



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: 127 Groups: 17

Membership is free. Please encourage others to join.

Bulletins are sent electronic only. Feel free to pass them on.

People joining up after e-bulletin No 4 is published will receive the latest e-bulletin only. Earlier bulletins can be sent out on request. 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.

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Eucalyptus gunnii ssp *divaricata*

Image: www.angelfire.com



Myrtle Rust

Image: <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au>

Save our Flora

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>

From the members:

Ian Telford (Armidale) writes:

The image labelled *Prostanthera petraea* in e-Bulletin 3, is in fact *Prostanthera* sp. Point Lookout (called "*P. lasianthos* New England smooth leaved variant" in Plantnet). This is also a restricted species, occurring from Point lookout around the Great Escarpment to about 20 km W of Dorrigo.

Ed: Prostanthera lasianthos is currently undergoing a review.

Marilyn Honeybun WA writes:

As Vice President of the Murdoch Branch of the Wildflower Society WA and a very keen macro photographer I am kept very busy. I have been involved in propagating unusual plants - those plants that people tell me you cannot propagate! I enjoy a challenge and often prove them wrong. I have propagated plants of *Verticordia* hybrids from a property in Mandurah that have seeded themselves. I lost a lot!

I have successfully propagated *Tetradthea* and *Platytheca* - very unusual plants as the leaves are in whorls and are very spindly and delicate esp *Platytheca*. They enjoy damp surroundings whereas my property is in a very dry hot windy area on one of the largest sand dunes from the coast so unfortunately I am not able to plant these into my own garden and had to give them away. Unfortunately there are many restrictions exchanging plants in or out of Western Australia, such as quarantine etc. Unless there are properties which allow you to take cuttings as is the case in Mandurah, restrictions on wildflowers exist here in WA as well as in the eastern states.

Neil Marriott (Stawell) writes:

Only too happy to supply cuttings to any members of our group. We are under severe drought here -since 1996!!! That was the last year we had our "average" rain (600-650mm). Ever since then it has gone down and down -last year we had 388mm, 2012 we had 320mm!! This is now mallee type rainfall. Most of our indigenous flora is dying out, but WA plants are still looking good!!

Victoria Tanner (ACT) writes:

'Conservation through cultivation' is a great idea but I can see some limitations which we may have to work on. I started thinking about this when Bill mentioned that a good acacia garden had been bull-dozed after being sold - what a shame! This started me thinking about your cause....

It is great to encourage people to grow natives and endangered natives in their own gardens but what happens when the owner either sells or dies???? Can we do anything to save the plants in either case as it seems our and the owners efforts are wasted when at least some benefits could be passed on?

I have thought briefly about this and have some suggestions but it may be a problem that the members can help solve or at least, minimize. In the case of a sale, most people would have some notice about sale dates and therefore, 'skilled' people could visit and take cuttings/seed, even small plants. Do we need a process for this and people identified or could we access ANPS local members? How would sellers notify the sale of their property (and their native treasures) and who would go around and access and/or take cuttings etc? Where would the spoil go? I expect that the seller would not want a bunch of people annoying them at this time, so some sort of organisation would be good. In the case of property sales, I would even go so far as to suggest that ads. in your bulletin may be appropriate as other gardeners may be interested (and would be less likely to damage the garden).

Of course some assessment/inventory of garden contents would be helpful and I note that you may have already started to pursue this. Not every garden may be of significant horticultural value, but each may have a plant or two that is worth saving, so that the method used in regards to each garden on sale may be different. In the situation where the garden owner dies there is often no notice.

Save our Flora

From the members

Victoria Tanner (cont.)

Can we suggest any solutions here, say something included in a will??? (even if it is only to contact someone so that a person nearby could go and visit, assess and take cuttings etc or advise the group or refer elsewhere - dependent on what they find).

Anyhow, I know this sounds a bit obsessive, but there may be steps we can take to reduce the loss when individual gardens change hands. It is so sad when beautiful native gardens with plants lovingly collected and grown over the years are just destroyed when the new owners don't appreciate what they have bought. I would even hate for my own garden to be destroyed when I go because I had no other option or control over the matter - not everyone has relatives who would know about the garden or encourage/allow the removal of plants/material before the property is sold.

Ed. It is a hard one Victoria and I suspect that the time of sale is too late. That's why I'm encouraging people to share seed and cuttings so that we can spread around the rare and endangered species. The other aspect is to work in with government departments on recovery programs. A third prong is to liaise with Botanic gardens. Many of us are expert propagators and our services may be useful.

Susan Bell (Mornington) writes:

Hello and great to hear of your project from our local APS Society in Mornington – we, at Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Reserve, would love to be a part of your helpers and we do already grow some local plants here. Our property is a great habitat for many local critters and our native orchid areas are doing very well. Our area is 'Grassy Woodland' and we have been encouraging this type of vegetation to return here. There is a dam, used for wildlife and a swampy wet area through the winter. The property covers 10 acres including our home.

There is space to grow plants and family helpers here too. There is no town water supply to this area so only rain water and the area has no cropping or market gardens nearby. We have a large catchment area and many tanks already in place.

Jill Clark (Tasmania) writes:

I have a rare Tasmanian Plant in my garden - The Tunbridge Buttercup, *Ranunculus prasinus*

Myrtle Rust

Janet Riepon writes:

Myrtle rust was introduced into Australia around 4-6 years ago and has become endemic to eastern NSW. It has already travelled to QLD and Vic. I had Myrtle Rust in my backyard because of introductions of infected plants from a nursery on the north coast of NSW. There was no sign of the disease for 15 months until we got rain during the early hours of the morning. If the water stays on the leaves for a minimum of 6 hours the plants become susceptible. There is no sign of it now.

To combat it I reduced the nitrogen applications which make the plants vulnerable to disease and applied NTS Potassium Silicate from Nutri-Tech Solutions which is very alkaline and must be combined with NTS Humic Acid at a rate of 2:1 respectively, to bring down the pH. The latest research shows that silicon is necessary to the immune response in plants and goes hand in hand with potassium to thicken the cell walls. I haven't had any more troubles since I did this 9 months ago but I can't guarantee its efficacy with only this short time. Check the next page for some handy links.

What is Myrtle rust?

Myrtle rust (*Puccinia psidii* s.l.) is a newly described fungus that is closely related to the Eucalyptus/Guava rusts. These rusts are serious pathogens which affect plants belonging to the family Myrtaceae including Australian natives like bottle brush (*Callistemon* spp.), tea tree (*Melaleuca* spp.) and eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp.).

Myrtle rust is distinctive in that it produces masses of powdery bright yellow or orange-yellow spores on infected plant parts. It infects leaves of susceptible plants producing spore-filled lesions on young actively growing leaves, shoots, flower buds and fruits. Leaves may become buckled or twisted and may die as a result of infection. Sometimes these infected spots are surrounded by a purple ring. Older lesions may contain dark brown spores. Infection on highly susceptible plants may result in plant death.

Can you add to this discussion?

[Have you had infected plants? How did you treat them? Are nurseries allowed to sell Myrtaceae? I know you can't bring in seed of Myrtaceae any more.](#)

Save our Flora

Links

Saving NSW threatened species

Australia is home to more than 500,000 animal and plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in the world. Over the last 200 years, more than 100 animal and plant species have become extinct. In NSW alone there are close to 1000 animal and plant species currently at risk of extinction.

Saving our Species is the NSW Government's new program to secure as many of these species as possible in the wild for the next 100 years.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/SavingOurSpecies/GetInvolved.htm>

This site offers a range of ways in how people can become involved in **species conservation**.

The Climate Council released their 2nd report - this one is on heatwaves. Go to

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/hrte6hid3zudqxs/cc.heatwave.report.pdf>

If you are interested in **flower pollination** here's an article by Martin Burd (yes I know!) Ass Prof of Evolutionary Ecology at Monash on how 'aussie birds and flowers speak'

http://theconversation.com/colourful-language-its-how-aussie-birds-and-flowers-speak-23659?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=The+Weekend+Conversation&utm_content=The+Weekend+Conversation+CID_0d6ea52589238c51bf6df9dcf3b890c0&utm_source=campaign_monitor&utm_term=Colourful%20language%20%20its%20how%20Aussie%20birds%20and%20flowers%20speak

Myrtle rust

Here are two sites where you can find information about myrtle rust. There is also a Myrtle Rust Council that tracks research into the disease.

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant/myrtle-rust
www.environment.gov.au/node/13928

Endangered Zieria

Z. adenophora NSW
Z. baeuerlenii NSW
Z. bifida Qld
Z. buxijugum NSW
Z. coventyi NSW
Z. floydii NSW
Z. formosa NSW
Z. granulata NSW
Z. ingramii NSW
Z. lasiocaulis NSW
Z. obcordata NSW
Z. parrisiae NSW
Z. prostrata NSW

Endangered Eucalyptus

E. absita WA
E. alligatrix ssp *limaensis* Vic
E. balanites WA
E. brevipes WA
E. burdettiana WA
E. canobolensis NSW
E. conglomerata Qld
E. copulans NSW
E. crenulata Vic
E. crucis ssp *praecipua* WA
E. cuprea WA
E. dolorosa WA
E. gunnii ssp *divaricata* Tas
E. imlayensis NSW
E. impensa WA
E. insularis WA
E. leprophloia WA
E. morrisbyi Tas
E. pachycalyx ssp *banyabba* NSW
E. paludicola SA
E. phylacis WA
E. pruiniramis WA
E. recta WA
E. recurva NSW
E. sp. Howes Swamp Creek NSW

Save our Flora

Sharing threatened plants

Mog Bremner SE Group APS

Some people have questioned what the legal situation for an exchange of EPBC plants might be, so I asked Ryan Harris, the seed bank officer at the Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens to tell me about the law in this area. He has gone into this in detail because the ERBG collects, grows and sells plants, some of which are threatened and endangered. The legal situation is set out in the 'Sustainable management plan 2013-2017 for the commercial harvest, salvage and propagation of protected whole plants'. This is a link to the document

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/wildlifelicences/20130001plantsmp.pdf>

The upshot is that if APS members are growing threatened and protected plants in their gardens, they can share material from those among themselves – AS LONG AS the original plant was obtained legally.

So for instance, if I buy a *Correa baeuerlenii* from the ERBG, it will have a label stating their grower's licence number. I keep that as a receipt to prove my legal acquisition of the plant. Then I grow it in my garden and propagate from it: these daughter plants can be legally shared with other APS members.

However I could not sell these daughter plants at a local market because I don't have a grower's licence. Nor can I share the plants with non-APS members.

ERBG are legally allowed to sell me the original because they have a licence to collect material from National Parks and State Forests and Reserves. They can propagate from the collected plant and sell it to me because they have a grower's licence. It is important to be aware of these rules because the penalties for not following them are severe, including very large fines and even possible imprisonment.

So what is the situation with plant material that has been growing in people's gardens for years and we don't know where the original material came from.

Licensing in this plan only applies to the primary source of plant material. Hence, those persons or businesses that buy and on-sell protected

whole plants that have been acquired from a legal source will not be subject to the requirements of this plan. However, wholesalers and retailers should be able to demonstrate that materials are legally obtained and are tagged where required.

4.5 Grower licence (Section 132 NPW Act)

A grower licence is required to grow protected native plants for the purpose of sale. Grower licences may permit the propagation and sale of threatened species. Tag requirements may apply (see section 4.11). Growers may access propagating material from a number of sources including stock plants or through other licensing provisions under this plan (see sections 4.8 and 4.9). Growers fall into distinct sectors within the industry, such as tube-stock and production nurseries, and societies and species interest groups. The management requirements for each differ slightly to balance the needs of different licensees. A summary of these sectors is described in the following sections.

4.5.3 Societies and special interest groups

Possession and trade of protected whole plants by and between hobbyists have specific defences in the NPW Act under Section 117(3)(d) and Section 118(3). There has been some confusion surrounding the extent of this defence and how it applies. Societies and special interest groups may possess and trade protected plants between members and small-scale growers without the requirement for a licence when the:

- trade occurs at a society meeting at their nominal meeting venue, or between members of the society at any time and
- the material has been obtained according to this plan or is lawfully in the possession of the person supplying it (see section 4.9).

Societies and special interest groups will require a grower licence to sell to the general public where the material has not been sourced under this plan. They may apply for a licence to sell plants donated by members for sale at shows and other events. A society may produce a grower tag (see section 4.11) and must record the source of all donated material.

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Where the material is purchased from licensed growers for sale at society events, it should already be tagged.

4.5.4 Small-scale and hobby growers

Without limiting the application of sections 4.5.1 to 4.5.3, individuals who propagate and sell protected native plants to the general public, or to wholesalers or retail outlets require a **grower licence**.

The plan recognises that some businesses may overlap between these sectors. Only a single grower licence will be required where the business undertakes growing activities across more than one of the above sectors. The application requirements and procedures for a grower licence are explained in Appendix G.

Appendix G: Grower licence application requirements

A grower licence may be issued under Section 132 of the NPW Act for propagating and selling artificially cultivated species listed in all groups of Part 2 of Schedule 13, which includes both protected and threatened species.

In some cases, non-threatened species are restricted to grower licences to facilitate a move away from wild harvest where evidence suggests there are impacts on wild populations.

Grower licence applications from societies, special-interest groups and small-scale growers should be submitted to the local OEH area office. Applications from tube-stock and production nurseries should be submitted to WLMU.

Applicants for a grower licence must provide or demonstrate the following at the time of application:

1. The legal source of the propagating material.

2. The species and proposed quantities of the protected plants to be grown. Note that no harvest levels will be set for grower licences.

3. A copy of the 'grower tag' or details of the tagging method to be used (see 4.II.2).

4. Growers of Xanthorrhoea species must be able to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this management plan that relate to growing grass trees (Appendix H).

5. Orchid growers must be able to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this management plan that relate to orchid growing (Appendix I).

6. All other information requested on the application form.

7. The relevant fee for the application.

Growers must keep a copy of their licence at the property where the plants are grown. Where the grower licensee has a retail or wholesale outlet, a copy of the licence must be available on request by an authorised officer. OEH recommends that the licence be displayed at the point of sale.

Would you like to see this legislation changed or amended?

How does it differ State by State?

Has anyone applied for a growers licence?

What has been your experience?

Save our Flora

Zieria adenodonta Wollumbin Zieria

Maria Hitchcock

About 15 years ago I was given a couple of cuttings of an interesting *Zieria* by a friend in Melbourne who had it growing in his garden. I propagated it and planted it out on the southern side of one of my big bush gardens where it gets filtered sun and is relatively cool. It thrived on neglect over the years, never needed pruning or any attention and each year flowered profusely. The friend in Melbourne couldn't identify it so I enlisted the aid of every native plant expert who visited with zero results. Finally Ian Telford (UNE Herbarium) called in and I gave him a piece to 'have a go'. I'd narrowed it down to a species in southern Queensland but I wasn't sure. Eureka! Ian was able to put me out of my misery. It was identified as *Zieria adenodonta* from Mt Warning.

Description:

Dense shrub up to 3 m high by 2 m wide. Branchlets are warty and felted with soft hairs. The paired leaves are divided into three narrow leaflets, up to 20 mm long, with a dark-green upper surface. The undersurface is pale, almost white, with a strongly raised midrib. Leaves emit a strong, unpleasant smell when crushed. The tiny white flowers, each with four petals, are clustered at the base of the leaves. They develop into small, green, egg-shaped capsules containing one dark seed.

Distribution:

Occurs only near the top of Mount Warning in the Tweed district.

Habitat and Ecology:

Grows naturally in dense shrubby vegetation on steep rocky slopes in association with *Leptospermum*, *Callistemon* and *Xanthorrhoea*.

Recovery Strategies:

A targeted strategy for managing this species has been developed under the Saving Our Species program

Ref: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10848>



Image: <http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Zieria~adenodonta>

Threats:

- Inadvertent damage from walkers and climbers.
- Illegal collection of plants or flowers.
- Track and lookout maintenance or expansion.
- Fire.
- Risk of local extinction because populations are small.

NSW Listing: Endangered

EPCB Listing: not listed



Zieria adenodonta Image: www.anbg.gov.au

Save our Flora

Prostanthera cryptandroides subsp. *cryptandroides*
Wollemi Mint Bush

NSW: Vulnerable

EPBC: Vulnerable

Description:

Low-spreading shrub with a distinctive, pleasant aroma growing 0.5 - 1 m tall and up to 1 m wide. with moderately dense branches which are susceptible to sooty mould. The strongly aromatic leaves are light green, 5 - 9 mm long by 1 - 3 mm wide. Pale mauve to purple flowers which have pollination guides for insects occur from September to May but may be sporadic.

Distribution:

Between Lithgow and Sandy Hollow on the NSW central west slopes, central tablelands and western parts of the central coast botanical regions. An additional record exists for the northern tablelands near Tenterfield. Known from Wollemi National Park and Gardens of Stone National Park.

Habitat and Ecology:

Glen Davis:

open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus fibrosa*.

Denman-Gungal and Widden-Baerami Valley:
rocky ridgelines on Narrabeen Group Sandstones in association with a range of communities.

Associated communities include:

Narrabeen Rocky Heath,

Narrabeen Acacia Woodland,

Narrabeen Exposed Woodland;

Open Heath of *Calytrix tetragona*, *Leptospermum parviflorum* and *Isopogon dawsonii*

Open Scrubland of *Eucalyptus dwyeri*, *Baeckea densifolia*, *Dillwynia floribunda*, *Aotus ericoides* and *Hemigenia cunefolia*.

It is thought that individuals have a lifespan of more than 15 years. The species is fire-sensitive, with recruitment occurring from the soil seed bank. Reproductive maturity is likely to occur at three to five years; it does not appear to reproduce vegetatively.



Prostanthera cryptandroides subsp *cryptandroides*

Image: en.wikipedia.org

Threats:

- Habitat loss through land degradation (such as erosion).
- Trampling and grazing by domesticated and feral animals.
- Inappropriate fire regimes.
- Habitat modification from weed invasion.
- Reduced water quality through: agricultural or residential runoff; soil nitrification from animal excrement or application of agricultural chemicals; altered hydrological function; and erosion.
- Runoff, erosion and sedimentation are significant issues for this species due to its sensitivity to waterborne and soil pathogens.

Recovery:

A targeted strategy for managing this species has been developed under the NSW Saving Our Species program.

Ref: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10673>

**Are you growing this species in your garden?
Send us your comments.**

Seed and Cuttings Exchange

Please send all requests to
saveourflora@gmail.com

Please follow the correct protocols for requests of seed or cuttings. These are detailed on the last page. Please note that some species are in very short supply and cutting material may be limited.

Maria Hitchcock

Correa eburnea
Callistemon pungens
Grevillea wilkinsonii
Zieria adenodonta
Actinotus helianthi (not threatened) Fresh seed from a Victorian garden with how to grow instructions.

Arthur Baker

Gardenia psidiodes
Grevillea quadricauda
Grevillea glossadenia
Eucryphia wilkiei
Graptophyllum ilicifolium
Xanthostemon formosus
Phaius tancarvilleae
Plectranthus nitidus
Zieria prostrata
Grevillea mollis?
Eremophila nivea
Dodonaea rupicola

Charles Farrugia

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

Boronia clavata

Denise & Graeme Krake

Seed of
Hakea dohertyi
Hakea ochoptera
Hakea longiflora
Grevillea maccutcheonii, [this seed is still green]

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

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.

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. (Ed)

Do you have an article on a listed EPBC plant you would like to contribute to our next Bulletin?

Save our Flora

Requesting and sending seed by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

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

Send seed

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

Receiving seed

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

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

Requesting and sending cuttings by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

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

Send cuttings

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

Receiving cuttings

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

Group Members

ANPSA Groups

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

Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Hunter Regional Botanic Gardens
 Tamworth Regional Botanic Gardens
 Lindum Park Flora and Fauna Reserve

Nurseries

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

Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

Study Groups

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