



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
 Founder, Bulletin Editor

Membership

Membership is free.

Please encourage others to join.
 eBulletins are sent by email only.
 Feel free to share them with
 friends and colleagues..

New members will receive the
 latest e-Bulletin. Earlier Bulletins
 can be accessed on our website.
 (See address above)

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.



Scaevola macrophylla

Image: albanyadvertiser.com.au

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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>

María writes:

Winter is upon us with cold nights and cool days. Here on the New England Tablelands we usually have hard frosts followed by clear skies and brilliant sunshine. My garden holds the national Correa collection which means lots of honeyeaters flitting from flower to flower seeking nectar. The rosellas are nectar thieves and it's commonplace to find a plant stripped of flowers which now carpet the ground. Whatever it takes!

The pandemic with its accompanying lockdowns, social distancing, masks, etc. has meant that the incidence of heavy colds and flu have been reduced remarkably. There's always a silver lining. The downside is that many of us can't travel to visit family and close friends, do research, attend international conferences, etc. We don't seem to have a clear path forward either which must be causing a lot of stress in the community especially for those whose careers have been badly disrupted. We will get out of this one day and probably sooner than later. I have had my first AstraZeneca vaccine along with many many others in our country. We all know that we have to pull together. Australians have shown that they help each other in a time of crisis and this pandemic is one of them.

Another bright note is that ABC Gardening Australia filmed my garden at the end of April. I don't have a date yet but it will likely be close to September 1 given my strong association with National Wattle Day. They also filmed the Wattle Ridge Protected Lands east of Guyra, a large property managed by the Indigenous Banbai Rangers. This 480 ha property dedicated in 2001 consists of botanically diverse bushland growing on outcropping granite country. It contains traditional camping areas, Aboriginal rock art, scarred trees, axe grinding grooves and tool making sites. The rangers help to protect the land's wildlife habitats, educate visitors on the conservation values, run a seed nursery for revegetation of degraded areas, map and control feral animals and promote the biodiversity of the area. The segment is due to appear on Gardening Australia in late June.

It's good to see the *Acacia loderi* shrublands being protected. These arid lands are highly fragile and historical grazing and rabbit damage have depleted their diversity strongly. But our environment is quite resilient if given the chance.

Let's Celebrate!

27th March
Earth Hour

22nd April
Earth Day

5th June
World Environment Day

2nd August
National Tree Day

1st September
National Wattle Day

7th September
Threatened Species Day

8-15th November
Pollinator Week

We only have to look at how the bush recovers after fires. However there will always be pressure on governments to water down protections in the interests of development.

Unfortunately most Australians are unaware of which plants are threatened. It's all 'bush' to them. We need to keep spreading the message and lobbying people in positions of power to balance the future good of the country with the short term financial gain of a few. In the meantime grow as many threatened plants as you can in your gardens or become involved in Friends groups or revegetation programs. We've come a long way in the past 50 years but it's imperative that we avoid species extinctions.

Acacia loderi shrublands

Endangered ecological community

The *Acacia loderi* Shrublands is the name given to the plant community that is dominated by the tall shrub/small tree *Acacia loderi* (commonly known in some parts of its range as *nelia*). Other tree species that may occur in association with *Acacia loderi* are *Acacia aneura*, *Acacia oswaldii*, *Callitris gracilis*, *Casuarina pauper* and *Flindersia maculosa*. The mistletoes *Amyema quandang* and *Lysiana exocarpi* frequently occur on *Acacia loderi*.

The *Acacia loderi* Shrublands are known from the Broken Hill Complex, Murray-Darling Depression, Cobar Penepain, Riverina, Mulga Lands and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions. They occur from south western New South Wales (NSW) to north western Victoria and eastern South Australia. In NSW, the community is mainly confined to south western NSW extending east to Hillston and north to White Cliffs. The major stands of the community occur between Broken Hill, Ivanhoe and Wilcannia, while only isolated stands occur beyond these areas.

The *Acacia loderi* Shrublands are found on solonchized brown and duplex soils on level to undulating plains or on calcareous red earths. Typical habitat has a rainfall range of 240mm to 280mm. Most remnant stands of the community are located on pastoral leases although small patches occur in conservation reserves including Mungo and Kinchega National Parks. Threats to the community include clearing and a lack of regeneration of tree species through heavy grazing pressure, particularly from stock and rabbits. Although there is some limited regeneration by vegetative means (suckering) in the dominant *Acacia loderi*, most existing stands consist of old age cohorts. Even within conservation reserves such as Kinchega National Park, rabbit grazing pressure has severely limited regeneration of the community dominant *Acacia loderi* (Auld 1995) and flooding from over-filling of the Menindee Lakes has resulted in destruction of several stands of the community. A number of former stands now consist of only rings of dead trees.

Ref: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/determinations/AcaciaLoderiShrublandsEndComListing.htm>



Threatened Species Recovery Hub

Healing Country for significant species

This report is collaborative research toward an understanding of how Indigenous Australians contribute to and are included in projects that involve research, management and monitoring of significant species, using threatened species as an initial focus. We use the term “significant species” to acknowledge that the way in which these plants, animals and ecosystems are identified, classified and attributed significance varies among Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts and conservation practitioners.

Download the pdf

https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/media/zuynafmv/6-2-healing-country-report_v5.pdf

Donate to the ANPC

The 2019/20 catastrophic bushfires have had a **huge impact on our unique plants and ecological communities**. The fires were unprecedented in extent and severity. Although in most cases the bush will regenerate without our help, in some locations assessments of natural plant recovery may identify the need for cautious and well-planned human intervention – for example with some threatened plant species, those plants and ecosystems sensitive to fire, and where multiple fires have occurred in quick succession.

The end of the financial year is almost here. Please make a generous donation today and help us promote and improve plant conservation in Australia during this difficult time. The ANPC is working hard **to seek grant funding to assist with this recovery** through initiatives such as coordinating plant conservation workshops (eg. for [threatened plant translocations](#)), conducting field surveys, and producing online materials such as presentations, videos and showcasing affected species. We are also publicising post-fire information, projects and research through [ANPC News](#) and [Australasian Plant Conservation](#).

DONATE NOW and help us raise vital funds for native plant conservation desperately needed following the summer bushfires.

All donations \$2 or above are tax deductible. Some of our other high priority projects for 2020 include:

- improving the supply of native seed in NSW and updating the FloraBank Guidelines through our [Healthy Seeds](#) project, supported by the NSW Environmental Trust.
- [reviewing and updating our Germplasm Guidelines](#) supported by The Ian Potter Foundation.
- planning the [13th Australasian Plant Conservation Conference](#) (APCC13) to be held in Albury NSW from 19 to 23 April 2021, hosted by Albury City Council.
- promoting our [recently launched Australian Native Seed Survey Report](#).
- our two orchid conservation projects with Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria [Saving the threatened Audas Spider-orchid \(*Caladenia audasii*\) from extinction](#)

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)

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.

- and [Saving the Brilliant Sun Orchid \(*Thelymitra mackibbinii*\) from extinction](#)
- promoting our new 3rd edition of the [Guidelines for Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia](#).

'Extremely rare' West Australian wildflower appears for the first time in 30 years

Peter Barr and [John Dobson](#) 24 April 21
[ABC Great Southern](#)

This is the first known photo of a critically endangered wildflower not seen in the wild for more than three decades. The remarkable discovery of the *Scaevola macrophylla* flower, on Western Australia's south coast, is just the fourth recorded sighting of the species in 180 years.

Known as the large-flowered scaevola, it germinates after fire with its seeds able to lay dormant for decades. The recording of the species near Cape Riche – about 450kms south-east of Perth – is the first sighting since 1990 when it was seen in the same area.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions threatened flora officer Sarah Barrett said it was an exciting discovery. Dr Barrett said a member of the public came across the plant a couple of weeks ago and posted photos to a WA wildflower forum where it was quickly identified. The short-lived species was initially identified by the daughter of well-known Albany botanist Eileen Croxford.

"We viewed the photo and thought that looks like the species we were looking for," Dr Barrett said. "We haven't seen them since 1990. I've been working down here since 1994. We knew roughly where they were (but) I've been going to patches of burned areas and never see them. There's only four collections in the WA herbarium — one from the 1840s and Eileen's in 1987 and 1990 ... there was never any photo of it (until now)."

The wildflower germinates after fire. A prescribed burn in the area is believed to have brought this flower to life. "The Department had a planned burn and I was going out in spring and hope to see them, but we didn't expect them to come up and flower so quickly," Dr Barrett said. "There's more fires planned to burn near this area. We think this is an area the flower was seen previously. We're hoping more will come up. All we know of is two plants, which is obviously very rare. We're hoping if this burn goes ahead, we may have more next year."

Dr Barrett urged members of the public to avoid searching for the plant to help protect the species.

Below: *Scaevola macrophylla*
Image: albanyadvertiser.com.au



Mission to save Sydney's rarest eucalyptus species from extinction

By [Peter Hannam](#) SMH May 7, 2021

When Steve Douglas was a budding ecology student, a quarter of a century ago, he discovered what turned out to be a new species of tree on a street corner just a few hundred metres from his home in Sydney's Hills District.

"It was more a case of driving past it [than walking by]," Dr Douglas, now a private ecologist said.

The multi-trunk tree was, on closer inspection, not a common scaly bark eucalyptus like a neighbouring tree. The protracted assessment process to determine and name a species gathered dust for years as the tree became increasingly threatened by land development. The government finally declared it to be critically endangered in 2015, dubbing it *Eucalyptus sp. Cattai* pending the granting of a final name for greater Sydney's rarest eucalypt.

The fate of the Cattai has taken a few twists down the years, offering insights into the management of rare plants and animals and how at-risk species can be held back from the brink of extinction.

The NSW government has given the tree a priority on its Saving Our Species program – a scheme itself up for review by the end of June – and started replanting in a national park more than 50 kilometres from natural stands. Predicted climate change was one factor in the locality choice.

The program now counts 152 projects and is investigating similar actions for more than 400 threatened species and animals, and 39 ecological communities. NSW has about 1000 species known to be threatened.

That the Cattai might need some extra help was clear to Enhua Lee, a conservation ecologist within the Environment Department, who counted some 660 of the 4-5 metre trees in the wild with their leathery and lance-shaped leaves but found only mature

individuals. "Why are there no seedlings?" Dr Lee said. "We don't know what stimulates natural germination."

That the plant generates seeds is obvious enough. A visit by the *Herald* with Dr Douglas to the original tree he spotted found it producing seeds but there was no sign of any taking hold nearby.



Eucalyptus sp. Cattai Image: Wolter Peeters

A team at The Australian Botanic Garden at Mt Annan, led by Brett Summerell, stepped in to investigate the genetics of the Cattai between October 2018 and February 2019, and breed a variety of the plants. These were then moved to a secret location in the national park starting last August, beginning with a batch of sixty plants with another sixty to come.

"We obtained a significant proportion of the total variety [of the Cattai]," Dr Summerell said. "We managed to get good genetic variability, which is not always the case."

Out in the national park, each of the plantings is protected with a metal mesh, with most doing well despite signs of wallaby tastings. "They're all looking good, although they have been chomped on a bit," he said. Dr Lee set the plants up at distances of at least eight metres in groups of six. "I'd noticed that they have this tendency to clump up, so I'm mimicking this natural feature," she said. Even though wet weather has been good, Dr Lee will still water the plants if they don't receive at least 1 millimetre of rain over five days. Monitoring will last until at least 2026.

[Read more](#)

The 50 beautiful Australian plants at greatest risk of extinction — and how to save them

[Jennifer Silcock](#), [Jaana Dielenberg](#), [Roderick John Fensham](#), [Teghan Collingwood](#)

The Conversation 13 May 21

As far as odds go, things don't look promising for the slender-nerved acacia (*Acacia leptoneura*), a spiky plant with classic yellow-ball wattle flowers. With most of its habitat in Western Australia's wheat belt cleared for agriculture, it was considered extinct for more than 160 years.

Now, just two plants are known in the world, and they're not even in the same place. This species is among many Australian plants that have come perilously close to extinction.

To help prevent the loss of any native plant species, we've assembled a massive evidence base for more than 750 plants listed as critically endangered or endangered. Of these, we've identified the 50 at greatest risk of extinction.

The good news is for most of these imperilled plants, we already have the knowledge and techniques needed to conserve them. We've devised an [action plan](#) that's relatively easy to implement, but requires long-term funding and commitment.

What's driving the loss?

There are [1,384 plant species and subspecies](#) listed as threatened at a national level. Twelve Australian plant species are considered probably extinct and a further 21 species possibly extinct, while 206 are officially listed as critically endangered.

Australian plants were used, managed and celebrated by Australia's First Nations people for at least 60,000 years, but since European colonisation, they've been beset by a range of threats. Land clearing, the introduction of alien plants, animals, diseases, and interruptions to ecological processes such as fire patterns and flooding have taken a heavy toll on many species. This is particularly the case in the more densely populated eastern and southern parts of the continent.



Acacia leptoneura Image: Joel Collins

Things aren't improving. [Scientists](#) recently compiled long-term monitoring of more than 100 threatened plant species at 600 sites nationally. And [they found](#) populations had declined on average by 72% between 1995 and 2017. This is a very steep rate of decline, much [greater than for threatened mammal or bird populations](#).

On the brink

Many species listed as threatened aren't receiving targeted conservation action or even baseline monitoring, so an important first step in preventing extinctions was [identifying the species at greatest risk](#).

To find the top 50, we looked at the evidence: all available published and unpublished information and expert surveys of over 120 botanists and land managers. They're targeted by our [Action Plan for Australia's Imperilled Plants](#).

[Read more](#)

Includes a 5 minute video about the Action Plan.

NSW buys 60,000 hectares of farmland near Broken Hill for outback nature reserve

Matilda Bosely *The Guardian* 7th June 2021

The **New South Wales** government has purchased more than 60,000 hectares of farmland near Broken Hill for an outback nature reserve, home to at least 14 threatened species. In an effort to expand conservation efforts in the traditionally underrepresented far west of the state, on Monday NSW environment minister Matt Kean announced the government had finalised the purchase of the neighbouring Langidoon and Metford sheep stations.

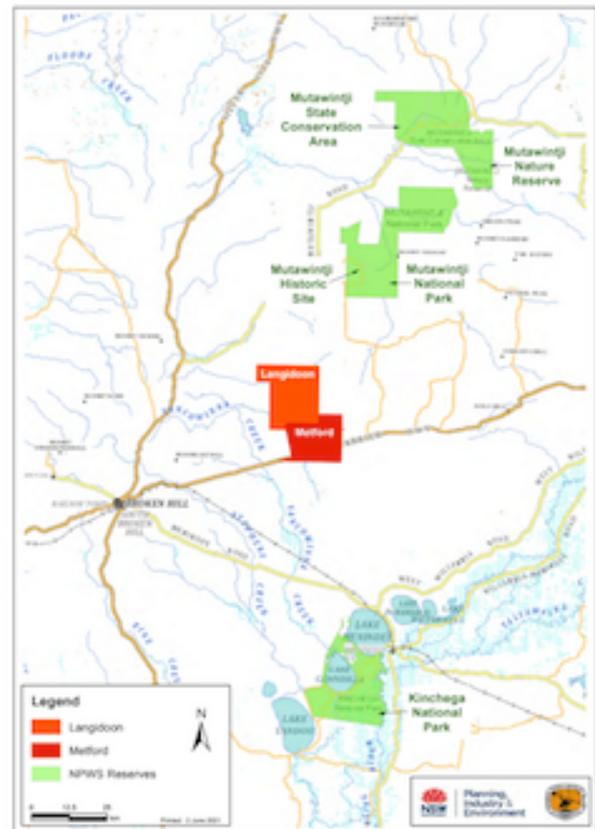
The amount paid for the 60,468 hectares of land – located 65km east of Broken Hill – has not been made public, but it's understood it was funded by NSW environmental trust. This purchase represents the second-biggest national parks land procurement in NSW in the last decade, preceded only by **the acquisition of the 153,415 hectare Narriearra station in the state's far north-west in June last year.**

The stations stretch across sandplains, stony desert and shrubland, and are located in a bioregion that has one of Australia's lowest levels of reservations – only 3.4% of the land is currently protected. The Treloar and Metford creeks also run through the properties.

“Land to the west of the Great Dividing Range supports a great diversity of wildlife, unique natural heritage and culturally important places, worthy of protection,” Kean said in a statement. The government said the properties contain important Aboriginal heritage sites and artefacts, such as grinding plates and stones. The area is also home to a number of threatened animal species.

“This new park will be an important refuge for wildlife including at least 14 threatened animal species including habitat for the Australian bustard, white-fronted chat and the pink cockatoo,” Kean said. The threatened blue-billed duck and freckled duck are also found in the region, and 30% of this new reserve will be made up of

endangered *Acacia loderi* shrublands. The government will now begin the process of legally converting the stations into national parkland, which is expected to take several months.



A map showing the purchased land. Photograph: NSW government

In 2019 the NSW environment minister committed to increasing the national park system by 200,000 hectares. When this goal was **reached nearly a year early** it was doubled to a target of 400,000 by the end 2022. Once this addition is formally reserved, the national parks system will have increased by more 350,000 hectares since August 2019, well on the way to meet the target of an additional 400,000 hectares by the end of 2022. The land encompasses two ecologically important subregions: the Barrier Ranges which is currently unrepresented in the state's national parks, and the Barrier Range Outwash subregion.

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/jun/07/nsw-buys-60000-hectares-of-farmland-near-broken-hill-for-outback-nature-reserve?utm_term=.8f95129448ecf658dae5954fbff2c025&utm_campaign=MorningMailAUS&utm_source=esp&utm_medium=Email&CMP=morningmailau_email

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 saveourflora@gmail.com

Boronia clavata, *Boronia keysii*, *Correa eburnea*, *Correa calycina*, *Correa baeuerlenii*, *Callistemon pungens*, *Grevillea iaspicula*, *Grevillea juniperina*, *Melaleuca irbyana*, *Phebalium daviesii*, *Phebalium speciosum*, *Prostanthera askania*, *Prostanthera staurophylla*, *Zieria adenodonta*, *Zieria prostrata*, *Zieria floydii*.

I am also licensed to sell some endangered species through my online nursery. All are grown from seed and cuttings taken from established garden plants.

<https://coolnativesnursery.com>

Arthur Baker

55 Moran ST Gatton Qld 4343

Gardenia psidiodes
Grevillea quadricauda
Phaius tancarvilleae
Phaius australis
Kunzea flavescens
Kunzea graniticola
Lilaeopsis brisbanica
Choricarpia subargentea
Spathoglottis pauliniae
Spath plicata
Murdannia graminea
Thysanthus tuberosus

Charles Farrugia (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 (saveourflora@gmail.com)

Boronia clavata

Denise & Graeme Krake (seed only)

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

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. 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. 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.

Paul Kennedy (Leader ANPSA Hakea SG)

(saveourflora@gmail.com)

Hakea dohertyi, *Hakea ochroptera*, *Callistemon megalongensis*. The seed originally came from the Melaleuca Study Group seed bank many years ago.

Will Chance

Senna acclinis

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)

Don't forget to update your listing at least once a year!

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 \$1.10 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. 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 clielok 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 SEQld

Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

Study Groups

Acacia SG
 Correa SG
 Garden Design SG
 Grevillea SG
 Hakea SG

Landscapers

Brush & Bush Tamworth NSW