

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: 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.



MyrtleRust on Geraldton Wax
 flower Image: [ABC](#)

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

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

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Attached with this eBulletin is the
Myrtle Rust Draft Action Plan.
 Please send in a submission
before 31 August.

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:

You will notice that this issue is dedicated to the problem of **Myrtle Rust**. This came about after I received a copy of the Draft Action Plan and some emails from members of Native Plants Queensland who are leading the way in trying to get a serious focus on this devastating disease. It seemed to me that all levels of government have turned a blind eye to Myrtle Rust and are relying on the scientific community to come up with solutions without any firm commitments of funding or of setting up some sort of task force.

The media and horticultural industry have also been very quiet which means that the public is being kept in the dark.

That has to change!

I suggested to the NPQ members that we join forces with lots of other groups and develop a united strategy to bring this terrible problem out into the open.

1. A **national petition** supported by environmental groups across the continent.
2. A call for a **National Myrtle Rust Summit** to be held in Canberra and bringing together all the stakeholders, media and industry representatives. I have already written to the Greens asking them to initiate this.
3. The involvement of **national investigative media** such as 4Corners to alert the public of the threats to our flora, fauna and economy.
4. Enlisting the aid of a group like **GetUp!** to use their considerable resources in supporting the call for a Summit.
5. Convincing the **major political parties** to include a National Myrtle Rust Summit as an election pledge.

All of you reading this eBulletin have links to organisations which could lend their support. Let's work together to make something happen.

In the meantime please send in a submission to the Draft Action Plan (attached) **before 31 August**. I am sending this eBulletin out now to give you plenty of time to go through the Action Plan and respond. I welcome your ideas and suggestions for a Myrtle Rust Campaign and will share them with all of you in the next edition or before. I'm not a politician and I'm sure there are clever ways of getting the message across. Please get involved even if it's just to send an email. This is important. Please pass this eBulletin on to anyone who can help.

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

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.

Newly listed endangered Wattles

Bill Aitchison

Acacia Study Group Newsletter 141

In May, the Assistant Minister for the Environment Melissa Price announced the inclusion of 41 species on to the threatened species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Two Acacia species were included in this list being *Acacia meiantha* and *Acacia wilsonii*. These species are now listed as being Endangered.

Acacia wilsonii

Acacia wilsonii is a prostrate shrub normally 0.2-0.3m high with horizontal branches bearing terete erect phyllodes which are sessile, continuous on the branchlets and up to 13cm long. It has globular golden yellow flower heads with stalks about 1cm long. It has a restricted distribution between Eneabba and Badgingarra (a distance of about 50km), north of Perth. In 2016, it was believed that there were 266 mature individual plants, spread over five severely fragmented subpopulations. A decline in the number of mature individuals is projected due to destruction or degradation of roadside vegetation at four of the subpopulations and a lack of recruitment at the other. Other threats include drought as a result of climate change, rabbits and altered fire regimes.



Acacia wilsonii Image: World Wide Wattle

The species was originally described by Cowan and Maslin in 1999 (in *Nuytsia*). In describing the species, they referred to it as a rare but very distinctive species that grows in white or grey sand in heath. They noted that flowering had been recorded from September to November. It was named for Paul G Wilson who was the collector of the type material.

Acacia meiantha

Acacia meiantha is endemic to NSW, with three disjunct populations occurring on the Central Tablelands, one at Clarence covering 1ha between Lithgow and Bell, one in the Mullions Range about 20km northwest of Orange, and an Aarons Pass population about 18km northwest of Ilford. It is allied to *A. linifolia* and *A. boormanii* but can be distinguished by its non-weeping upper branchlets and phyllodes lacking a visible midvein.



Acacia meiantha Image: Wikipedia

It is an erect or straggling shrub 1-2.4m high. It has crowded phyllodes, straight to slightly curved, 2-5cm long and 0.4-1.2mm wide. It has yellow to dark yellow globular flower heads, 4-8 flowered, on axillary racemes. The species appears to rarely produce seed, but reproduces by underground runners. It is subject to a number of threats, including roadside activities, weed infestation, habitat destruction associated with land clearing and uncontrolled vehicle access, possible expansion of pine forestry plantations and road maintenance and widening.

The species was originally described by Tindale and Herscovich in 1992 (in *Australian Systematic Botany*). The species name means less flowers, a reference to the few (4-8) flowered heads.

Cycas megacarpa - Endangered



Cycas megacarpa fruit
Image: Ruth Crosson (Gladstone)

Cycas megacarpa is a small to medium sized Cycad with an erect trunk standing around 3 m tall and approximately 15 cm wide (Hill 1992; Jones 2002). The leaves are 70–110 cm long and with 120–170 leaflets (Hill 1992; Jones 2002; Queensland Herbarium 2007). Young leaves are light green and densely covered in brown hairs while mature leaves are a glossy mid to dark green (Jones 2002). Mature leaves are shallowly keeled when viewed in cross section (Hill 1992; Jones 2002). All Cycads are unisexual with the female cones of *Cycas megacarpa* 15 cm wide and hairy and the male cones ovoid (egg-shaped), 18 cm long, 7 cm in diameter and coloured yellow to orange brown (Hill 1998a; Hill & Osbourne 2001; Jones 2002). The seeds are ovoid 38–50 mm long and 35–45 mm in diameter and are green in colour turning yellow (Hill 1992; Hill & Osbourne 2001; Jones 2002).

Cycas megacarpa is endemic to south-east Queensland. It is found from as far south as Woolooga to Bouldercombe in the north (Queensland Herbarium 2007). Illegal collection of Cycad species is a major threat and, therefore, detailed distribution information is not available. The Queensland Herbarium (2007) has identified 46 populations of *Cycas megacarpa*. *Cycas megacarpa* is known to have been cultivated for horticultural use and is generally propagated from seed (Hill & Osbourne 2001; Jones 2002). Forster (2007) indicates that *Cycas megacarpa* translocation from threatened habitats could be beneficial for conservation when re-established into natural habitats to create new populations or augment existing populations.

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.

Forster (2007) adds, however, that "given the apparent mutualism between Cycads and pollinating insects, it could be stated that any sort of *ex situ* (e.g. botanic gardens, private collections) conservation is relatively worthless apart from providing a source of material for horticulture". Many populations of *Cycas megacarpa* are very small and greatly fragmented, with only a handful of adult plants (Forster 2007). Cycad species are known to have little genetic flow between fragmented populations and Cycads are not known to disperse far from the parent plant (Queensland Herbarium 2007).

Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=55794

Preventing extinction from myrtle rust and habitat loss: saving our most imperilled plants

Excerpts From a PP talk given by Dr Jarrah Wills, Queensland Herbarium, The University of Queensland

Myrtle Rust: what is it?

Plant disease caused by the fungal pathogen *Austropuccinia psidii*

- Affects Myrtaceae
- Neotropical origin
- Several different strains globally
- Australia has the pandemic strain
- Introduced to Australia in 2010-spread rapidly
- Can infect >358 native species across a range of habitats
- Kills growing tips, young leaves and reproductive tissue

Myrtle Rust: Impact in Australia

Early work - Geoff Pegg, Angus Carnegie and Bob Makinson

- No broadscale surveys of the impact on Australian plants
- Building a database of MRs impact on Australian plants
- Incorporates existing data, expert observations and field surveys from around Australia
- >620 populations comprising 460 field surveys
- >106 species

Impact is species specific and ecosystem specific

- Worst impacted are rainforest/margins myrtle species
- Mainly in the tribes Myrteaceae and Kanieae
- Severely impacts
- range restricted endemics
- once common-wide spread species
- keystone ecological species
- culturally significant species
- Also can infect paperbark and eucalypt species
- Particularly the regeneration after disturbance/fire

Range restricted endemics affected

Gossia lewisensis, Mt Lewis

Gossia inophloia, Mt Glorious

Gossia gonoclada, Logan River

Rhodamnia rubescens, South-east Queensland

Rhodomyrtus psidioides, South-east Queensland

Melaleuca sp. Particularly fresh growth after fire or reforestation plantings

Ristantia pachysperma The Boulders, Babinda and Russell River NP

Keystone ecological species

Tristaniopsis exiliflora Golden Hole, Russell River.

What can we do?

Misconception that we can't do anything

- Monitor and assess the ecological impact
- Prevent other strains from entering Australia
- Can have different host ranges including eucalypts
- Increase the chance of sexual recombination
- Translocation outside of MRs range
- Resistance breeding and rewilding of resistance genotypes
- Seed/germplasm storage

Contact:

Dr Jarrah Wills

Queensland Herbarium

University of Queensland

Postdoc

Jarrah.Wills@des.qld.gov.au

0422460756

This link shows a map of the distribution of Myrtle Rust in Australia and the time of spread.

<http://www.pbcrc.com.au/news/2016/pbcrc/myrtle-rust-threat-australian-landscape-and-plant-industries>

Myrtle Rust appears to be confined to frost-free parts of Australia. I don't know of any outbreaks in cooler areas where frosts are common in winter.

Does anyone have any information on temperature barriers to the spread of Myrtle Rust?

There are many Google images of Myrtle Rust outbreaks on the internet.

Save our Flora

A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN

Laurie Smith AM

Leader ANPSA Garden Design Study Group



Myrtle Rust on *Rhodamnia rubescens* - Tim Low

Image: Invasive Species Council

The Winter Regional Gathering of Native Plants Queensland reinvigorated our members concern in regard to Myrtle Rust by a disturbing presentation by Dr Jarrah Wills of the Queensland Herbarium (see previous page). We had been lulled into a sense of false security in the last couple of years, as this insidious air borne 'predator' of the family Myrtaceae seemed to have reduced impact. But Dr Wills explained that we are very much mistaken because Myrtle Rust has been steadily spreading north and south from its original illegal entry point into Australia in the Gosford area. It is now readily found infecting the natural bushlands as well as the constructed garden and landscape environments along coasts and hinterlands of Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, across to Kakadu and the Kimberly's, with South Australia and southwestern Western Australia firmly in its intentions.

It was very disturbing to see recent photographs of the Daintree rainforests where large emergent Myrtaceae tree species were dead and dying across the canopy. Similarly smaller Myrtaceae species were dying right down to the understory. This is also happening throughout the rainforests, forests and wetlands of Queensland. The same was true in the southern states, particularly the coastal heathlands of northern NSW. This should be of huge concern to all our members as the potential exists with the continuing dieback of the Myrtaceae family to change the face of the Australian landscape, and the dependent fauna in a massive way.



Myrtle Rust on *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

Image: NSW DPI

Imagine having no Myrtaceae family plants in your garden!



Myrtle Rust on Lilly Pilly Image: treeproject.org.au

The Australian community needs to be made aware of the situation so that comprehensive public pressure can force national and international involvement from all levels of Government, Botanic Gardens, Commercial Horticulture business, and concerned organizations like ANPSA, APS, NPQ. It is obviously of extreme and urgent importance as outlined in Linda Broadhurst's article on the next page.

Save our Flora

Myrtle Rust pathogen in Australia

Linda Broadhurst ANPC President

On behalf of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation (ANPC), I would like to draw your organisation's attention to the release in June 2018, of two documents relating to the environmental threat posed by the Myrtle Rust pathogen in Australia.

'*Myrtle Rust in Australia - a draft Action Plan*' is now published in PDF format at www.apbsf.org.au. This document is open for public comment [until 31 August 2018](#).

The intent of the draft Action Plan is to provide a framework for a nationally coordinated environmental response to Myrtle Rust - that is, for the conservation of native biodiversity at risk. Such a response has been lacking to date.

'*Myrtle Rust reviewed: the impacts of the invasive pathogen *Austropuccinia psidii* on the Australian environment*' is now published in PDF format at www.apbsf.org.au. This is the first overall synthesis of the environmental effects of this pathogen. The intent of the review of impacts is to provide the evidentiary basis for the proposed actions, and **to show their urgency**.

Uptake of the draft Action Plan, and resourcing of its recommended actions, are not a given. No agencies are yet committed to it. Uptake will depend in part on public and professional feedback during the comment period. Australia has to date lacked any nationally coordinated response to the environmental dimensions of this pathogen. Some momentum has been established over the last year at Commonwealth level, but needs reinforcement at all levels of government.

The Review and draft Action Plan were co-funded by the National Environmental Science Program (NESP) of the Commonwealth Department of Environment, and the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (PBCRC). As of June 30, the PBCRC sadly no longer exists, but much of its legacy is preserved at the www.apbsf.org.au website.

Myrtle Rust disease, caused by the pathogenic fungus *Austropuccinia psidii*, is already causing the steep decline of a number of Australian native plant species, at least four of which are now approaching extinction after only a few years of exposure. 45 species are nominated in the draft Action Plan for priority conservation actions. The beginnings of ecosystem-level decline are starting to become apparent in rainforest, coastal heathland, and some Melaleuca wetland communities, and cascade declines of other biota are on the cards in some cases.

I urge your organisation to consider providing comment on the draft Action Plan, to the email address shown on the Draft Action Plan,

by August 31.

We understand that comments received will be collated and circulated to the government agencies who would need to lead and provide core funding for any environmental response. A strong expression of stakeholder views, whether critical of the draft Action Plan or supportive, will help to demonstrate the seriousness of the issue, and to secure attention to it in both government and non-government circles.

Save our Flora

To Native Plants Queensland members

I'm writing to you as the Conservation Officer for NPQ.

I am seeking your support.

You've probably read about the fungal disease Myrtle Rust and the severe impacts upon wild areas in NSW and Queensland, especially in rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests. It is also impacting now upon coastal heath areas in northern NSW as well as areas in Victoria and the NT. It is yet to arrive in WA but when it does the impacts could be disastrous as the "Wildflower State" is dominated by many myrtle species.

Although this disease is devastating various myrtles, and the potential for ecosystem collapse is high, **to date there has been little response by both state and federal governments.** As the disease has spread across all eastern states and NT, it is obviously a federal government issue.

I ask that you write to your **local Federal Member** requesting that funding is prioritised for the fungal disease Myrtle Rust in both research and on-ground action. As native plant enthusiasts, we need to strongly advocate for a serious government response before it's too late.

On the next page is a model letter to the Federal Minister for the Environment which you could use as the basis for your email or letter, but please change and add details that reflect your local area, so that he doesn't receive many identical letters. You could mention that while you are concerned about the nationwide devastation myrtle rust may cause, your primary causes for concern are the Daintree and Tallebudgera outbreaks in

Queensland, or more importantly a particular area that you know of locally.

You may also like to write to the Federal Minister for Environment. Below is the website to send an on-line letter to the Minister for the Environment Josh Frydenberg.

<https://onlineservices.environment.gov.au/contact-your-minister/eform>

Alternately, if you prefer to write a letter, here is the postal address -

The Hon Josh Frydenberg MP
Minister for the Environment and Energy
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

The guidelines for contacting federal members are found on the following website -

https://www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members/Guidelines_for_Contacting_Senators_and_Member_s/How_to_address_Senators_and_Members

I hope that you can help us achieve a positive and much needed response by the government.

Regards, Glenn Leiper

Conservation Officer

NPQ

Please encourage other organisations to write to the Minister, other Federal politicians and the media.

Request a National Myrtle Rust Summit

Model Letter to be personalised and sent to the Minister for the Environment.

Date

The Hon. Josh Frydenberg, MP
Minister for the Environment and Energy

Dear Minister,

We're writing on behalf of Native Plants Queensland (formerly the Society for Growing Australian Plants) which has about 700 members state-wide. [personalise this paragraph](#)

We have great concerns about the introduced pathogen **Myrtle Rust** and the lack of any substantial federal (and state) funding to address it.

This fungus-like pathogen arrived in Australia (NSW) about 8 years ago and has since spread rapidly along the east coast where it is attacking many native plants in the Myrtaceae family (Myrtles). Myrtles include the iconic "Aussie" eucalypts, paperbarks (melaleucas), bottlebrushes (callistemons), and many more plants.

Not all myrtles are affected but those that are often die. This is especially evident in rainforest areas where there is a concentration of myrtle species such as Syzygium (Lillipillies), Gossia, Rhodamnia, Acmena, Decaspermum, Archirhodomertus and the list goes on.

One area being monitored by a scientist, Geoff Pegg, is at Tallebudgera Valley on the Gold Coast, where the rainforest is dominated by myrtles. But since the invasion of Myrtle Rust a few years ago, the impact has been severe. Canopy tree species are dead or showing huge impacts, letting so much light in that the weed Lantana is now invading. The understorey that used to be dominated by various smaller myrtle species is now virtually non-existent, with dead trunks everywhere and seedlings dying as soon as they pop up and get infected.

While the impact on the myrtles is obvious and extreme, the impact on the fauna is not so easy to detect. Most of these myrtles provide large quantities of fleshy edible fruit to the birds and mammals. The loss of these myrtles will be felt like an earthquake within the food-web.

Another area of probable impact by myrtle rust is on many of the myrtle species that are currently used in amenity horticulture. There is potential for significant impact and change for the general community as people maintain existing and develop new landscapes and gardens without being able to use currently well-known species such as certain lillipillies, paperbarks and Geraldton Wax cultivars. This will have significant financial impacts upon the nursery and landscaping industries.

This fungal disease is invading areas across all eastern states and the Northern Territory, and the impacts are serious, I'm asking that you promote this issue for priority action and allocate immediate funding for research and on-ground action. Serious impacts are being recorded in the tropical north in areas of rainforest such as the Daintree, and it's even been recorded as far south as Tasmania. These regions of scenic natural features that attract large numbers of both international and national tourists face an uncertain future.

Myrtle Rust hasn't arrived in Western Australia yet, but if it does (and it most likely will soon), then the impact could be disastrous with the wildflower state's flora dominated by the myrtle family.

I have attached for your attention the following two documents that will help in your background information, the first being more important to read initially –

1. **Myrtle Rust draft Action Plan**, produced by Bob Makinson (Australian Network for Plant Conservation), with input from the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre and the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy. It is only a short document.
2. **Myrtle Rust Review**, produced by the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre in Canberra. It is a more sizeable and detailed document.

I hope that you as Minister for the Environment, can be a strong advocate for federal government attention to this urgent issue.

We look forward to your response.

[Signature and contact details](#)

Save our Flora

TOP-SECRET PLANTATION OF 'DINOSAUR TREE' WOLLEMI PINE FLOURISHING

thenewdaily.com.au June 25, 2018 Rachel Eddie



A supplied image of a Wollemi Pine in a top-secret location.
Photo: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage

A top-secret plantation of the critically endangered “dinosaur tree” Wollemi pine is flourishing, the New South Wales government says. The 200-million-year-old pine was presumed extinct and only known in fossils before it was discovered in remote canyons of the Blue Mountains in 1994. An “insurance plantation” of 191 of the pines was planted in 2012 to secure its survival, in case disease or fire tore through the remaining 100 trees in the wild.



Sir David Attenborough planting a Wollemi pine at Kew Gardens, London 2005. Pic: Getty

“The top-secret insurance population is now naturally producing cones and seeds, marking an exciting new step towards securing the survival of this ancient iconic plant,” Environment Minister Gabrielle Upton said in a statement on Monday. “It’s one of the world’s oldest and rarest plants from the time of the dinosaurs.” She said only four stands of the rare pine were growing in the canyons, making this a ‘real win for the environment’.



Wollemi pines were presumed extinct until they were discovered in remote canyons of the Blue Mountains in 1994.
Photo: AAP

Cathy Offord – principal research scientist at the Royal Botanic Garden Sydney, who has been studying the pine since its discovery – said the insurance plantation was doing better than those in the wild. “Some 83 per cent of the insurance Wollemi pines are surviving and have increased in size by up to 37 per cent, making them mature enough to produce potentially viable seed much earlier than expected,” Dr Offord said. “We’ve now collected around 60 viable seeds, which are being used to find the best way for them to grow on their own.” Heidi Zimmer, a senior scientist at the Office of Environment and Heritage, said the production of cones “means we’ve got the science right”. “There is now a strong possibility that this insurance population may become self-sustaining,” Dr Zimmer said. The government funded the plantation using \$200,000 from its Saving Our Species program. The insurance plantation site was chosen to be some distance from the wild population to reduce the risk of disease or fire impacting both populations. The plantation is a collaboration between the department, the Royal Botanic Garden Sydney, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Melbourne University and Western Sydney University. David Noble, a national parks officer, discovered the Wollemi pine in 1994. The pine, or a very similar relative, was previously only known from fossils, explaining the term “dinosaur tree”. It’s thought to have evolved 200 million years ago.

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 psidioides, *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.

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