

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 OAM
 Administrator, Bulletin Editor

Membership

Individuals: 222

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.



Persoonia hirsuta
 Image: [ABC Open](#)

**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***

Save our Flora

Maria writes:

This summer has been the worst one I have ever experienced on the Northern Tablelands. When we moved here over 40 years ago summer was a coolish affair. We rarely had the temperature climb over 30 and there were years when it was too cool to put out the small inflatable pool for the children. How times have changed. This year broke all the records. Day after day over 30C combined with one of the worst droughts on record and it's been a pretty miserable summer. The tomatoes cooked on the vines - most of the vegetables either wilted or bolted and the aircon worked overtime. Thank goodness we invested in a lot of solar panels some time ago to give us free power during the day.

Other places had it much worse, 40C + was commonplace in the inland. We saw the rivers and streams shrivel up and fish die in their millions. To the far north it was the opposite - record breaking rains causing unprecedented flooding that is so extensive it is being mapped by satellite. To the far south massive fires in Tasmania are devastating unique alpine ecosystems that may never recover.

The media never seems to mention the plight of our endangered flora with these catastrophes. Animals are more interesting. We enthusiasts and professionals appear to be the only ones who care. How can we turn that around? I know many of you are working hard to conserve and manage our flora but how do we get that message across?

This week I collected more Wollemi Pine seed. Fingers crossed it will germinate. The two seedlings I grew last year are doing very well. Thank you to the members who offered cutting material of *Prostanthera incisa*. I should get my 10 different genotypes for these oil studies. We know so little about the economic potential of so many of our native plants. The tea-tree oil industry is now a great success story. I'm sure that's just the start.

Maria Hitchcock OAM

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

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.

More than 50 Australian plant species face extinction within decade

Guardian Australia

[Lisa Cox](#) Wed 26 Dec 2018

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/dec/26/more-than-50-australian-plant-species-face-extinction-within-decade>

Study finds just 12 of the most imperilled species are listed under national environment laws as critically endangered. More than 50 Australian plant species are under threat of extinction within the next decade, according to a major study of the country's threatened flora.

Just 12 of the most at-risk species were found to be listed as critically endangered under national environment laws – the Environment Protection and Biodiversity **Conservation** Act – and 13 had no national threatened listing at all.

The scientists behind the research, published in the *Australian Journal of Botany* this month, say the results point to a need for re-evaluation. It is the first major assessment of the status of Australia's threatened flora in more than two decades.

Plants account for about 70% of Australia's national threatened species list, with 1,318 varieties listed as either critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. Among those on the list are *acacia pharangites* (wongan gully wattle), *banksia vincentia*, *caladenia amoena* (charming spider-orchid), *caladenia busselliana* (Bussell's spider orchid), *calochilus richiae* (bald-tip beard orchid) and *eremophila pinnatifida* (dalwallinu eremophila).

The research team assessed species that met criteria for either a critical or endangered listing at national or state levels to track their rate of decline. They did this by reviewing all available literature on the plants – including recovery plans, conservation advice and peer-reviewed research – and conducting interviews with 125 botanists, ecologists and land managers with expertise on particular geographic regions or species.

The study examined 1,135 species, including 81 that were unearthed through the interview process as being eligible for a critically endangered or endangered listing but did not have one.

It found 418 plants had continued declines in their population and a further 265 species had

insufficient monitoring information available to determine their status.

The scientists concluded that 55 species were at high risk of extinction within the next 10 years, with fewer than 250 individual plants or only a single population remaining. They found just 12 of the most imperilled species were listed under the EPBC Act as critically endangered and 13 had no listing at all.

They said there were also 56 species of plants currently on the critically endangered list that they assessed as having no documented declines or that were stable or even increasing.

“This points to a clear need for re-evaluation and standardisation of current lists, and consistent application of IUCN listing guidelines,” the study states.

“There is also a need to collect systematic, repeatable field data for most of [the] species, to back up suspected and projected declines and provide a stronger basis for investment in recovery actions.”

The scientists added that the size of the list of species that were too poorly known for their conservation status to be properly assessed, highlighted the need for further surveys and monitoring and was likely to be an underestimate of the true number of potentially imperilled species. Jennifer Silcock, the study's lead author and a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Queensland, said many of the most at-risk species were concentrated in specific areas.

They include the wheatbelt of south-western Australia, south-eastern Queensland and the Sydney basin where rapid urban development has impacted on plant species, and south-eastern South Australia and Victoria, which has been heavily cleared for agriculture.

Many of the most vulnerable species are shrubs and, in southern Australia, orchids, with the remaining populations of some species so small they are concentrated to single areas on roadsides.

“Some of these species, it would just take a grader truck from a council to accidentally run over them to destroy a whole population,” Silcock said. “Some of these areas are only a couple of metres wide.”

(cont. from p. 3)

The major threats to most species include further habitat destruction and development, disease and – particularly for species with only small remnant populations remaining – incursion from weeds.

The paper calls for “concerted, targeted and efficient recovery efforts”, such as better habitat protection.

Silcock said while there was a very high risk of extinction for some species, the research showed that for many plants there was not the same “catastrophic march toward extinction” that was facing **Australian fauna**.

“Australian plant conservation is not the disaster zone that mammal conservation is,” she said. “A lot of the species are doing quite well but it’s not a reason for complacency because a lot of these species are right on the edge.

“It’s a good news story in that there are things we can do, but it’s a call to action because if we don’t do something there are species that will be lost.”

An excellent article from ABC News - (Science) contributed by Ralph Cartwright

The bulloak jewel butterfly and how the web of life affects us all — from mistletoe to humans

To save one of the rarest butterflies in the world, you need to save an old bulloak woodland in which a lightning strike made a hole in which caterpillars can hide from the heat.

But you also need to save an unnamed ant which doesn't like dirt, a bird who poos askew, a parasitic plant that will never touch the ground, which is home to predator insects on which farmers rely, on which **you** rely.

Read more....

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/science/2019-01-06/bulloak-jewel-butterfly-ant-mistletoe-a-web-woven-across-species/10477430>

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

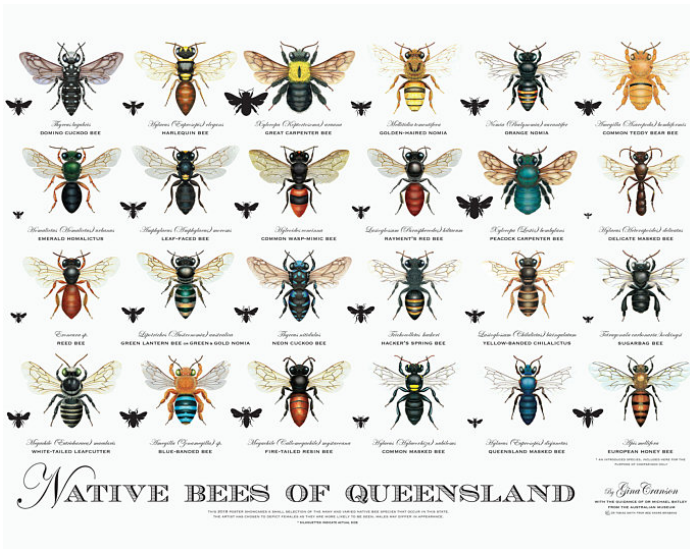
grevillea.hh@gmail.com

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.

ANPC News

[Plants Red Hot List: No surprises, no regrets - Threatened Species Recovery Hub, 9 November 2018](#)

Threatened plants tend to receive less attention than threatened animals, even though they make up 72% of all threatened species listed under national law. To draw attention to our species in trouble, a TSR Hub project has identified the top 100 Australian plant species at greatest risk of extinction. We’ve also identified the 21 types or groups of plants under greatest threat. Jen Silcock from The University of Queensland talks about the findings. [Read more.](#)



Came across these **artwork posters of native bees**. They are not very expensive (\$20 plus \$12 postage) and would be a great ID tool. You can buy posters for NSW, Qld, SA and Vic. Hunter Region, WA and Tas are due sometime in 2019.

<https://www.etsy.com/listing/257440677/native-bees-of-nsw-poster-3rd-edition?fbclid=IwAR1b-oFYqJQA7isq-SCO4AgS89xZwyNJaRbc4R-aH-oBvLzMJ-ujGZcaSWE>

The Center for Plant Conservation

The Center for Plant Conservation is pleased to announce the publication of CPC Best Plant Conservation Practices to Support Species Survival in the Wild. For the first time we have consolidated our guidelines to cover plant conservation practice from soup to nuts. We urge practitioners to review the new guidelines that reflect updated knowledge about best scientific practice."

From the publication:

One in five plant species are at risk of extinction worldwide. Growing concerns for the loss of plant genetic diversity and species' extinctions, as well as advancing knowhow to make successful conservation collections, motivates CPC Network scientists to collect seeds from wild populations and bank them.

The great diversity of plants throughout the world helps define our sense of place and our cultural heritage. Plants have great economic value—providing food, shelter, medicine, and the basis of our livelihoods.

CPC Best Plant Conservation Practices to Support Species Survival in the Wild offer all of us targets we strive to hit in our plant conservation practice. We welcome you to join the conversation and to contribute to the science and to the stories about how practice improves through experience.

Please contact the Center for Plant Conservation at info@saveplants.org."

Download the CPC Best Plant Conservation Practices here:

<https://saveplants.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/CPCbest-plant-conservation-practices.pdf>

BGCI-global to launch our Care for the Rare mobile app globally in 2019

ANPC News

People from all over the world are sending emails to Melbourne's trees - ABC News, 12 December 2018
Melbourne gave 70,000 trees email addresses so people could report on their condition. But instead people are writing love letters, existential queries and sometimes just bad puns. [Read more.](#)

ANPC News

Volunteers beat odds to remove weed from remote beaches in Tasmania - ABC AM, 3 January 2019

In an operation organisers describe as adventure volunteering a group is flying into the remote World Heritage Wilderness Area in Tasmania to spend up to a month ridding beaches of sea spurge. The weed harms shore bird nesting sites and pushes native plants out of the environment. [Listen here.](#)

Save our Flora

The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation -

A Plan to Save the World's Plant Species grew out of the Convention on Biological Diversity and is being fed into government policy around the world.

The GSPC highlights the importance of plants and the ecosystem services they provide for all life on earth, and aims to ensure their conservation

The vision of the GSPC is:

"Without plants, there is no life. The functioning of the planet, and our survival, depends on plants. The Strategy seeks to halt the continuing loss of plant diversity."

The mission of the GSPC is:

"The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is a catalyst for working together at all levels - local, national, regional and global - to understand, conserve and use sustainably the world's immense wealth of plant diversity whilst promoting awareness and building the necessary capacities for its implementation."

The GSPC has 5 main objectives:

- Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized
- Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved
- Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner
- Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on Earth is promoted
- The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the strategy have

been developed.

The GSPC includes 16 targets for conservation to be achieved by 2020.

A mid-term review of progress towards the targets was carried out in 2014. Find out more here.

GSPC brochure

BGCI has published a brochure on the GSPC, which includes the full text of the CBD. Decision on the GSPC, the vision, mission and rationale of the strategy, the objectives and targets and the technical rationales for each target. This brochure is available in English, French and Spanish.

This text of the Decision is also available in Arabic, Chinese and Russian on the CBD website (Decision X/17): <http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-10>

School Initiative

From *Banksia Bytes* No 16 NPQ Sunshine Coast

Peachester State School has a thriving indigenous Forest Walk Track cared for by the school Enviro Club. This year their focus is on plants for native birds and their school emblem is the Black Cockatoo so they are planting plenty of Banksias.

NPSC have donated a bundle of our brochure *Native Plants for Native Birds* to encourage the wonderful activity being undertaken by the students.

**Is your local school registered
with Save our Flora?
Schools are ideal places for
endangered flora gardens.
Why not approach the
Principal and see if they would
be interested.**

Why this unremarkable native Canberra shrub is a sign of the times

[Finbar O'Mallon](#) Canberra Times 8 February 2019

On an unremarkable hill outside Fyshwick is one of only four sites in the world where the Ginninderra peppercross exists.

It's not the prettiest plant, but it was assumed to be extinct up until 1989, when a small batch was found in Belconnen.



ACT park ranger Alison Rowell found the very rare Ginninderra peppercross. Image: Karleen Minney

Since then, three more sites have been found, with ecologist Alison Rowell discovering the most recent one near Symonston in January.

Ms Rowell said the plant's reduced population was a sign of the human hand's effect on Canberra's native landscape, and as we changed the environment more and more, we risked losing all our native flora and fauna.

"It's like Jenga," Ms Rowell said.

"How many can you pull out before the whole thing collapses?"

Ironically, the fourth site near Symonston was discovered when Ms Rowell was mapping the habitat of another critically endangered species native to the Canberra region, the golden sun moth.

"I was very excited," Ms Rowell said. It was while doing that mapping that Ms Rowell stumbled upon the tiny shrubs of peppercross, scatter-shot in the dirt and each less than eight centimetres tall.



Lepidium ginninderrense

She said it was lucky the plant was found in land marked for conservation, and now researchers could work to discover more about the plant.

ACT Parks ecologist Brett Howland visited the third peppercross site, which was discovered near Jerrabomberra in February last year, with Ms Rowell on Wednesday.

The former paddock is home to some 300 species of plant, though only half of them are native species.

But in some small spots the peppercross, which resembles a rougher thyme, has managed to survive.

"It's one of those classic cases for endangered species; where we find them now is not where they used to be," he said.

Dr Howland said the small piece of land behind the Alexander Maconochie Centre is one of the largest connected grasslands in south-east Australia. It is home to plants like the blue devil, the button wrinklewort and the ACT emblem, the royal bluebell, as well as animals like the rare striped legless lizard and the endangered earless dragon.

The peppercross would have favoured flood plains and riverbanks, but habitat loss from development and agriculture has seen it pushed out of those areas. Dr Howland said a renewed sense of the importance of managing Canberra's natural environments had been sparked by Ms Rowell's fluke discovery.

"We've been walking this land for ten years and could never find it," he said.

Save our Flora

Discovery of rare 100-year-old plant in Bundaberg backyard excites “tree detective” ABC Sunshine Coast

by Megan Kinniment and Scott Lamond

A self-described "tree detective" has discovered what he believes is a century-old endangered Queensland tree in a Bundaberg backyard. The tree, believed to be a *Planchonella eerwah*, also known as the Shiny-leaved Coondoo, Black Plum or Wild Apple, is named after Mt. Eerwah, near Eumundi on the Sunshine Coast.

Bundaberg and District Landcare president Mike Johnson found the tree while doing a survey of the Bundaberg area using old plant listings. He noticed the tree on a private property and left a note in the landholder's letterbox asking for permission to



examine the tree more closely.

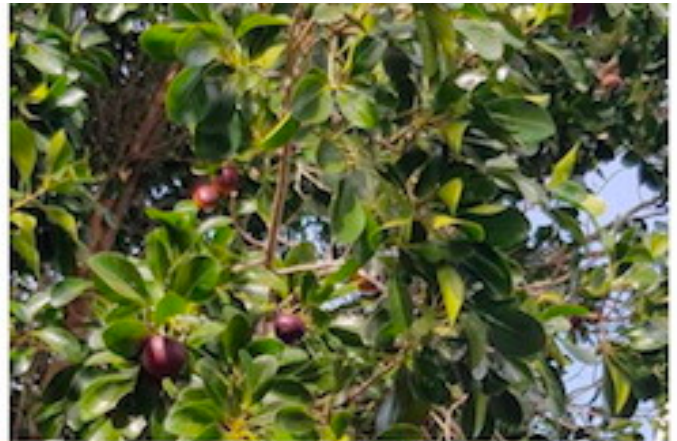
Bundaberg Landcare President, Mike Johnson, with the endangered *Planchonella eerwah* he discovered on a Bundaberg property

Mr Johnson said at first he thought the tree was an exotic, because of its unusually glossy leaves.

"That's what might have protected it from being cut down previously, because it's a pretty tree and so close to the house here," Mr Johnson said. He estimated the tree could be 100 years old.

"It is exciting. It's never been found in Bundaberg before, but we have heard of one other tree being found further north in Townsville. So much of our environment has been destroyed, so [finding the tree] is like putting pieces of a jigsaw back together again."

The *Planchonella eerwah* is listed as endangered under the Commonwealth's Endangered Species Protection Act as well as Queensland's Nature Conservation Act. The tree can grow to 40 metres.



Only 160 wild *Planchonella eerwah* trees have been officially recorded in three areas of south-east Queensland: in the Ipswich-Beaudesert and Beenleigh-Ormeau-Pimpama areas and the Eumundi-Maleny area of the Sunshine Coast. The tree was thought to be extinct until its re-discovery in 1980. However, it remained threatened by land clearing, weed invasion and pests such as feral pigs.

Mr Johnson said the Bundaberg tree had been informally identified as a *Planchonella eerwah* by respected amateur botanist Glenn Leiper, and a sample of the tree would be sent to the Queensland Herbarium for a formal identification. Mr Leiper said the tree's presence in Bundaberg could indicate it was a remnant of an older rainforest, and part of a continuous population of the plant dating back thousands of years.



"Climatic change and fires would have wiped out the rest, which is why we are only seeing little pockets of the population now," he said. "It's a plant that may have been spread by ancient cassowaries, because the seeds are too heavy and large for smaller birds to digest."

Mr Leiper said the discovery of the tree in the Bundaberg region was significant, and could open the possibility that this tree was a new genotype. "We could find more of these trees," he said. "If this species has been found, it could also mean there are more remnant species to be discovered. This is why it is so important to keep these remnants intact."

The landowner on whose property the *Planchonella eerwah* was found has vowed to protect the tree and was keeping his name and address private.

"It's like finding you've been left in charge of an endangered animal or an orphan child," he told the ABC. "We feel like we've been given the task of seeing that it survives and thrives."

Mr Johnson was now seeking property owners with dry rainforest in the Bundaberg area to grow more of the *Planchonella eerwah*.

The Bundaberg tree is fruiting and could potentially be used to propagate hundreds of new seedlings.



Planchonella eerwah seeds

Myrtle Rust Resistant Plant

Decaspermum humile Silky myrtle

With Spencer Shaw from Forest Heart EcoNursery
From *Banksia Bytes* No 16 NPQ Sunshine Coast

One of the success stories we've had with Myrtle Rust is this species. I recall it was the first plant we saw infected by Myrtle Rust when it arrived in Maleny in early 2011. The disease devastated most of our beautiful specimens; some have been removed, some still struggle. But luckily, we found a specimen that we had collected locally that has demonstrated high resilience to Myrtle Rust. The mature plants have produced flowers and fruit, which is great news for this important habitat plant that also has horticultural potential.

Although this spectacular small tree or shrub has an extensive natural range - all the way from Gosford NSW to the Torres Strait and then throughout South East Asia to India - the plant is surprisingly poorly known in cultivation.

Decaspermum humile naturally occurs in rainforests and wet sclerophyll communities. In the forest it can become a small tree up to 20m with a stem diameter of 45cm! However, on forest edges and in cultivation it may be more commonly seen at a height of 3 to 6 m. For foliage alone this plant is a star, with its silky new foliage and overall glossy appearance ... but wait there's more - in spring the beautiful white blossoms are produced en masse, with a rich honey scent - very popular with bees. The flowers are followed by black fruit, approx. 5mm across and very tasty for a wide variety of fauna - including myself!

Decaspermum humile grows moderately fast and prefers a fertile, well-drained, sunny position. Sun hardy and naturally very bushy, they can make ideal hedge plants that need little or no pruning to maintain their form. The Myrtle Rust resistant form that we are growing has a nice red tinge to the new growth. *Decaspermum humile* is a stunning and bountiful plant for the garden and for revegetation.

Save our

Type to enter text

***Persoonia hirsuta* Endangered**

Australian Flora Foundation has announced three research grants that will commence in 2019. One of these research projects, will be on *Persoonia hirsuta* 'Mt Yengo', which Newcastle APS is supporting financially.

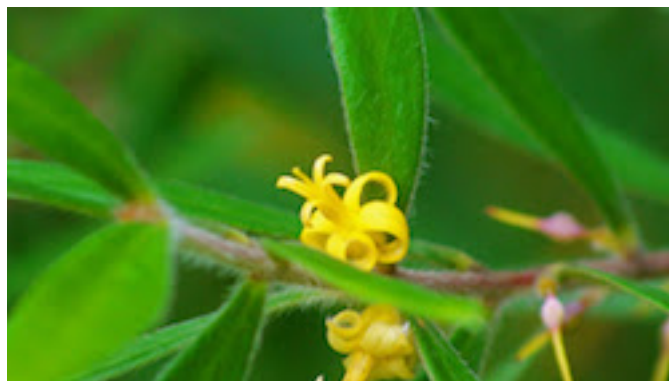
Persoonia hirsuta (Hairy Geebung) occurs in small scattered populations across the Greater Sydney Region. The species is distributed from Singleton in the north, along the east coast to Bargo in the south and the Blue Mountains to the west. While *Persoonia hirsuta* has a large area of occurrence, it occurs in small populations, increasing the species' fragmentation in the landscape.

It is listed as Endangered under both the EPBC Act 1999 and the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and is listed as a site managed species by the Save our Species program. It was initially characterised into two sub-species: *P. hirsuta* ssp *hirsuta* and *P. hirsuta* ssp *evoluta* that occur on the eastern and western extremes of the range and can be broadly identified as narrow and broad leaf populations. Intergrades occur.

The Hairy Geebung is best distinguished by its hairiness - long coarse hairs on flowers and branchlets and short stiff ones on the leaves. It is a spreading shrub with small leaves of variable shape. They are from 6 - 12 mm long, from oblong to narrow in shape and crowded along the stems; they are curled under at the edges. Groups of flowers grow into a leafy shoot. The tubular flowers are yellow or orange and about 1 cm long and also hairy.

The Hairy Geebung is found in sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath on sandstone. It is probably killed by fire (as other *Persoonia* species are) but will regenerate from seed.

The SoS strategy aims to secure the species in the wild for 100 years and maintain its conservation status under the BC Act. The AFF Grant was awarded to Nathan Emery RBG Sydney to determine the taxonomy and horticultural potential of *P. hirsuta*.



Persoonia hirsuta Image: [Project Noah](#)

Project Noah is an award-winning software platform designed to help people reconnect with the natural world. Launched out of NYU's Interactive Telecommunications Program in early 2010, the project began as an experiment to mobilize citizen scientists and build a digital butterfly net for the 21st century. Backed by National Geographic, Project Noah is mobilizing a new generation of nature explorers and helping people from around the world appreciate their local wildlife. Our community is harnessing the power and popularity of new mobile technologies to collect important ecological data and help preserve global biodiversity.

Our ultimate goal is to build the go-to platform for documenting all the world's organisms, and through doing this we hope to develop an effective way to measure Mother Nature's pulse. By developing tools to help the mobile masses share their encounters with nature, we are building a powerful force for crowdsourcing ecological data collection and an important educational tool for wildlife awareness and preservation. We hope you'll support us on this mission by joining Project Noah today.

Ref:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10595>

Save our Flora

Welcome solitary native bees to your garden with Backyard Bee Homes.

We have over 2,000 species of solitary native bees in Australia which don't form colonies. Female solitary bees create unique nests which they pack with a pollen / nectar food mix then lay their eggs. In spring the next generation of bees emerge.

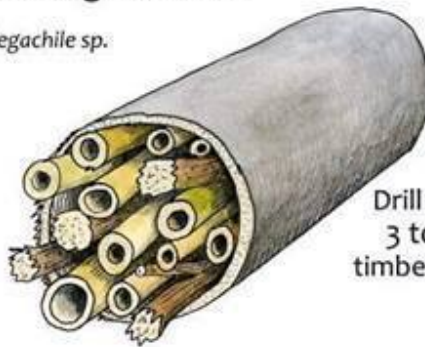
Boarders build nests in existing hollows.



Leaf-cutter Bees *Megachile* sp.
5-14mm



Resin Bees *Megachile* sp.
8-14mm



Make a Bee Home with bamboo in PVC pipe. Cut 10 to 15cm tube with end blocked.

Drill a range of holes from 3 to 10mm in untreated timber like an old fence post.

Burrowers build nests by digging into earth banks or ground.



Make a Bee Home by mixing clay and sand to fill a concrete block.

Leave some bare ground in your garden or behind a rock wall.



Teddy Bear Bee
Amegilla cingulata
18mm

Blue Banded Bee
Amegilla cingulata
12mm



Borers build nests by chewing a hollow in soft timber.



Green Carpenter Bee
Xylocopa (Lestis) aeratus
20mm

Make a Bee Home by drilling a range of holes in a scrap block of untreated pine.



Great Carpenter Bee
Xylocopa (Koptortosoma) aruana
24mm



0 10 20 30
Millimeters

Illustrations: Paula Peeters

DIY Info



Backyard Bee Homes are great DIY projects to make with your kids using recycled materials.



Dedicated to a better Brisbane

Pollinator Link®
www.pollinatorlink.org
#waterfoodshelter



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, *C. calycina*, *C. baeuerlenii*, *Callistemon pungens*, *Zieria adenodonta*, *Z. prostrata*, *Z. floydii*, *Boronia keysii*

I also sell some endangered 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.

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

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