



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
 Armidale NSW 2350

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.



Telopea aspera Gibraltar Range Waratah November 2021
 Image: M. Hitchcock

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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:

How can it be the end of February already? It seems like only yesterday it was Christmas. That's what happens when life becomes busy. So many changes have occurred since the last newsletter. Firstly Omicron descended on us in a wave just when we were all looking forward to celebrating Christmas with family. Who can forget the images of cars lined up for kilometers waiting for testing. State and work regulations requiring negative test results threw everything into chaos. Somehow I managed to get through the festive season unscathed. I spent Christmas in Richmond on the Nepean and we drove back the inland route stopping in the Blue Mountains to see how they had recovered after those devastating fires. I was so impressed with the swathes of Flannel Flowers on the Mt Banks road which I hadn't seen in such quantities before. There was some regeneration of the Banksias, Leptospermums, *Lambertia* and *Callitris muelleri* but it will take some years for these to reach maturity again. The massive bushfires are now an opportunity to assess in great detail the extent and speed of regeneration and the complexity of biodiversity in our natural areas. If you are interested there are several bush bioblitzes being organised (see ad on this page) and they are always looking for volunteers. Another trip to Torrington revealed more great drifts of Flannel Flowers. I'd never seen them here before. Obviously the fires triggered a great germination response. There was so much seed on the plants it bodes well for future flowering events.

The aftermath of fires often throws up species which had been thought to be lost but have regenerated in the sparse cover. Gibraltar Range National Park is home to *Telopea aspera*, the northernmost Waratah, which has affinity to *Telopea speciosissima*. It was exciting to see so many plants regenerating from the ligno-tuber or possibly from seed stored in the ground. Normally these plants are hidden in the dense shrubbery where they can't compete for light or nutrients and rarely flower. The flowering was superb - I always take so many snaps which on review all look much the same.

We've been fortunate to have a cool wet summer with few fires. However experts tell us to expect severe fires more frequently. Regeneration research such as bioblitzes after fires provides us with invaluable data which will inform how we manage threatened eco-systems in the future.

Let's Celebrate!

27th March
Earth Hour

22nd April
Earth Day

5th June
World Environment Day

8th June
World Oceans Day

1st August
National Tree Day

1st September
National Wattle Day

7th September
Threatened Species Day

8-15th November
Pollinator Week

Big Bushfire Bioblitz

The plan is to discover how the local ecosystems are recovering from the terrible bushfires a couple of years ago.

- BioBlitz 1: Blue Mountains, Friday 25 February – Sunday 27 February 2022
- BioBlitz 2: Washpool National Park, Friday 4 March – Sunday 6 March 2022
- BioBlitz 3: Murramarang National Park, Friday 11 March – Sunday 13 March 2022

Register for the Big Bushfire BioBlitz.

More: <https://newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/science-tech/citizen-scientists-needed-help-record-impact-fires-biodiversity>

National parks are not enough - we need landholders to protect threatened species on their property

[Stephen Kearney](#), [April Reside](#), [James Watson](#), [Rebecca Louise Nelson](#), [Rebecca Spindler](#), [Vanessa Adams](#)

Conversation February 11, 2022 6.04am AEDT

Over the last decade, the area protected for nature in Australia has shot up by almost half. Our national reserve system now covers 20% of the country. That's a positive step for the thousands of species teetering on the edge of extinction. But it's only a step. What we desperately need to help these species fully recover is to protect them across their range. And that means we have to get better at protecting them on private land.

Our recent research shows this clearly. We found almost half (48%) of all of our threatened species' distributions occur on private freehold land, even though only 29% of Australia is owned in this way. By contrast, leasehold land – largely inland cattle grazing properties – covers a whopping 38% of the continent but overlaps with only 6% of threatened species' distributions. And in our protected reserves? An average of 35% of species' distribution.

Why do we need more? Aren't our protected areas enough?

When most of us think of saving species, we think of national parks and other safe refuges. This is the best known strategy, and efforts to expand our network are laudable. New additions include the Narriearra Caryapundy Swamp National Park in northwest New South Wales, Dryandra Woodland National Park in Western Australia, and several Indigenous Protected Areas around Australia, which will ensure greater protection for some species. But relying on reserves is simply not enough.

From the air, Australia is a patchwork quilt of farms, suburbs and fragmented forests. For many species, it has become difficult to find food sources and mates. Since European colonisation began, we have lost at least 100 species, including three species since 2009.

Almost 2,000 plant and animal species are threatened with extinction, with dozens of reptile, frog, butterfly, fish, bird and mammal species set to be lost forever without a steep change in resourcing and conservation effort.

What we do on our properties matters to nature

Freehold land is home to almost half our threatened species. Species like the pygmy blue-tongue lizard (*Tiliqua adelaidensis*) and giant Gippsland earthworm (*Megascolides australis*) occur almost entirely on privately owned lands.

By contrast, leasehold land overlaps with only 6% of species' distributions. Though that might sound low, species like the highly photogenic Carpentarian rock-rat (*Zyzyomys palatalis*) rely entirely on leased land.

What about the 1.4% of Australia set aside for logging in state forests? These, too, provide the main habitat for threatened species such as Simson's stag beetle (*Hoplogonus simsoni*), which has over two-thirds of its distribution in state forests in Tasmania's northwest. Similarly, the Colquhoun Grevillea (*Grevillea celata*) is known only from a state forest in Victoria's Gippsland region.



Colquhoun Grevillea. [Wikicommons/Melburnian](#), CC BY

[Read more](#)

How to propagate Eucalypts

Maria Hitchcock

Collect capsules in a paper bag and leave in a dry spot until the capsules have opened and spilt their seed. They will contain fertile seeds and infertile chaff.

1. Separate capsules from seed and chaff.
 2. Fill a punnet with seed raising mix (Bunnings).
 3. Sit punnet in a tray of water till surface is wet.
 4. Sow seed and chaff on top of seed mix in punnet.
 5. Cover with a thin layer of seed raising mix.
 6. Keep punnet in tray with a little water in base - top up water as it dries out.
- Place tray with punnet in a well lit warm spot (windowsill?).
8. It may take 3 weeks for seed to germinate.
 9. Prick out into tubes filled with native potting mix when seedlings have 2 pairs of leaves.
 10. Water tubes regularly. Trees can be planted out when roots start to emerge from the bottom of the pot.

Frogs, frogs, frogs ...

With the regular rain we're receiving in the Fitzroy Basin this season there's been a marked increase in frog activity. Some local citizen scientists have been using the Australian Museum's FrogID App to record sightings and calls of frogs in our region.

The FrogID App now has over half a million verified frog records from throughout Australia! This important and growing dataset has increased our knowledge of Australian frogs, leading to a wave of new research. A number of the blogs and research papers may be accessed here - <https://www.frogid.net.au/science>

If you wish to contribute to this body of research, simply download the FrogID App and start recording frog calls near you. I'm happy to support you with amphibian-related activities or answer any questions you may have about frogs. Other reliable sources of information are:-

- [FrogID website](#) and App
- [Frog Safe](#) frog hospital based in Mission Beach – especially for sick or injured frogs
- [iNaturalist](#) website and App – which feeds in to the Atlas of Living Australia
- [Facebook Group Queensland Frogs](#) – great for ID support

Bethlea Bell, Community Participation Officer, Fitzroy Basin Association

(07) 4999 2832 | 0448 321 452;

Bethlea.Bell@fba.org.au

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.

Recent NSW PlantNet Family Reallocations

Genus	Old Family	New Family
Arthropodium	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Caesia	Anthericaceae	Asphodelaceae
Celtis	Ulmaceae	Cannabaceae
Chlorophyllum	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Dianella	Phormiaceae	Asphodelaceae
Dichopogon	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Drymophila	Luzuriagaceae	Alstroemeriaceae
Eustrephus	Luzuriagaceae	Asparagaceae
Geitonoplesium	Luzuriagaceae	Asphodelaceae
Isotoma	Lobeliaceae	Campanulaceae
Laxmannia	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Lobelia	Lobeliaceae	Campanulaceae
Lomandra	Lomandraceae	Asparagaceae
Quintinia	Quintiniaceae	Paracryphiaceae
Schelhammera	Uvulaceae	Colchicaceae
Sowerbaea	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Stackhousia	Stackhousiaceae	Celastraceae
Stypandra	Phormiaceae	Asphodelaceae
Thelionema	Phormiaceae	Asphodelaceae
Thysanotus	Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Trema	Ulmaceae	Cannabaceae
Tricoryne	Anthericaceae	Asphodelaceae
Tripladenia	Uvulaceae	Colchicaceae
Xanthorrhoea	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodelaceae

All I could add here is that a lot of these are monocots - not but most. These have been subject to a lot of study and reclassification lately. It turns out many monocots are more closely related than first thought I think. And there has been a lot of shifting. All of the complex classification information can be viewed on this site which is considered the world leader for this type of information.

<http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/APweb/>

DM Clarke Botanical Consulting Services

E: daniel@lykos.com.au

It is hard to keep up to date with the botanic name changes. I have to check and recheck (and recheck) NSW Flora Online (PlantNET) frequently for each and every report I churn out. They have lagged behind in recent times, BUT ... a very capable lady is now managing the website, from the NSW Herbarium, and it is getting updated on a much more frequent basis. I find, more and more, that Wikipedia is very up-to-date.

When we come across a change where a plant species may be shifted to a different botanical family...this is not a beserk approach at all..but a change that reflects the most modern-day techniques employed into investigating evolutionary relationships. It has to be remembered that early botanists like Robert Brown, George Bentham and even Linnaeus only had limited tools at their disposal to study plants and at times, have a guess, and what family they best belong in based on their features. Modern-day DNA and other techniques is turning this on its head.

But plants do get reclassified, on peer-reviewed evidence, based on their evolutionary lineages. So things are in a state of constant shift and we all have to grapple with it. It does get very hard for us when botanists disagree, based on their own species concepts and opinions, as well as how evidence is interpreted (a common world-wide issue!). This usually happens at interstate levels.

Any sort of botanical database – whether it be a book, website, a nursery selling list, a great resource or our online plant profile database, always has to be updated, constantly, through time. A thought that we all need to consider when undertaking any botanical (or zoological) database or similar project.

University of New England ecologists call for community to help save local lagoons with their smartphones

Tess Kelly Northern Daily Leader November 14 2021

USING your selfie skills could help save local wetlands as a new citizen science project has just launched. Protecting lagoons is a top priority for University of New England (UNE) ecologists Dr Deborah Bower and Dr Manu Saunders. But they need your help. The pair are calling upon locals to snap pictures of the local ecosystems and upload them to social media to help build understanding and guide research about dynamic lagoon systems.

Photo points have set up at Dangars Lagoon near Uralla and Little Llangothlin Lagoon near Guyra, due to their highly variable and fluctuating water levels. Dr Saunders said these lagoons were chosen because of their dynamic and fast-paced wet to dry cycles.

"They respond very quickly to rainfall and lack of rainfall," she said. "We want to know more about those changes."

The two lagoons are also considered endangered because they have been modified or damaged through grazing, dams or drainage. To help the ecologists find out more, New England residents have been given the simple task of stopping and taking a photo each time they drive past the lagoons. Dr Bower said everyone getting involved was an important part of the project.

"Science alone won't conserve the integrity of the lagoons," Dr Bower said "We need the community to rally behind conservation efforts to ensure these ecosystems are protected."

After snapping the picture, the photo will need to be uploaded to social media using the #dynamiclagoons hashtag.

While the photos will provide the ecologists with a visual record of the lagoon fluctuations to help with conservation research, they also hoped it would get the community to explore and appreciate the local wetlands.

"I think a lot of people might have driven past these lagoons every day and not realised how special they are," Dr Saunders said.

Now more than ever do we need the public to join together and help preserve our endangered species

Do you help out in the preservation of a coastal estuarine community?

Please tell us about it



Dangar's Lagoon near Uralla Image: Flickr - [jud ken](#)

Both photo points include signs with all the information about how to participate and upload the photos either to social media, or for those without an account, the Dynamic Lagoons website.

Plant Heroes

Microseris scapigera



Image: tuckerbush.com.au

The Plant Heroes series, funded by an ANPC grant, continues with a fascinating video and podcast on Murnong – a type of Yam Daisy (*Microseris scapigera*). For the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and other Aboriginal groups in south-eastern Australia, the Murnong has been an important cultural food source for thousands of years. But today only three populations remain in Melbourne, these rely on active management to keep them alive.

[Watch the video here.](#)

***Grevillea celata* Molyneux (V)**

Colquhoun Grevillea

Description: Erect, open, to low and dense, root-suckering shrub, 0.4–1.8 m tall (Molyneux 1995). The leaves are elliptic, alternate, hairy and grey-green, to 44 x 18 mm. The lower leaf surface is almost white and densely hairy; the leaf margins are curved under, sometimes almost obscuring the lower surface (DSE 2005a). Flowers appear from July to February, and are red and yellow with curved tubes about 12 mm long. The flowers are hairy outside but densely hairy inside, and split into four lobes to release a red, hairy style to 25 mm long (Molyneux 1995; DSE 2005a). The fruit is a leathery, hairy capsule, longitudinally ridged, which splits to release winged seeds (Walsh & Entwisle 1996).

Distribution: Colquhoun Grevillea is a Victorian endemic and occurs in the Colquhoun State Forest in central eastern Gippsland, east and south of Bruthen in Victoria (Molyneux

Is your garden
a threatened species
sanctuary?
All you have to do is
grow one or more
endangered species
Many are already
widespread in gardens
around Australia
Look for a nursery
licensed to sell
rare flora

1995). The total range of all known populations is approximately 11 km². It is estimated that between 1000 and 1600 individuals exist. These plants occur in nine populations. The extent of range and abundance of Colquhoun Grevillea prior to European settlement is unknown.

Life history and ecology: Fire appears to be the critical factor limiting the abundance of Colquhoun Grevillea. In many parts of the species' range, cool fuel reduction burns appear to have been very frequent, resulting in high densities of fire-promoted species (notably Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*)). Colquhoun Grevillea appears to respond slowly following fire in terms of growth, and/or juveniles may be severely browsed by native herbivores. For these reasons, Colquhoun Grevillea tends to be confined to roadsides and natural forest clearings with high light levels. The best specimens occur in the few populations which are burnt less. A 10- year fire cycle may be most appropriate for Colquhoun Grevillea: anything less may lead to very high cover of Austral Bracken and will not provide suitable habitat.

Ref: https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/32590/Colquhoun_Grevillea_Grevillea_celata.pdf

SCIENTISTS DISCOVER UNKNOWN PLANT SPECIES GROWING ON AUSTRALIA'S SACRED ULURU

David Nield

www.sciencealert.com November 17, 2021

Scientists have made what is being described as a once-in-a-lifetime discovery, finding a new plant species on the giant rock of Uluru in Australia. What's more, the fig has been hiding in plain sight for years.

Ficus desertorum, or the desert fig, is the name that's been given to the new plant. Before now, it was believed to belong in a sub-category of *Ficus brachypoda*, a species of fig tree found extensively in the northern and central parts of Australia. A closer look has revealed that this is in fact its own distinct species, with its own distinct regional habitat. The leaves are the giveaway: they're smoother, narrower, and thicker than those on related types of figs.



Ficus desertorum or the desert fig.

Image: [sbs.com.au](https://www.sbs.com.au)

"Careful study of collections held in herbaria across Australia, and with reference to historical specimens held in European herbaria, showed that the central Australian populations were indeed morphologically distinct from more northern or western populations," says systematic botanist Russell Barrett from the National Herbarium of New South Wales in Australia. "These figs are an incredibly significant species to First Nations peoples in central Australia, for food, shelter, and spirituality. Damaging these trees could be punishable by death historically, such is their significance to the whole community." Discussions with the Australian Central Land Council took place to see if a name used by

the various First Nations people might be more appropriate for the new species. However, given the rich variety of words for the tree throughout the local languages, a more standard scientific name was chosen instead. What's more, 'Ficus desertorum' emphasizes just how unusual it is to find a fig like this in a desert environment.

The newly identified species of fig tree can also be found on other elevated landscapes in central Australia, including Kata Tjuta (the Olgas) and Karlu Karlu (Devils Marbles). It can be found on many rocky outcrops and around waterholes, with its leaves providing shelter for small animals such as birds and snails. "To recognize a new species for science is always exciting but to find one on Uluru is not something you expect in a lifetime of research," says Barrett. "Figs are famous for their long roots which seek out water, and this species has perfected that art. "Roots have been reported following cracks in cliff walls for over 40 meters to reach precious water which might be hiding deep within the rock, or far below in a secluded pool. This is how the desert fig persists in the arid conditions found in the heart of Australia."

Some 750 fig species can be found worldwide, with around two-thirds of them found in Asia and Australasia – though Australia itself only contributes 43 native species to the total according to the latest records. These figs have long been important for Australia's First Nations people, providing food in particularly arid environments. However, cataloging all the occurrences of these plants is difficult, across all of the wide, remote, rocky areas of the country. As ever when it comes to discovering new species, one of the benefits should be in terms of its conservation: when a species has been identified scientifically, it can be tracked and monitored much more easily. "We hope the description of this species with a new scientific name will enhance its protection in such an arid environment," says Barrett. "While the species is quite widespread, and not currently threatened, it is only found in small populations, so shifts in climate, or localized impacts such as hot fires, could impact the species in the near future."

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>

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 (or seed) 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 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 SEQld

Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

Study Groups

Acacia SG
 Correa SG
 Garden Design SG
 Grevillea SG
 Hakea SG

Landscapers

Brush & Bush Tamworth NSW
 Indigenous Landscape Design
www.ilda.com.au

Other

www.malleconservation.com.au