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.

Caladenia cretacea
Image: Flora of Vic

Is your garden a native plants sanctuary?

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

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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

Maria writes:

Great news! I've been honoured with an Order of Australia medal for Services to Conservation and the Environment. It feels wonderful to be recognised publicly for the work I have done over the years with promoting Australian Plants but enthusiasts like me don't tend to follow this path with medals in mind. I also think my husband deserves a medal for being dragged along in pursuit of my native plant passion. Here are some highlights from my environmental journey.

I've been a passionate promoter of our flora from the time my husband and I joined the Parramatta & Hills Group of the Society for Growing Australian Plants as it was known in those days (1972). When we moved to Armidale in early 1974 the native plant scene was non-existant. I helped found the New England Group then went on to start up the Glen Innes and Tamworth groups. Those were heady days - the community was ready for a big dose of natives fever and I soon learnt to propagate a wide variety of plants and teach native plant courses at the local TAFE.

In 1986 I began a national campaign to have our floral emblem, *Acacia pycnantha*, gazetted. This happened in 1988 and was followed by gazettal of National Wattle Day in 1992. My first book 'Wattle' was published in 1991. At that time I had taken on leadership of the Correa Study Group which led me (and my faithful husband Don plus children) to travel all over the continent collecting, recording and photographing Correas for the National Collection which I still hold in my private Botanic Garden on the outskirts of Armidale. I published the Correa book in 2010 and handed over leadership to another member.

A few years later I started the Waratah & Flannel Flower Study Group which I still run and in 2012 'A Celebration of Wattle' was published. Over the years I've written numerous magazine articles and been in demand as a speaker. Recently I took on ABC garden presenter for New England North West. There's nothing better than a 'captive audience'.

During my collecting trips I'd noticed how only remnant populations of Correas remained in the wild due to population pressure on the coast, grazing and general environmental degradation. I decided to start an online group in 2013 dedicated to rare and threatened flora and threw it out there. It's been an amazing success linking professional horticulturalists, botanists and enthusiasts with a common interest. Our flora is unique and fantastic and I hope to continue to inspire others in a love for our wonderful Australian native plants. *Maria Hitchcock*

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

Coming Events
are listed on our website
saveourflora.weebly.com

Check it out and bookmark the site.

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.

ABSEILING BOTANISTS DISCOVER RARE PLANTS GROWING ON CLIFF FACE IN LIMPINWOOD NATURE RESERVE

Bruce MacKenzie
ABC North Coast December 7, 2017

Botanists from the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service are going to great heights to identify and record some of the rarest plants in the country. Some of the species are only known to exist along one escarpment within the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage area on the New South Wales–Queensland border. A special conservation permit was required to allow a botanist to abseil down a cliff face and conduct a threatened species assessment.

Gaultheria viridicarpa (Vulnerable) Image: ABC

Saving Our Species project officer Justin Mallee said the effort was justified when nearly 1,000 rare green waxberry (*Gaultheria viridicarpa*) plants were discovered in the Limpinwood Nature Reserve. "We knew a handful of these very rare plants existed along the top of the cliff line, but what we didn't know was how many plants were growing on the cliff faces, or their condition," Mr Mallee said. "The mossy cliffs of Limpinwood Nature Reserve are the only place in the world where these plants are found. "So the discovery of a bigger population is fantastic news for this threatened species and really boosts this plant's chance of long-term survival."

The survey also revealed a thriving colony of lamington eyebright (*Euphrasia bella*). Mr Mallee said the species was last known as a small population of only five plants, recorded in 1982. "Ninety-four lamington eyebright plants were counted [recently] ... a huge boost to our knowledge of this population," he said.

Euphrasia bella (Vulnerable) Image: Picssr

"Some of these sites take a good six hours or so to walk into, so there's not often people there looking for them. "They're in some very hard to get to places." The aim of the survey was to document the extent of the populations of the threatened plants, assess their habitat condition, and record potential threats. Mr Mallee said the biggest threat was climate change, due to the plants' location in a fragile, high-altitude environment. "These plants have existed for thousands and thousands of years and to be able to know a bit more about them ... it gives us some hope that we'll be able to manage their environment in such a way that they'll persist for thousands of years into the future."

FLOWER FIND!

ABC Far North May 11, 2018
Reprinted in *Caleyi* June 2018

A critically endangered species of wattle has been found thriving on an abandoned mine site in far north Queensland.

Acacia purpureapetala Image: M. Hitchcock

The Purple Wattle, *Acacia purpureopetala*, is Australia's only native species of purple flowering wattle and it was previously thought there were only around 500 plants left in the wild. But workers at the Target Gully remediation site, near Irvinebank, have discovered hundreds of the plants growing in a small area around an old tailings dam, and they hope that number will push out into the thousands!

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
https://coolnativesnursery.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

Helen Howard
grevillea.hh@gmail.com
I have grafted Eucalypts, Grevilleas, Eremophilas and Brachychitons. My teacher was Merv Hodge. If any BG has a project I could help out with let me know.

Citizen science for threatened species conservation and building community support

Project Leader: Richard Fuller
Threatened Species Recovery Hub
National Environmental science Program

Research in Brief

Citizen science is surging in Australia, and represents a huge opportunity to engage the public with threatened species, to capture valuable data and to deliver crowd-sourced on-ground conservation action. This project will deliver protocols to guide the application of citizen science to threatened species monitoring and management.

Citizen science collected information on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo has been utilised in recovery planning for the species which is listed as endangered by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Photo: Ralph Green Flickr CC.

Why is the research needed?

Substantial investment is being made in citizen science programs in Australia and a huge opportunity exists to harness citizen science programs to benefit threatened species conservation. While there have been many highly successful citizen science programs in Australia there have also been failures. No comprehensive evidence based guidelines exist to inform the development of citizen science programs.
To date, there has been no assessment of the extent to which citizen science programs can raise support for threatened species conservation, and can transition participants from data collection to delivering on-ground conservation actions for threatened species. Citizen science is thus arguably failing to reach its full potential for threatened species conservation in Australia.

Finally, robust citizen science data could be used to support planning, reporting and decision making in many areas, such as; threatened species recovery and threat abatement planning; State of the Environment and Convention on Biological Diversity reporting; spatial prioritisation for the National Landcare Programme; and assessment of programs such as the 20 million trees program. To enable this, confidence in the quality of the data will be essential, and will need to be directed to strategically relevant times and locations.

How will the research help?

This project will extend existing research about why and how the Australian public engages in citizen science, and will examine how this relates to Australia's threatened species. In particular the project will:

- Review Australian citizen science programs relevant to threatened species in order to determine the design features of a successful citizen science program
- Develop and test methods to use citizen science programs to scale up threatened species monitoring and improve quality
- Plan a trial program to transition citizen scientists from observers to conservation actors.

The project will improve our understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of alternative citizen science program models, including constraints and barriers to participation and achievement of program goals. It will deliver protocols to guide the application of citizen science to threatened species monitoring and management in Australia. A range of supporting communication tools will also be developed to share the findings of this project with citizen science programs relevant to threatened species monitoring and management.

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What research activities are being undertaken?
The project activities focus on three areas:

1. Discovering the design features of a successful citizen science program
The team will conduct a thorough review of Australian citizen science programs relevant to threatened species to determine why some programs are successful and others are not. Using content analysis and questionnaire surveys, citizen science programs will be examined based on tried and tested evaluation frameworks. Finally there will be an assessment of the characteristics that lead to success of a project.

2. Develop and test methods for scaling up threatened species monitoring through citizen science in Australia
The team will design experiments to enhance the quality and quantity of threatened species monitoring data, using established and successful citizen science programs, such as eBird and Birdata. Experimental interventions will involve directing monitoring to strategic locations or times using novel and innovative methods of communication and information sharing.

3. Plan a trial for transitioning citizen scientists from observers to conservation actors
For some threatened species, especially those occurring in or near urban areas, management actions taken by the public can play a significant role in their conservation. Actions, such as deliberately planting habitat trees in your yard, can also increase the connection a person feels with threatened species conservation. During this initial one year project we will identify a case study, negotiate with the relevant stakeholders, and produce a plan for establishing an experimental regime for testing whether citizen scientists can be transitioned into delivering on-ground conservation actions that help recover threatened species.

Who is involved?
The project is being undertaken by researchers from the University of Queensland, RMIT, Charles Darwin University, the Australian National University and CSIRO, working in close collaboration with BirdLife Australia. Each group brings a suite of specialised skills, including ecological, social and technical capabilities, to ensure the project outcomes are of a high standard and are useful to key stakeholders in threatened species recovery.

Where is the research happening?
The project aims to influence on-ground participation in threatened species surveillance and management across Australia. Citizen scientists and citizen scientist generated datasets reach across the whole of the continent and as such, the review component of this project will cover all threatened species related citizen science in Australia. The on-ground experimental component will be undertaken in the South East Queensland region.

When is the research happening?
This is the first stage of a longer three year project. The first stage will run for one year beginning in 2017.

More Information
For more information please contact Rochelle Steven - r.steven@uq.edu.au

If you would like to be added to the mailing list for Threatened Species Research News please contact

j.dielenberg@uq.edu.au

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Brumby law 'turns Australia into global laughing stock'

Lisa Cox *Guardian Australia*
Thu 7 Jun 2018

Australia has become a "global laughing stock" after the New South Wales parliament passed legislation to protect the heritage of feral horses in the Kosciuszko national park, environment groups say. The Berejiklian government, with support from the Shooters, Fishers and Farmers party and the Christian Democrats, passed the Kosciuszko wild horse heritage bill 2018 through the NSW Legislative Council late on Wednesday.

On Thursday, Dave Watson, a professor of ecology, resigned from the NSW government's threatened species scientific committee, which provides scientific advice on protecting threatened species. In a letter to NSW environment minister, Gabrielle Upton, he said: "Clearly our advice has been ignored and I can no longer continue to justify committing my time, energy and professional insight." He wrote that the committee had approved a draft determination in April that would list feral horses as a key threatening process. "The wilful disregard that you and your government colleagues have for science diminishes our collective future, relegating our precious national parks and priceless environment to political play things," he wrote.

The bill has attracted widespread criticism from the conservation and science communities and former managers of the NSW national parks and wildlife service for prioritising an invasive species over native and threatened species. "The NSW government crossed a line last night when it passed legislation to protect destructive feral horses at the expense of one of Australia's most iconic national parks and the threatened species it protects," the Invasive Species Council's chief executive, Andrew Cox, said on Thursday. Cox said in passing the bill, the parliament had "turned Australia into a global laughing stock" and locked in the ongoing degradation of precious alpine habitat, putting species such as the critically endangered corroboree tree frog at greater risk of extinction.

The NSW Labor opposition has called for the government to repeal the bill. It also wants an investigation into allegations that the deputy premier, John Barilaro, failed to disclose a relationship with a political donor who could benefit from the policy. "Kosciuszko national park will not be able to recover unless this bill is repealed," said Labor's environment spokeswoman, Penny Sharpe. "The management of threatened species, soil, water, tourism, jobs and the international reputation of NSW in conservation all lie in tatters as a result of the passage of this bill. "The wild horse bill ignores science, ignores experts and throws years of conservation consensus out the window in the pursuit of the private interests linked to the National party."

The NSW government has said the bill "seeks to strike the best balance between the heritage status of brumbies and the protection of Kosciuszko national park". "It provides for the removal of brumbies from the national park, which is in line with community expectations and is also consistent with preserving the natural environment of the area," the environment minister, Gabrielle Upton, said this week. But the Australian Academy of Science says the heritage management plan will override the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act and the Kosciuszko national park plan of management and "risks the removal of management zones, catchment protection and environmental planning In a letter to the deputy premier before the passage of the bill, the academy said there was clear scientific evidence of the environmental damage caused by feral horses. "The wild horse community advisory panel to be established under the heritage bill has no requirement for representation by people with scientific qualifications in areas associated with the conservation of nature, nor does it require qualifications in cultural heritage research," the letter states. "This arrangement will see scientific advice all but removed from the management of wild horses in Kosciuszko national park." The International Union for Conservation of Nature has also warned the government that the plan would hurt Australia's reputation.

Philanthropists' $1m pledge aims to double largest cat-free zone

Naaman Zhou Guardian Australia 13/6/18

A $1m donation to the fight against feral cats could help to double the size of the world's largest cat-free sanctuary or help genetically neuter cats, conservationists say.

Sydney philanthropists Andrew and Jane Clifford have pledged to match every donation made to the Australian Wildlife Conservancy up to $1m before the end of the financial year, hoping to create a $2m fund to eradicate Australia's cat plague.

Feral cats kill one million native birds every night. They have caused the extinction of 20 native species and cover 99.8% of the continent.

In May, the AWC completed the world's longest cat-proof fence, creating a cat-free sanctuary that is being repopulated with endangered native mammals such as the bilby and burrowing bettong. Now it is running a campaign for the Cliffords' donation to be matched by 30 June.

The conservancy's chief executive, Atticus Fleming, said if that target is met it would be enough to double the size of the cat-free sanctuary. "There are very few gifts of this magnitude," he said. "Hopefully, it will have a catalytic impact and inspire other parties to come to the table. It's a game changer in terms of building momentum."

The AWC is also working with the CSIRO on genetic technology research, and will use the funds to develop a genetic way to neuter feral cats. "We want to help feral cats breed themselves out of existence by only having male babies," Fleming said. "It's such cutting-edge technology. We'll have to wait a few decades. But if we don't start now, it'll take even longer. We've got to get cracking."

Jane Clifford said she hoped the funding drive would become a grassroots campaign. "We've been involved with AWC for a number of years and we know we need something that can solve the problem," she said. "Cats just decimate animals every night. They kill 2,000 native animals a minute. That's mind-blowing, really.

"It could be a really great grassroots campaign. I think there are so many people who are interested in the environment, who want to do something, but don't actually know what to do. Here's a great Australian thing to do – help save a numbat, a bilby, a mala."

The AWC is already planning to extend its existing fence, which surrounds the former Newhaven cattle station. The 44km fence has created a 94 sq km cat-free area. The second stage would extend it with at least 135km of additional fencing to create a 700 sq km sanctuary.

Over 10 years, conservationists will then reintroduce 11 species of endangered marsupials, bringing numbers up from as low as 2,400 individuals in some species to 18,000.

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Rare flowering plant *Kunzea newbii* found in WA's south west set to bloom.
Cameron McAloon 30 May 2018 abc.net.au
Published in *Caleyi* July 2018

Photo: The *Kunzea newbeyi* flowering plant was first discovered in 1964. (Supplied: Libby Sandiford)

An "inconspicuous" rare flowering plant has been discovered to be in abundance in Western Australia's South West following a survey of bushland.

The *Kunzea newbeyi* plant, which is endemic to WA's South West, has been found in only five locations worldwide. First discovered in 1964, it has now been identified in large quantities in the Monjebup Reserve, between the Fitzgerald River and Stirling Range national parks, during a survey by Bush Heritage Australia.

Relatively little is known about the plant, which is classified as a "priority one" rare species by WA's Department of Agriculture and Food. However Bush Heritage Australia landscape manager Simon Smale said the discovery had come as a shock and showed how important the region was for conservation.

"It's sort of a surprise but we're kind of getting used to these sort of surprises, you know?" he said.

"We know [the South West is] a global biodiversity hotspot. It just goes to prove the point that in this part of the world, quite small patches of bush can actually be extraordinarily important for the conservation of flora."

Bush Heritage plans to monitor the population over the coming weeks as *Kunzea newbeyi* begins to flower. Mr Smale said the plant would flower throughout October before going back to looking fairly unremarkable.

"It's a relatively inconspicuous little plant until it flowers," he said. "When it flowers it's a beautiful mauvey-pink colour. It's quite striking." Seeds will be collected from the plant when it flowers for use in a restoration project specifically designed to enhance the conservation of the species.
The work will be incorporated in an already-successful revegetation program in the area known as the Gondwana Link.

If the Blue Mountains can be destroyed, what's safe?

Tim Vollmer

Guardian Australia Opinion Tue 26 Jun 2018

Tim Vollmer is a bushwalker who lives and works in western Sydney

The current proposal will see Warragamba dam wall raised 14m, holding back enough water to fill Sydney Harbour twice over. Picture an iconic wilderness landscape, somewhere with the highest possible international recognition, home to dozens of rare and threatened species, and featuring hundreds of significant First Nations heritage sites. Now imagine powerful people with deep pockets and unmatched access to the halls of power realise they could potentially pocket billions of dollars if the government could be convinced to use public money to flood this same pristine location.

Far from being a hypothetical situation, this is the state of play facing 65km of wild rivers and thousands of hectares of untouched bushland in the southern Blue Mountains, on the fringe of Australia's largest city. While a battle between the environment and powerful economic interests is hardly unique, the outcome of this fight will set a precedent for the future of every piece of protected public land in the country. This is because if one of the most highly protected natural landscapes in Australia – it is world heritage listed, a national park, declared wilderness, declared wild river, national heritage status – can arbitrarily be destroyed when economically convenient, then what, if anything, is safe?

First championed by the Greiner and Fahey Liberal governments nearly three decades ago, the proposal to raise Warragamba dam to mitigate downstream flooding was revived as a centrepiece in Tony Abbott's "100 dams" plan. While it was Mike Baird who tasked WaterNSW with assembling a team of engineers to create a concept design for this new dam, it is his replacement as premier, Gladys Berejiklian, who now champions the project. The current proposal will see the dam wall raised 14m, holding back enough water to fill Sydney Harbour twice over. Up to 4,700 ha of national parks – including more than 1,000 ha that is world heritage listed – would be inundated for weeks or months at a time. The official argument for the project, which is estimated to have a direct cost to taxpayers of at least $800m, is about reducing the risks faced by people who live and work on the Hawkesbury-Nepean floodplain.

A report by Infrastructure NSW following the devastating Queensland flood in 2011 proposed a range of potential responses to the risk posed by a one-in-1000-year flood to about 43,000 residents who live on the floodplain. While it ultimately recommended raising the dam wall, it acknowledged there were other infrastructure options it had not considered. The NSW government insists community safety is the only motivation for the project, however what is rarely mentioned is that several thousand hectares of the North West Growth Centre – an area it has set aside to house a quarter of a million new residents – can't currently be developed due to the flooding risk. Some new residents in the area have already seen these flood risks add thousands to their insurance premiums, while others have been told they are uninsurable.

The Berejiklian government has made its priorities abundantly clear: wilderness areas, no matter how environmentally or culturally significant, come a distant second to the needs of a growing city. Working with the federal government, she plans to pass legislation that will overturn a ban on the flooding of national parks, along with revocation of wilderness protections. While the the area can't unilaterally be removed from its world heritage listing, the NSW government believes this is not a legal obstacle to flooding it. Ordinary taxpayers – not the property developers and insurance companies who will profit from the dam – will foot the financial bill. The environmental impacts, which will be much more substantial and lasting, will be left for future generations to deal with.

Ecologists and flood experts have warned that sediment-laden floodwaters will drown some species and coat others with a suffocating layer of mud. When the water finally recedes, the landscape will be left scoured and eroded. Weeds, washed down the rivers, will sprout on the fertile flood debris. Among the many plants and animals that will be harmed is the threatened **Camden White Gum**, with approximately 40% of the trees that still survive in the wild inundated by the raised dam.

Save our Flora

ORCHID RESCUE
Caladenia cretacea
Stuart Mill Spider-orchid (photo p1)
Bush Heritage 20 Jun 2018
See photo on P1

Some may call them fickle, but Julie Radford sees native orchids as sentinels of an unseen world and reminders of a delicate web.

"The thing that really captivates me about orchids is that they highlight those intricate relationships that happen in our environment that we don't see with the naked eye or that we're not aware of around us," says Julie, an orchid expert from Amaryllis Environmental. "And I think that's why I've become an orchid conservationist; because they've helped highlight that nothing is isolated, and if you lose one element of an ecosystem, then gradually over time everything becomes lost."

Julie has turned her attention to Bush Heritage's John Colahan (J.C.) Griffin Reserve, a rare remnant of box-ironbark and grassy woodlands in north-central Victoria. There, she has helped to increase the number of threatened Stuart Mill Spider-orchids from 12 plants in 2008 to around 186 last year. The Stuart Mill Spider-orchid (Caladenia cretacea) is a "very elegant, beautiful, dainty little orchid" that's endemic to Victoria and listed as threatened. Like its bush orchid brethren, the Stuart Mill Spider-orchid has a complex, interconnected relationship with its surrounding environment and is a good indicator of ecosystem health: healthy ecosystems beget healthy orchid populations.
However, land clearing, grazing by stock and feral herbivores, and weeds have pushed the Stuart Mill Spider-orchid close to extinction and continue to challenge the species.

"If you look at the box-ironbark country across central Victoria, we've actually only got about 13% of our native vegetation remaining. So the species that are trying to exist in these tiny little isolated, remnant patches of vegetation are really struggling," says Julie. To grow Stuart Mill Spider-orchids, Julie needs to replicate a germination process that relies on a delicate dance between a particular pollinator, a symbiotic relationship with fungi, and the right environmental factors.

First, she needs to go out at flowering time and pretend she's a bee. She hand-pollinates by taking pollen parts from one plant and inserting them into another. A few months later she collects the seed capsules containing thousands of tiny, microscopic seeds that look like finely ground pepper. She also takes plant tissue samples back to the laboratory at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (RBGV) in Melbourne. There, RBGV research ecologist Dr Noushka Reiter, who leads the gardens' orchid conservation program, can isolate the fungus responsible for germinating the seeds and grow it in petri dishes. The seeds are then sprinkled onto the fungus, which inoculates them so they grow into tiny fluffy protocorms (tuber-shaped bodies). Eventually, after many more steps and three-to-five years, the plants are big enough to be transported back to the reserve for planting.

From 2014 to 2016, Julie did three plantings of Stuart Mill Spider-orchids at J.C. Griffin Reserve, with the help of volunteers from the Australasian Native Orchid Society,The St Arnaud Field Naturalist Club and the Kara Kara Conservation Management Network. Their success is measured not only in the number of orchids that survived (60% to 80%) but also the flowering rates.
"Not all orchids will flower every year. Some might flower only one out of every three years, depending on weather conditions, but in 2016 I had a very good flowering rate of 50%," says Julie. For Jeroen van Veen, Bush Heritage's Victorian Reserves Manager, the impact of the orchids on other species can be quite stark. "When we fence off a small area where we raise these orchids, we see the density of wattles increasing and the bush peas coming back in high numbers," says Jeroen. He says Bush Heritage is aiming for 1,500 self-sustaining plants across the Stuart Mill district by 2030.

Bush Heritage acknowledges the support of The R E Ross Trust towards our efforts to conserve orchids in central Victoria, as well as RBGV staff, who are working to reintroduce 200 more Stuart Mill Spider-orchids back into their broader range by 2020.

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 verticulutus/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