which is taxonomy. The distribution of Australian Eucalypts is interesting in itself and why are there so many species? Eucalypts are small shrubs to large trees and occur over most of the country, although sparsely occurring in arid areas and absent from rainforests they provide a panorama of forms and flower colour. If you are not familiar with the Arboretum or website and are interested in Eucalypts, a visit to the site will be rewarding.

Image: *E. kingsmillii*



Save our Flora

Sannantha tozerensis

Mt. Tozer Myrtle Vulnerable

Text and images: Jan Sked

With permission Native Plants Pine Rivers

Vol.21. No.9. January 2018

Pronounced: san-ANN-tha toe-zer-EN-sis

Family: Myrtaceae

Previous Names: *Babingtonia tozerensis*,
Baeckea sp. Mt. Tozer.

S. tozerensis originates from Mt. Tozer on Cape York Peninsula where it grows in open positions around the margins of large flat boulders. It is listed as “vulnerable”



Description: A bushy, spreading shrub, to about 1 metre high and 1.5 metres across, with aromatic, shiny, dark green, oval-shaped, rather leathery leaves, up to 1.2cm long. The small snow white open flowers face upwards along the branches making a good display in summer and autumn. They attract birds and insects.

This most attractive plant makes an excellent medium sized shrub that can be used as a screen or can be pruned into whatever shape you like, including a formal hedge. Also makes an excellent tub specimen. Benefits from pruning of spent flowers at the end of summer.

S. tozerensis prefers a sunny, well drained position in the garden and is a tough, drought tolerant plant once established.

Propagate from seed or cuttings of semi-hardened wood.

Royal National Park Update

John Arney

Friends of RNP Newsletter, Issue 1, February 2018

Fire Impacts

One of the biggest impacts of the recent fires has been the loss of substantial sections of the newly installed boardwalk on the coast track, between Wattamolla and the Northern Headland at Garie Beach, along with stockpiles of new track materials and the contractor’s tools and machinery.

Also impacted by fire have been sections of the older galvanised-steel boardwalks and some bridges. It is anticipated at this early stage that the affected part of the coast track could be closed for up to 6 months for the clean-up and replacement works, however, reopening of this iconic track will receive a very high priority.

Believe it or not!

An Unlucky Day

We have had a confirmed if somewhat sketchy report of a visitor to Audley in January who hired a boat, had an argument with his girlfriend, was somehow bitten on both arms by a goanna, and then to top off the day, was bitten by a black snake. We don’t know if he had broken a mirror in the lead-up to the day, but we would love to get his opinion on which of the three incidents was the worst. We hope he’s ok!

The real *Westringia glabra*!

Dr Ian Telford
NCW Beadle Herbarium UNE

Are you growing *Westringia glabra*? If so, it is probably incorrectly labelled. I believe nobody is cultivating the true *W. glabra*. The name is currently applied to an assemblage of species from south-eastern Australia. No specimens of *Westringia glabra* exist in Australian herbaria and this has compounded the problem of misidentifications.

Westringia glabra? Garden specimen Image: M. Hitchcock



The type specimen was collected by Robert Brown on Mount Westall, some 110 km north of Rockhampton, and now lies within the Shoalwater Bay Military Reserve. This also is the type locality for *Prostanthera ovalifolia* R.Br. and, like *W. glabra*, this species is widely misidentified.

The only specimens of *Westringia glabra* are in the Natural History Museum, London (holotype), and a duplicate in Ottawa (isotype). Why Ottawa? A Canadian botanist, Bernard Boivin, was based in Australia during World War 2 and while here studied *Westringia*. Back home, he must have requested a replicate of Brown's type. He published on the genus, naming a few taxa including *W. amabilis* B.Boivin from Girraween and

accepted *W. glabra* as a narrowly endemic species of Central Queensland.

Victorian botanist Jim Willis, apparently without seeing the type specimen of *Westringia glabra*, lumped *W. williamsonii* B.Boivin, a rare Grampians endemic, *W. violacea* F.Muell., a Gippsland species, into *W. glabra*. Both are "good" species, have validly published names available and are in cultivation, and both wrongly called *W. glabra*.



W. sp. Wollomombi Falls Garden specimen
Image: M. Hitchcock

The Macleay Gorges endemic species, often misidentified as *W. glabra*, has been given the phrase name *Westringia sp.* Wollomombi Falls (J.B. Williams NE34800), accepted by Australian herbaria and listed in the Australian Plant Census. Until given a formal scientific name, this commonly cultivated species should be called *Westringia sp.* Wollomombi Falls, not *W. glabra*.

The problem with overly broad concept of species as is currently applied in *Westringia*, *Prostanthera* and several other commonly cultivated genera (e.g. *Phebalium*), is that **rare and endangered narrowly endemic species "slip under the radar"**. They are submerged in a species believed to be variable, common and widespread, and with no conservation issues.

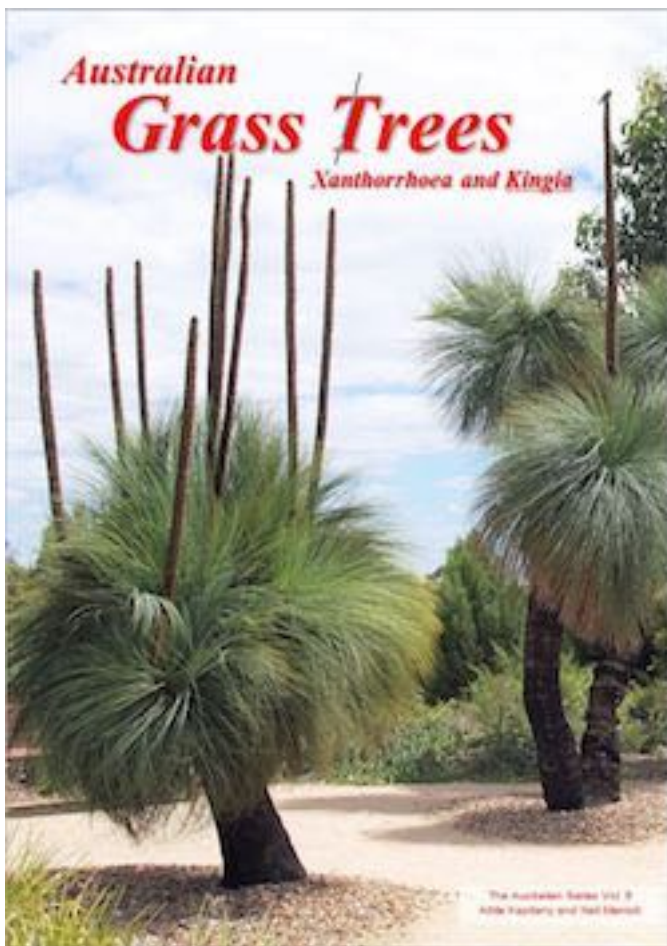
Save our Flora

New booklet

Attila Kapitany & Neil Marriott

One of Australia's most iconic plant groups. These plants found across much of Australia, in stony, sand and poor soils. Spectacular in the landscape and in garden designs, especially when mixed with other drought-hardy sun loving plants. Few people are aware of the many different species, from miniatures to blue giants!

28 pages A4 booklet \$18.00



Filled to the brim with high quality colour photographs and useful information about these plants in habitat and in cultivation!

Only available in our eBay store.

Also available with a seed kit at \$6.00 each - 30 seeds of three different contrasting species.

Xanthorrhoea australis, a large trunked green species;

Xanthorrhoea glauca, A giant blue-grey leaved species and

Xanthorrhoea minor, a miniature trunkless species.

10 seed of each species are mixed into one packet of 30 seed. This is not intended for the collector who only wants a single species, but rather we have formulated this selection for beginners who want to experience growing a range of grass trees for the first time.

This seed kit is not available for WA, TAS or NT.

Neil Marriott

Neil Marriott is a renowned conservationist, botanical author and horticulturalist. Neil's expertise with native plants, both in habitat and in cultivation is extensive. He is co-author of the 3 volumes of Grevillea books and Grassland Plants of South Eastern Australia.

Neil, with his wife Wendy own and operate **White Gums Australia Nursery & Environmental Consultancy**.

It has been a great collaboration on this Grass Tree booklet, through much of 2016 and 2017, working closely with Neil on every aspect of this work.

Ref: <http://australiansucculents.com/books/australian-native-plant-series/australian-grass-trees>

Botanic Endeavour 250

Our plants our future

BGANZ

In 2019 and 2020, botanic gardens and arboreta throughout Australia and New Zealand will commemorate the anniversary ‘voyage of discovery’ by Captain James Cook in the barque ‘Endeavour’ during which Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander made a comprehensive collection of flora. Cook mapped the entire coastline of New Zealand in 1769 before traversing the east coast of Australia in 1770 from Point Hicks to Cape York.

Pressings of over 520 new taxa unknown to western science were collected along the route up the east coast of Australia and these, along with thousands of botanical illustrations, somehow made it back to England in the face of shipwreck, waterlogging and the dank and humid conditions below decks.

The rich abundance of diverse flora excited the botanic world and ultimately led to the settlement of the new colony. 2019 in New Zealand and 2020 in Australia marks the 250th anniversary of these flora discoveries by western science.

Why is 2020 a special year for flora in Australia?

At each of their landings Banks and Solander made extensive observations and collections of the local flora. The following table matches the current locations of botanic gardens and arboreta with the journey.

As well as the botanists, the Endeavour also saw a team of botanical illustrators join the voyage - but all perish along the route. Banks’ artists were John Reynolds, Sydney Parkinson, and Alexander Buchan - Parkinson is the best known of these, as he wrote an account of the voyage which was published in 1784. Without their work, the colours of the new flora as it was collected, before fading to brown and black, would never have led to the accurate illustrations produced in Bank’s florilegium many years later.

- April 19 & 20 Point Hicks, Ram head & Cape Howe
Sale Botanic Gardens
- April 21 Mount Dromedary, Batemans Bay, Red Point
Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens,
Australian National Botanic Gardens,
National Arboretum
Boodooree National Park
- April 28 – May 5 Botany Bay, Port Jackson
Wollongong Botanic Gardens
Illawara Grevillea Park
Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney
Auburn Botanic Gardens
The Australian Botanic Gardens (Mt Annan)
Blue Mountains Botanic Gardens (Mt Tomah)
Southern Highlands Botanic Gardens
- May 11 Port Stephens, Cape Hawke
Hunter Region Botanic Gardens
Burrendong Botanic Gardens and Arboretum
Orange Botanic Gardens
Tamworth Botanic Gardens
- May 12 The Three Brothers, Smoky Cape, Solitary Isles
North Coast Regional Botanic Gardens
- May 15 Cape Byron
Lismore Rainforest Botanic Garden
- May 16 Mount Warning
Tweed Botanic Garden (in planning)
- May 16 Point Danger
Gold Coast Regional Botanic Gardens
Tamborine Mountain Botanic Gardens
- May 17 Cape Moreton, Morton Bay
Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha,
City Botanic Gardens,
Sherwood Arboretum
Redcliffe Botanic Garden
Rosewood Scrub Arboretum
Toowoomba’s Botanic Gardens:
Queens Park and Botanic Gardens
Peacehaven Botanic Park
- May 18 The Glass Houses, Double Island Point
Maroochy Bushland Botanic Garden
Noosa Botanic Garden
- May 19 Indian Head, Hervey’s Bay
Great Sandy Region Botanic Gardens - Hervey
Bay,
Phillips Botanical Gardens, Maryborough
Bundaberg Botanic Gardens
- May 23 - 25 Bustard Bay, Cape Capricorn
Tondoon Botanic Gardens, Gladstone

Save our Flora

May 26 Keppel Isles, Keppel Bay, Cape Manyfold, Shoal Water Bay
Rockhampton Botanic Gardens

May 28 – June 2 Northumberland Isles, Broad Sound, Slade Point
Mackay Regional Botanic Gardens

June 4 Whitsundays Passage, Cape Gloucester
Whitsunday Botanic Gardens

June 6 Magnetic Island, Cleveland Bay, Palm Isles
Townsville's Botanic Gardens:
Anderson Gardens,
Dan Gleeson Memorial Gardens,
The Palmetum,
Queens Gardens

June 8 Halifax Bay, Dunk Island
Bill Markwell Botanical Gardens, Innisfail

June 9 Frankland Islands, Cape Grafton, Fitzroy Island
Cairns Botanic Garden

June 10 Green Isle, Trinity Bay, Cape Tribulation
Mossman Botanic Gardens

June 17 – August 3 Endeavour River
Cooktown Botanic Garden – commemorations
finish with the Cooktown 2020
- A shared history festival

On August 11 - 22 The Endeavour sailed past Lizard Island, Eagle Island, Cape Grenville, Cape York, Possession Island and on August 22 - 23 - Endeavour Strait, Prince of Wales's Isles, Booby Island

Towards 2019/2020

Botanic gardens and arboreta along the route will develop a variety of new displays, exhibitions and rolling events to commemorate this historic event – commencing in New Zealand in 2019 and finishing in Cooktown, far north Queensland in August 2020.

Prior to 1770, the original custodians of Australia for over 40, 000 years discovered the ethnobotanic use of Australia's native flora for food, medicine, tools and building materials. Today, botanic gardens are key places to work together to further reconciliation by adding an extra dimension to this botanical story through the dual stories of indigenous and European use of native plants.

Botanic gardens and arboreta throughout Australia not directly along the route, will also be participating in the commemoration and promotion of the event.

How are botanic gardens and arboreta commemorating this event?

Botanic Gardens, arboreta and local communities will all be involved in individual and unique ways.

Brisbane's three botanic treasures – Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha, City Botanic Gardens and Sherwood Arboretum are planning to commemorate 2020 with a number of events and installations:

- new Australian native plant gardens included the Banks and Solander display in the new Botanic Discoveries Garden will interpret the voyage by showcasing the plants collected and recorded by Banks and Solander – particularly Queensland species,
- interpretative signage and digital media that acknowledges the traditional owners as custodians of the land and the many stories involving the use of Australian native flora, especially in the greater Brisbane area,
- Australian Association Friends of Botanic Gardens Conference to be held at Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha
- Exhibition of flora collected by the expedition by The Botanical Artists' Society of Queensland
- Guided and self-guided walks and a specific schools education programs linked with the National Curriculum,
- Commemorative native tree plantings of species collected by Banks and Solander at all three sites.

The Queensland Herbarium, located at Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha holds 135 of the original collected specimens of Banks and Solander, an amazing resource to be able to view today the plants touched by the hand of these avid botanists almost 250 years ago. Tours will be available to **Cooktown Botanic Gardens** will be at the centre of the Cooktown 2020 - A Shared History event held over the 7 week the Endeavour was stranded and repaired on the banks of the Endeavour River - today's Cooktown. Major events will include Banks' Florilegium, Guided botanic regional tours, Botanic Gardens of Australia & New Zealand Queensland Region conference and Opera in the gardens.

For more information, visit www.cooktown2020.com

Save our Flora

Seed and Cuttings Exchange

Please send all requests directly to the person making the offer or the group email saveourflora@gmail.com

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.

Maria Hitchcock

16 Hitchcock Lane Armidale NSW 2350

Correa eburnea, *Correa calycina*, *Callistemon pungens*

Zieria adenodonta, *Zieria prostrata*, *Zieria floydii*

I also sell some rare species through my online nursery

<https://coolnativesnursery.com>

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 graniticola*, *Callistemon pearsonii*

Callistemon flavovirens{seeds}, *Melaleuca irbyana*

Lilaeopsis brisbanica {Water plant}, *Hernandia bivalis*

Spathoglottis pauliniae {Tropical ground orchid,

Rhododendron Lachiae

Charles Farrugia (email saveourflora@gmail.com)

Eremophila denticulata ssp trisulcata

Eremophila denticulata ssp denticulata

Eremophila nivea (blue form)

Eremophila nivea (white form) - limited.

Eremophila vernicosa – extremely limited

Russell (email saveourflora@gmail.com)

Boronia clavata

Denise & Graeme Krake

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

Seed of

Hakea dohertyi, *Hakea ochroptera*

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.

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)

I have seed of *Hakea dohertyi* and a large plant of *Hakea ochroptera* from which cutting material could be taken. I

also have a plant of *Callistemon megalongensis* which has

not flowered yet, but cutting material would be available

in autumn. The seed originally came from the Melaleuca

Study Group seed bank many years ago.

Verna Aslin

20-22 Bega St Cobargo NSW 2550

Asterolasia beckersii and *Grevillea iaspicula*

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 Echuca Moama Vic
 APS Melton Bacchus Marsh Vic
 APS Sutherland NSW
 NPQ Ipswich Qld
 NPQ Sunshine Coast and
 Hinterland Qld

Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Burrendong Arboretum Wellington
 Crommelin Native Arboretum NSW
 Hunter Regional BG NSW
 Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Res
 Tamworth Regional BG NSW
 Swan Reserve Garden Vic

Nurseries

Bilby Blooms Binnaway NSW
 Cool Natives Armidale NSW
 Mole Station Tenterfield NSW
 Forest Heart Eco-Nursery SE Qld

Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

Study Groups

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

Landscapers

Brush & Bush Tamworth NSW