

Save our Flora

AN ONLINE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PROJECT
 CONSERVATION THROUGH CULTIVATION

Contact: saveourflora@gmail.com

Website: <https://saveourflora.weebly.com>

Project launched on 14th November 2013

Maria Hitchcock Administrator
 Bulletin Editor

Membership

Individuals: 189

Groups: 21

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.



Hakea fraseri Gorge Hakea

Image: Electronic Flora of
 South Australia

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

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

Save our Flora

Maria writes:

Since the last eBulletin I've had some interesting experiences. Firstly I juggled with the new licensing laws regarding threatened flora. I downloaded the forms and filled them in but scratched my head over the section where you have to predict what species you are hoping to sell over the next five years and how many. This is a requirement that I argued against in my submission - I couldn't see much point in it especially since you have to put in a harvest return at the end of the licensing period. Somehow an annual return might make more sense but then, I'm not setting the rules.

I spent a lot of time on the phone working out where to take the form. Our local NPWS depot is now closed and after being passed from pillar to post I was then told to go down to the office in town. I was under the impression that it was closed as well but no...it's still operating. I took the form down but the staff didn't quite know what to do with it. It was the first one they'd seen and they hadn't been given any guidelines. Finally they kindly decided to pass it on to the head ranger who rang me a few hours later. All was well. He dealt with it - I paid my money and it went off to that grand bureaucracy in Sydney. I was told it may take several weeks before my licence comes through. Fair dinkum! It's enough to put anyone off their dinner!

Victoria Tanner sent me a reference to *Hakea fraseri* so I included an article in this Bulletin. This is one of those rare and special must have plants for Hakea enthusiasts. I know there have been several attempts to collect seed without success. One has to be a mountain goat to access this amazing species. I do believe the Hakea Study Group now has it in cultivation and I'd love to hear from someone growing it with a report about its performance in a garden situation.

Wendy Mason wrote about a Grevillea named after her father David Mason and with an offer to allow people to collect cutting material. Wendy is very keen to see this species grown more widely in order to further her father's work. You can read the article on p. 8.

At home I've had lots of fun harvesting a second Wollemi Pine cone - the punnet of seed has been in the fridge for a couple of weeks now and has just been removed from the container. I wonder how many seedlings will pop up this time? The first two have been potted on into 140mm pots and are doing very well. I've now put small muslin bags around the rest of the female cones so I don't lose any seed. How exciting!

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.

Save our Flora

From the members:

Marian Mackenzie SA

Thank you for publishing Friends of Mt.Billy details in your latest newsletter. Can you please let recipients know that the mobile has changed to **0402638142**. If anyone would like to see what we do in each of our Working Bees we do an Instagram post once per month showing current flowers in bloom and conservation support. At the moment our monitoring of the Western Pygmy possum. Instagram: friendsofmt.billy

Ruth Crosson Gladstone Qld



Brent Braddick Curator at Tondoon Botanic Gardens runs Basic Botany workshops open to anyone interested.

Contact the gardens for details of the next one.

Phone (07) 4971 4444

Email: tondoon@gladstone.qld.gov.au

Facebook: [Tondoon Botanic Gardens](#)

Instagram: [tondoonbotanicgardens](#)

Address: PO Box 29, Gladstone Qld 4680

Tondoon Botanic Gardens makes country's top 10

by [CHRISTINE MCKEE](#) 7th Jan 2018

AUSTRALIAN Geographic magazine has named Gladstone's Tondoon Botanic Gardens in the Top 10 in the country. Tondoon was one of only two Queensland botanic gardens named, the other being Flecker Botanic Gardens established in the late 19th century in Cairns.

"We're excited to be able to reveal this news which came through late last year and to honour the hard work and vision of so many people who've contributed to this great facility," Mayor Matt Burnett said. Australian Geographic also consulted with the National Botanic Gardens in Canberra in making its selection.

Councillor Cindi Bush said the Top 10 Botanic Gardens were chosen based on their work in the areas of conservation, science and education programs. "Science drives so much of what happens at Tondoon and this, along with the Gardens' herbarium, living collection, conservation work and education programs are features our community should be proud of," she said.

"The Tondoon Botanic Gardens has also developed a strong working relationship with the Australian National Botanic Gardens in Canberra in trying to secure the future of endangered species such as the *Macadamia janseni*." The Gardens' green and peaceful expanses are drawing bigger crowds of visitors every year. In 2014, 154,985 people passed through the gates and this figure climbed to 292,122 in 2016. Central Queensland's largest free environmental event, Ecofest, is also held at the Gardens every year. A look at their Facebook page reveals the variety of activities offered by the Gardens to the general public.

***Hakea fraseri* Gorge Hakea**

Vulnerable

Description

Gorge Hakea is a shrub 3 - 4 m high with drooping leaves and dark grey, furrowed bark. Its leaves are shaped like pine needles, 12 - 30 cm long and 1 mm wide. The creamy white flowers appear during spring and are 8 mm long, growing in clusters from the leaf junctions. The hard woody fruit is oblong to oval shaped, 3 - 4 cm long and 11 - 17 mm wide with a smooth hairless tip. Plants are lignotuberous. Flowering occurs from Sept. to Oct. (Barker *et al.* 1999).

Distribution

Found only in the upper Macleay River gorges, and the escarpment country in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park.

Habitat and ecology

Mainly occurs on the dry and steep rocky slopes of river gorges. Sometimes grows in open woodland on gorge rims. It is mainly confined to the Macleay River catchment on the New England plateau, occurring in the Upper Macleay River gorges, and below Wollomombi, Dangar, Tia and Apsley Falls (Peacock 1996; Cunningham *et al.* 1992) The inaccessible habitat of this species makes its frequency difficult to assess (Barker *et al.* 1999).

Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan required, included on the Commenced List (1/11/2009).

Refs:

Barker, R.M., Haegi, L. & Barker, W.R. (1999).
Hakea. **In:** Orchard, A.E., H.S.Thompson & P.M.McCarthy, eds. *Flora of Australia*. 17B:31-170.
Canberra/Melbourne: ABRIS/CSIRO.

Cunningham, G.M., W.E. Mulham, P.L. Milthorpe & J.H. Leigh (1992). *Plants of Western New South Wales*.
Melbourne: Inkata Press.

Peacock, R.J. (1996). *ROTAP Species of the Walcha/Nundle and Styx River Management Area*.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10389>

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=16093



Hakea fraseri

Image: Murray Fagg Office of Environment and Heritage

FLORA OF AUSTRALIA LAUNCH

<https://www.ala.org.au/blogs-news/flora-of-australia-launch/>

November 27, 2017

Flora of Australia is a synthesis of taxonomic knowledge of the country's flora and represents a momentous collaborative effort among taxonomists in Australia and New Zealand. It is designed for anyone wanting authoritative information on the names, characteristics, distribution and habitat of Australian plants.

The new digital platform integrates a wide range of botanical information such as nomenclature, distribution maps, images, biodiversity data, and identification keys, sourced from the National Species List, 'Australias Virtual Herbarium, Keybase, Australian Plant Image Index, and the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA).

Flora of Australia is the leading authoritative source for Australia's plant biodiversity information. It is an essential resource for plant identification, and provides vital information that underpins decision making for national and international biodiversity conservation, threatened species and biosecurity management activities. For many decades, Flora of Australia was produced as a hard copy book series. It required considerable time and resources to produce and was often out of date by the time it went to print.

ABRS, CHAH and the ALA understood the benefits of moving Flora of Australia to a digital platform and the ALA provided the digital infrastructure, hosting requirements and technical expertise necessary to make it happen. The ALA was launched in 2007 as part of the Australian Government's National Collaborative Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) and within 10 years has become a world-leader in digital biodiversity infrastructure.

The Flora of Australia digital platform enables direct contributions online, faster publication of biodiversity information, greater collaboration, and open access to data. The information is now more accessible, more user-friendly, easier to navigate through the classification, and can be updated more rapidly. It also includes innovative features such as an ability to filter the national Flora of Australia coverage to targeted geographic areas.

Flora of Australia dynamically links a range of Australian biodiversity informatics resources to help deliver robust scientific information about Australia's native and naturalised plants. Approximately 14 000 taxon profiles are now available in Flora of Australia, including treatments previously published in the hard copy series. Nearly 500 new taxon profiles have been added in draft form (not publicly accessible) and will be progressively published.

This project assists Australia to meet Target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), 'An online flora of all known plants'. Data from Flora of Australia will be gradually contributed to the World Flora Online.

The launch was hosted by Dr Judy West, Assistant Secretary, Parks Island and Biodiversity Science, Department of the Environment and Energy.

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

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage - Protected native plant Licences

Native plants are protected in New South Wales by the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Under the BC Act it is an offence to pick, possess, buy or sell native plants listed in the Act for commercial purposes without a licence. These include:

- protected plant species listed in Schedule 6
- threatened plant species listed in Schedule 1
- plants from threatened ecological communities listed in Schedule 2

It is not an offence to pick, possess, buy or sell native plant species not listed as protected or threatened in the BC Act, and licences are not required. However, there may be restrictions on clearing native vegetation in rural areas under Part 5A of the [Local Land Services Act 2013](#) or clearing native vegetation in non-rural areas under the [NSW Vegetation State Environmental Planning Policy](#) (SEPP).

When you need a licence

You need a licence to pick or cultivate protected and threatened plant species for commercial purposes.

Types of licences

The type of licence you need to pick or cultivate protected or threatened plant species for commercial purposes depends on where and what you want to harvest.

Each type of cut flower and whole plant licence has different licensing restrictions, tagging, monitoring and record-keeping requirements.

Find out more about the different licence types, which licence you may need and how to apply:

[Cut-flower licences](#)

[Whole-plant licences](#)

To pick and/or cultivate protected and threatened plant species for research or conservation purposes you need a scientific licence.

When you don't need a licence

The legal sourcing of plant material from licensed stock, or with the permission of the land owner is always required, whether you need a licence or not.

You don't need a licence to:

- pick, possess, buy or sell native plant species **not** listed as protected or threatened in the BC Act
- pick, possess, buy or sell protected plants cultivated as a hobby, rather than for a commercial purpose
- pick or possess protected plants if you are an Aboriginal person using the plants for domestic purposes or on Aboriginal lands reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, with permission of the owners
- pick, possess, buy or sell protected and threatened plants and cut flowers obtained from a licensed harvester or grower
- possess protected and threatened plant species naturally occurring on your property
- pick protected plants cultivated on private land if you are the landholder or have the consent of the landholder
- import or export protected plants interstate that are tagged as required under the BC Act or corresponding interstate laws
- buy, sell or possess manufactured articles made from lawfully picked protected plants including wood and oils.

Management plans

Licensing requirements for the commercial use of protected and threatened plants under the BC Act are detailed in wildlife trade management plans approved by the Australian Government under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The **Cut-flower Sustainable Management Plan 2018–22: protected and threatened plants in the cut-flower industry** sets out the legislation and licensing requirements for the commercial use of protected cut flowers and foliage.

The **Whole Plant Sustainable Management Plan 2018–22: commercial harvest, salvage and propagation of protected whole plants** sets out the legislation and licensing requirements for the commercial use of whole protected plants.

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Types of licences

There are four types of licence for the commercial use of whole plants:

- Wild harvester licence
- Approved harvester licence
- Seed harvester licence.
- Grower licence.

Each licence has different licensing restrictions, **tagging**, monitoring and record-keeping requirements.

Licence application fees vary depending on the costs to assess, regulate and monitor the licensed activities.

If you plan to undertake multiple activities you'll need the relevant licence for each activity. If you plan to carry out multiple activities at the same location, you will most likely pay a single licence fee based on the activity with the highest fee. The term will be for the shortest licence.

Grower tags are required for all Schedule 6, Part 2 whole plant species offered or displayed for retail sale under grower licences.

Grower tags are printed or written by the grower or a professional industry association. The tags must be made of durable material and provide enough information to trace the product to its origin. Suggested details include species botanical name, the term 'plantation grown' and the name of the supplier.

When whole protected plants are sold in batches to the wholesale or landscape sectors and it is not practical to tag individual plants, the grower must provide the same information required for a grower tag (for example, species scientific name, 'plantation grown' and supplier name) to the buyer. Example species: Elkhorn, Grass trees, Palms, Orchids, Wollemi pine.

Threatened species

Threatened species and plants from threatened ecological communities, as listed in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of the BC Act or the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 cannot be harvested from the wild for commercial use. This means you cannot harvest these species under a wild harvester, approved harvester or seed harvester licence.

Threatened species may be cultivated under a grower licence. In this case applicants **must** be able to demonstrate that the parent (source/founder) material has been legally acquired.

The picking and cultivation of protected and threatened plant species for research or conservation purposes requires a **scientific licence**.

Information about a grower licence can be accessed here:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences-and-permits/protected-native-plant-licences/apply-for-a-whole-plant-licence>

For schedules of species go to:

<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/-/view/act/2016/63/sch1>

Friends of Royal National Park

Next General Meeting

Thursday 26 April, 2018 at 4 pm

at the EEC

Farnell Avenue, Royal National Park

Interested in becoming a volunteer?

Contact: basil.ellisor@gmail.com

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Grevillea masonii Endangered

Named in honour of David Mason, an amateur collector of *Grevillea* species.

Distribution: Known from only a few locations - Mill Creek along Pringles Way and north of Whiporie. One population of approximately 100 plants is on private property. Another consisting of less than 20 plants borders a pine forest. Roadside plants are affected by slashing but do recover. Some protection measures were unsuccessfully carried out at one of the roadside locations by NPWS in 1996. By 1995 the population was reduced to a single plant.

Description: Small multi-stemmed shrub, usually 0.7m x 0.7m in size but may grow larger in cultivation. It has short ovate leaves (20 - 30mm long x 7 - 12mm wide) shiny green on top, silky below with recurved margins and prominent tip. Flowers occur in terminal or axillary clusters of 4 - 6, with a green base, purple to red floral tube and a green style. Flowering occurs spasmodically throughout the year with a flush after rain. The seed follicle containing two seeds has an oblique style. This species regenerates from a lignotuber which is evident after roadside slashing.

Formerly grouped with *G. arenaria*, it was separated off by Olde and Marriott in 1994.

Propagation: Seed grows readily in spring or autumn and requires pricking or soaking. Seedlings may occur in garden cultivation. Cuttings of firm semi-hardwood new growth taken in spring or summer strike readily.

This bird attractive species is sometimes offered for sale as *Grevillea* 'North Coast'. It is easy to maintain requiring little attention apart from annual pruning. It prefers good drainage and a full sun position but will tolerate part shade.

Ref: *The Blooming Grevillea* David Mason



Grevillea masonii

Image: anpsa.org.au

There is a row of *G. masonii* at the Lismore Botanical Gardens in honour of the late David Mason.

David Mason's daughter Wendy has offered cutting material from the family garden at Valla Beach NSW.

Contact Wendy on

P: 0410 802 578

E: wendy_mason225@hotmail.com

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Is burning key to wattle regeneration?

Acacia rhetinocarpa Vulnerable

<http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/samurraydarlingbasin/news/171204-is-burning-key-to-wattle-regeneration-ews>

Posted 04 December 2017.

A small two hectare area of Ferries McDonald Conservation Park at Monarto was burnt last week during an ecological prescribed burn carried out by the Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) to encourage the regeneration of a nationally vulnerable acacia. The plant being targeted, resin wattle (*Acacia rhetinocarpa*), is listed as vulnerable nationally, and is also a species endemic to South Australia, meaning it is found only in SA.

Natural Resources SA Murray-Darling Basin (SAMDB) Restoration Ecologist Kylie Moritz said it might seem strange to burn a species that is vulnerable but the aim behind the small ecological prescribed burn was to see how the resin wattle would respond to a spring fire. "In autumn 2015 Natural Resources SAMDB surveyed all populations of resin wattle in the SAMDB region and found their numbers had declined significantly," she said.

"Not only were there fewer plants, but many of the populations contained plants that were old and dying. "There was also very little recruitment of new plants and this raised concerns about the future prospects for resin wattle in the region.

"The small population at Ferries McDonald Conservation Park was the chosen site for the ecological burn as it contained more than 300 plants in 2008, but only 90 in 2015, and a number of the remaining plants were showing signs of deterioration and old age."

Like a lot of wattles, resin wattle responds well to disturbance. Ms Moritz said in places where this species is found, resin wattle seedlings are coming up in disturbed ground such as when a new fence line is put in or a service line is installed in roadside vegetation. "We have also seen recruitment of seedlings in areas where animals, such as echidnas, are moving soil and seed around," she said.

Resin wattle is a perennial shrub that flowers predominantly between August and October. It grows on soil types ranging from calcareous sands, red shallow porous loam or grey-brown calcareous loamy earths. Plants are found on the Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula and in the SAMDB regions.

Within the SAMDB region populations are known to occur around Murray Bridge, Brinkley, Monarto and Finniss areas. "The Brinkley area contains the highest number of resin wattles, with approximately 400 plants at Monarto Conservation Park and 650 plants at Ferries McDonald Conservation Park," Ms Moritz said.



Acacia rhetinocarpa Image: Seeds of South Australia

The resin wattles at Monarto Conservation Park were planted more than 10 years ago. These plants are doing well and are part of a University PhD study looking at seed production in planted areas versus natural populations of the acacia. Natural Resources SAMDB is working with a number of landholders and local councils to manage threats to resin wattle populations including grazing pressures and weed management.

Natural Resources SAMDB is hoping this ecological prescribed burn may provide insight into another tool (fire) for managing this species to better secure its future. This project is supported by the SAMDB Natural Resources Management Board through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme and NRM levies and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

If you would like more information about this species, please contact Natural Resources Centre Mount Barker on phone 8391 7500.

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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

Grevillea wilkinsonii

Zieria adenodonta

Zieria prostrata

Zieria floydii

I also sell some species through my online nursery

coolnatives.com.au

Arthur Baker

55 Moran ST Gatton Qld 4343

Gardenia psidiodes

Grevillea quadricauda

Grevillea glossadenia

Eucryphia wilkiei

Graptophyllum ilicifolium

Xanthostemon formosus

Phaius tancarvilleae

Plectranthus nitidus

Zieria prostrata

Grevillea mollis?

Eremophila nivea

Dodonaea rupicola

Xanthostemon arenaris

X verticulatus/seeds or cuttings

Kunzea flavescens

K granitica

Callistemon pearsonii

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.

Do you have any EPBC plants growing in your garden with sufficient foliage to share cuttings with our members? Let me know and I'll print it here. It would be easier if we can add your address so that members can contact you directly. Please make sure you follow the protocols on the back page. (Ed)

Save our Flora

Requesting and sending seed by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

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

Send seed

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

Receiving seed

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

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

Requesting and sending cuttings by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

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

Send cuttings

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

Receiving cuttings

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

Group Members

ANPSA Groups

APS Melton Bacchus Marsh Vic

SGAP Ipswich Qld

SGAP Sunshine Coast and
Hinterland Qld

APS Echuca Moama Vic

Crommelin Native Arboretum NSW

Swan Reserve Garden Vic

Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Hunter Regional BG NSW

Tamworth Regional BG NSW

Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Res.

Burrendong Arboretum Wellington

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