

# Save our Flora

AN ONLINE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PROJECT  
**Conservation through Cultivation**

**Project launched on  
 14th November 2013**

**Maria Hitchcock** Administrator  
 Bulletin Editor

**Bob Ross** Conservation  
 Legislation

**Membership** Individuals: 156  
 Groups: 19  
 International 3

Membership is free.

Please encourage others to join.

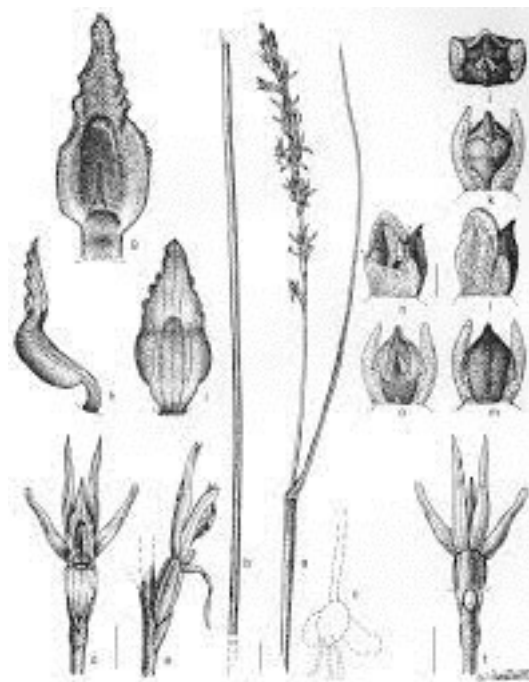
Bulletins are sent by email only.

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.



*Prasophyllum laxum*

Image: [www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)

**You can now access all our  
 previous E-Bulletins online**

**Go to**

**[http://coolnatives.com.au/  
 SaveOurFlora.html](http://coolnatives.com.au/SaveOurFlora.html)**

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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:

On a recent trip to Melbourne to talk to the Keilor Plains Group of the Australian Plants Society about Correas, I was taken to the new Melton Botanic Gardens. What a fabulous place. Coming from Armidale on the frosty Northern Tablelands of NSW I can only dream of growing those wonderful WA Mallee eucalypts with their colourful large flower heads. Melton specialises in them. I was also amazed that much of the work is done by volunteers with a few professional staff. As well as the gardens they have a Friends of the Melton BG nursery which propagates and sells a range of reasonably priced plants, mostly in tubes. As well as local flora they also have a good range of Eremophilas and Eucalypts, including those very hard to get Mallees. You can check them out on [www.fmbg.org.au](http://www.fmbg.org.au)

Here in Armidale, we had a mild start to winter then the snow hit with some heavy falls and this was followed by weeks of serious frosts which turned our fields into a carpet of yellowish dead grass and blackened tips on shrubs. El Nino kicked in and almost a month went by without a drop of rain. I started watering the garden trying to keep my new small plantings alive. In late August we experienced a deluge - 68mm in 36 hours. The rain was very welcome but would have been helpful if it had been more frequent. Still, one can't complain. It's a great start to spring.

While in Melbourne I did an interview with Age reporter Megan Backhouse whose article appeared on Aug. 22. Here's the link.

<http://www.theage.com.au/entertainment/people-power-saves-endangered-species-in-the-plant-world-20150815-giz8au.html>

As a result of the article we added to our membership and I welcome our new friends. Please feel free to contribute to this bulletin and share your knowledge and experiences.

## Critically endangered Leek Orchids

*Prasopphyllum atratum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum bagoense* NSW, Vic  
*Prasopphyllum castaneum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum favonium* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum incorrectum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum innubum* NSW  
*Prasopphyllum keltonii* NSW  
*Prasopphyllum laxum* SA  
*Prasopphyllum limnetes* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum milfordense* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum murfetii* SA  
*Prasopphyllum olidum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum perangustum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum pulchellum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum robustum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum petilum* Vic, NSW, Qld  
*Prasopphyllum stellatum* Tas  
*Prasopphyllum taphanyx* Tas

Many thanks to Libby and Steve for sharing their excellent work on monitoring wildlife on their property. (p.8). I have looked at all the videos and am just amazed. It has set me thinking in the same direction. Over the years I have developed a large native garden in the hope of attracting birds. But there must be much more that I am missing. I'll keep you posted on my attempts. Is anyone else out there doing something like this? Please share it with us. Libby and Steve run a Seed Service, one of the best I've seen - so good to have the provenance of seed. Do support them.

<http://www.victoriannativeseed.com.au/>

# Save our Flora

## From the Members:

**Ruth Crosson Qld** writes:

The *Atalaya collina* is looking good with lots more shoots about a foot long. The water gang were back yesterday and this time they did not damage it. I put the wire cage back around it with two white tapes saying how important it is. The wire cage was there before, they just removed it and trampled it into the ground and covered it with the prunings. I found it again, straightened it and replaced it.



Atalaya shooting 3 months after being chopped down.

**Marie Livingstone** writes:

Secretary: Native Plants Sunshine Coast  
sgapsuncoast@gmail.com

SGAP in Qld have a new trading name – Native Plants Queensland so Branches are also re-branding. We are now Native Plants Sunshine Coast. We are pleased with our new name.

**Hugh Sergeant Tasmania** writes:

I wonder if you can suggest some sources of information on propagation of native plants. I am particularly interested in salt-tolerant species. I have done courses in horticulture, botany and genetics but have no particular expertise.  
*Ed. Can anyone help? I've asked Hugh for more information on the species he wants to propagate.*

## *Prasopphyllum laxum* R. J. Bates

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/86264-conservation-advice.pdf>

*Prasopphyllum laxum* (lax leek-orchid) is a very slender terrestrial orchid with a flower spike to 30 cm in length. Flowers are 7 mm across and number 5–20 on a lax spike. Flowers are pale green and pink-brown in colour with slender segments.

The lax leek-orchid is endemic to the Eyre Hills of Eyre Peninsula in South Australia and is now restricted to private land at 'Cockatoo Hill' near Koppio.

The Cockatoo Hill population occurs "under Sheoaks on an isolated hill of laterite and quartz" (State Herbarium of South Australia, 2013). At this location the species "grows under drooping sheoaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), in red-brown earths, above and around minor sandstone outcropping on a small isolated hill with sparse sugar gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) woodland" (Bates, 2008). This habitat remnant is surrounded by grazed paddocks (Bates, 2008). The species is reported as growing in open sheoak woodland over an understorey of sedges, tussocks and grasses, and occurs on relatively fertile loamy soils of neutral pH and is absent from calcrete or poor calcareous soils (Bates pers. comm., 2014). The condition of the ground layer and presence of biological crusts or microphytic complexes, including fungi and mosses may be an important habitat requirement for the species. Much of the habitat considered suitable for the lax leek-orchid has been cleared for agriculture or degraded by livestock grazing.

Based on the evidence of closely related taxa the longevity of individuals is thought to be 10–20 years (Bates pers. comm., 2014). Seed movement is thought to occur via wind (aeolian) dispersal. The species is apomictic and flowers without fire (Bates, 2011). Flowering occurs from September to October (Bates, 2011). Orchids are regarded as important indicators of the health of bushland remnants (Newman, 2009).

# Save our Flora

## **Threatened plants and ecological communities and key threatening processes in Australia**

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/threatened.html>

The Australian and all state and territory governments in Australia have laws for declaring plants species and ecological communities as threatened. Threat categories vary between the jurisdictions, but variously include critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. Some jurisdictions also list key threatening processes. A government-by-government overview of the relevant laws and listing processes was published in Australasian Plant Conservation 17(2) in 2008, and can be downloaded here:

[https://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/resources/Directory\\_of\\_Conservation\\_status\\_listing\\_processes.pdf](https://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/resources/Directory_of_Conservation_status_listing_processes.pdf)

Lists and information about threatened plants and ecological communities, and key threatening processes, are available on the various government web sites. Each site provides a variety of information that may be in the form of simple lists of species, listing advice, conservation advice, recovery plans / action plans, and/or summary data in databases or in information sheets etc. The information usually includes one or more of the following: listing status, description, habitat, distribution map, illustrations, threats and recovery actions.

Links to relevant sites are provided below, for each jurisdiction as relevant, for threatened plant species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes. It is important to note the following when using the web sites.

Most web sites are constantly updated, and hence the information they contain may not reflect the most recent listing decisions and/or most recent knowledge. The information included for species / ecological communities in any one site can be highly variable, with recently listed species / communities often containing more information than early listings. Some web some sites are still

under development, and hence include only a selection of species / ecological communities.

If you are seeking information about a particular species, ecological community or key threatening process that has been listed under national or state/territory laws, the following will assist in making sure you obtain the most appropriate information.

Do not accept just one source of information as gospel. Check for the primary listing 'determination' or 'listing advice' by the relevant authority for that jurisdiction, as this is likely to be the most up-to-date assessment of extinction risk status at the time it was adopted. Find out if there is, or has ever been, a draft or final Recovery Plan or Action Plan. Be aware that derived documents, such as threatened species profiles and fact sheets, may contain useful pictures and maps, but the information included may be highly abstracted from original sources and not fully referenced. Be aware that some content and context of management-related information may have been lost when parsed into databases from written sources.

Neither research nor conservation actions should be based on website information alone. To obtain the best information for any particular species or community, we recommend that after gleaning information from the websites, you check for new data by directly liaising with officers responsible for threatened species and threatened ecological communities in relevant agencies (details are provided in the appropriate entry in the <2008 Directory>), and also consulting with appropriate experts, e.g. by contacting your local conservation department or herbarium, remembering that not all expertise resides in them.

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/threatened.html>

## BRING BACK THE BANKSIAS

With permission  
 Australian Network for Plant Conservation  
<http://www.anpc.asn.au/>  
 Subscribe to email Newsletter

**Update - 10 June 2015:** A very big thank you to the [Norman Wettenhall Foundation](#) for supporting this project in its May 2015 round of small environmental grants. The ANPC will be contacting previous workshop participants and others in the coming months to collate distribution data and other information on [Silver Banksia \(\*Banksia marginata\*\)](#), so stay tuned. We will also be investigating the potential to hold a funding drive for genetic studies and on-ground works.

Throughout south-western NSW and across Victoria, Silver Banksia has mostly disappeared from the landscape over most agricultural areas. This loss of the original plant populations has occurred due to grazing by domestic and feral animals, direct damage from rabbits, destruction of rabbit warrens, and wildfire.

The ANPC has joined forces with an extensive network of agencies, groups and individuals concerned about the conservation of Silver Banksia in these areas, and a collective of projects and groups has been forged under the title of '**Bring Back the Banksias**'. The aim is to bring people together to identify known sites and populations of Silver Banksia, and participate in developing a network of seed

production areas. Three workshops have been held to date in Hamilton, Bendigo and Lake Bolac with over ninety participants and a huge response from others wanting to be involved in the project as it evolves.

The ANPC has brought these interests together with a view to avoid duplication, assist with communications and networking, and seek information on the latest science in conservation efforts with Banksias. It is hoped that addressing some of the funding, research and extension in a more coordinated way will ultimately bring about a sustainable conservation outcome for the species and its habitats over a wider area than the current fragmented approach.

Initially the geographic scope of the project will cover the Mallee, Wimmera, Central, North Central, Goulburn Broken, and North East Victorian CMA regions (including the Victorian Volcanic Plains program in Glenelg Hopkins CMA) and Murray Local Land Services region in NSW. It may expand to other regions at a later date subject to interest and resourcing. Initially it is intended to cover the tree form of Silver Banksia only.

Initial objectives of the project group are to:

- Establish some resourcing to service the initial process, required workshops and network communications costs etc.
- Initiate data collection to map and collate known past and current Silver Banksia populations.

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## Bring Back the Banksias (cont.)

- Procure funding to initiate a genetics project.
- Co-ordinate a genetic audit of the Silver Banksia population range to inform restoration strategies.

Longer term and concurrent objectives are to:

- Maintain email communications with all interested parties and support networking opportunities.
- Identify and collate ecological and management issues and barriers for Silver Banksia restoration projects - establish needs and required support.
- Establish process and funding for seed collection and Seed Production Areas (SPAs) for future restoration.
- Establish support process and funding for a network of Silver Banksia remnant enhancement and restorations sites.
- 

Anyone who is interested in the conservation of Silver Banksia who would like to support or join in these efforts should make contact with Martin Driver, ANPC Project Manager phone 0400170957 or [email](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com).

## Restore and Renew Project

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/projects/RestoreNSW.html>

An important consideration in any restoration project is where to source seed and other plant material to be planted on selected sites. Similarly, evaluating how to store and germinate seed can have a profound impact on long-term success. Despite the importance of these decisions, obtaining the necessary information can be challenging. Restore and Renew NSW responds to this challenge.

### Objectives of the Restore and Renew NSW Project

Restore and Renew NSW will develop research-based, detailed and specific restoration guidelines for over 200 plant species which are considered useful in restoration projects across NSW.

Genetic, adaptive, environmental, and ecological information will be collected for all 200+ species by taking advantage of innovative research techniques. For example, Next Generation Sequencing, a technique similar to that used in the 'Human genome project', will be used to collect genetic information on a scale never before attempted in plants.

The resulting research outcomes and restoration guidelines will be publicly available through a practitioner-friendly website.

While initially providing guidelines for around 200 species, research outcomes will also help to identify predictive generalisations that can be applied across many of the other species used in restoration throughout NSW.

For further information please contact Maurizio Rossetto.

[maurizio.rossetto@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au](mailto:maurizio.rossetto@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au)

**David Taylor, Curator Living Collections,  
Australian National Botanic Gardens  
and Keith McDougall, Senior Threatened  
Species Officer, NSW Office of  
Environment and Heritage**

*With permission The Botanic Gardener Issue 42 July 2015*

The Australian National Botanic Gardens (ANBG) in partnership with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) have successfully propagated and translocated over 500 plants of Delicate Pomaderris *Pomaderris delicata*.

Known to grow in only two locations within NSW and with less than 100 known plants in existence, this successful translocation is a life line towards securing the future of *Pomaderris delicata* in the wild.

In 2014, OEH sought the assistance of ANBG since propagation options from seed were limited and because the small number of in-situ plants had produced very few seeds in recent years. It was then decided to try propagation by cuttings, and given their expertise in this area, the staff of the ANBG were put to the task. One year on, ANBG's staff have successfully grown almost 600 healthy plants – all grown from the original cuttings.

With support of the Goulburn Mulwaree Council, over 500 of these plants were planted in May at two endemic sites on Council land – one between Goulburn and Bungonia and the other south of Windellama, NSW.

As a backup, ANBG has kept a selection of the genetic representatives in their living collection for future research and potential landscape enhancement plantings. This successful initiative will provide guidance for future threatened species recovery actions and open the door for similar efforts where seed is unavailable or is challenging to germinate.

The *Pomaderris delicata* translocation follows on from the success of ANBG's role in propagation and translocation in recent years of other threatened species including *Swainsona recta*, *Zieria* spp. and *Eucalyptus imlayensis*.

## **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**

**or on a memory stick**

**Send me a blank memory stick plus a stamped addressed envelope - 2 stamps**

If you want to see some fantastic photography go to Bruce Cooper's website

Sydney Wildflower images

<http://sydneywildflowerimages.com>

## **Surveying the ponds for wildlife (or spying on the critters!)**

Libby Woodward and Steve Syer

We have been working on a private project that we thought you might be interested in and that some of the other readers of your eBulletin might like to copy. Please include it if you think they would be interested. It is more about threatened animals than plants but like us most people are probably interested in both. (Also there is now much more info in our seed catalogue which many of your readers could find useful.)

We wanted to survey the wildlife on our Violet Town property and we only have limited time when we visit so we came up with the idea of putting small ponds and movement sensing cameras in dry parts of the property that we knew had diverse plants and creatures. We have been very pleased with the results and since the whole pond fits in the picture we see everything that comes. We have also had cameras on dams and these have given very different results and we will soon compare and contrast these results.

We are hoping that if it is easier for people to discover the great range of creatures that they have on their properties then this will make them care more about their wildlife.

We have had most of our ponds up and running for over a year now and we have also had cameras on two dams. We now have videos of 95 different species of native birds, 6 species of native reptiles and 15 species of native and introduced mammals. Landholders might be more enthusiastic about doing environmental work if they know what they

have and can easily see the difference that they make.

Most of the creatures that are in our first article were either only seen by us because of the pond or were seen very rarely without the ponds.

I am happy to give copies of the photos or videos or writing as long as the link to the article is given any time they are used. Small ponds can kill wildlife if not set-up correctly so I would rather that the idea was not mentioned unless people are also told how to set them up safely as is explained in our article.

This is the link to our article on Using Ponds to Survey Wildlife:

<http://www.victoriannativeseed.com.au/using-small-ponds-to-survey-wildlife/#more-1174>

If you are interested in getting future updates you can follow us on twitter @victoriannative

Or on our facebook page:

Victorian Natives [facebook.com/pages/Victorian-Natives/867592356651038](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Victorian-Natives/867592356651038)

Or subscribe to us on our Youtube Channel :

[youtube.com/channel/UChbj4y\\_MroPLr47ckh6-8Q](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChbj4y_MroPLr47ckh6-8Q)

Note: there is now more info on (and pictures of) all of the species in our seed catalogue (inc germination info) which some people may find helpful – we do not care about selling more seed but we do want people to know more about our local plants.

Libby Woodward and Steve Syer

Growers of high quality native seed

50 Mains Road

Denver VIC 3461

0438 507 898

<http://www.victoriannativeseed.com.au/>



# Save our Flora

## Seed and Cuttings Exchange

Please send all requests directly to the person making the offer.

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. Please note that in order to streamline this activity addresses will be published with the offers so that people can apply to the grower directly. Where there is no address please send your request to [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com)

### Maria Hitchcock

16 Hitchcock Lane Armidale NSW 2350

*Correa eburnea*

*Correa calycina*

*Callistemon pungens*

*Grevillea wilkinsonii*

*Zieria adenodonta*

*Zieria prostrata*

### 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 verticulutus/seeds or cuttings*

*Kunzea flavescens*

*K granitica*

*Callistemon pearsonii*

*C flavovirens{seeds}*

*Melaleuca irbyana*

*Lilaeopsis brisbanica {Water plant}*

*Hernandia Bivalis*

*Spathoglottis Pauliniae {Tropical ground orchid}*

*Rhododendron Lachiae*

### Charles Farrugia (email [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

*Eremophila denticulata ssp trisulcata*

*Eremophila denticulata ssp denticulata*

*Eremophila nivea* (blue form)

*Eremophila nivea* (white form) - limited.

*Eremophila vernicosa* – extremely limited – plant just recovering from a winter battering also I need to do some more grafts.

### Russell Dahms (email [saveourflora@gmail.com](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

*Boronia clavata*

### Denise & Graeme Krake

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

Seed of

*Hakea dohertyi*

*Hakea ochoptera*

*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. I think it's worth a try.

### 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](mailto:saveourflora@gmail.com))

I am looking for seed or cuttings of *Hakea pedunculata* which grows naturally on Cape York near swamps. We have moved into our new home at 210 Aireys St. Elliminyt Vic. and have now begun the task of reintroducing all the Banksia and Hakea species.

*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*

# 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.

## Group Members

### ANPSA Groups

APS Melton Bacchus Marsh Vic  
 SGAP Ipswich Qld  
 SGAP Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Qld  
 APS Echuca Moama Vic

### Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Hunter Regional Botanic Gardens  
 Tamworth Regional Botanic Gardens  
 Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Reserve  
 Burrendong Arboretum Wellington

### Nurseries

Bilby Blooms Binnaway NSW  
 Cool Natives Nursery Armidale NSW  
 Mole Station Native Nursery Tenterfield NSW

## 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.

## Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

## Study Groups

Acacia SG  
 Correa SG  
 Epacris SG  
 Garden Design SG  
 Grevillea SG  
 Hakea SG  
 Waratah & Flannel Flower SG

**Do you belong to a group interested in growing or conserving native flora?**

**Why not ask them to join us?**