

Guide to INDIGENOUS PLANTS of the Nepean Peninsula

PLANTING GUIDE



NEPEAN CONSERVATION GROUP INC.
Caring for our environment since 1973
www.nepeanconservationgroup.org.au



Southern Peninsula Indigenous Flora & Fauna Association

- Appreciate our natural environment
- Help and prevent further deterioration
- Identify our indigenous plants
- Identify and understand the impact of problem weeds
- Know what plants to grow
- Contact us with your queries
- Be rewarded with results of your efforts



Parks Victoria Healthy Parks Healthy People



Coast Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
Dominant canopy species. Good for hedging. White flowers in spring. 8m x 3m.



Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*)
Long lived tree with spreading canopy and gnarled branches. Creamy-yellow flowers in late summer. 8m x 3m.



Drifting She-oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)
A distinctive tree with a weeping habit. Cones on female trees and tiny yellow/brown flower spikes on males. 8m x 3m.



Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
A great character and specimen tree. The large yellow flowers are attractive to nectar-feeding birds and possums. Hard fruiting cones. 9m x 4m.



Sweet Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*)
A variable shrub or small tree, with or without spines. Showy white flower plumes in summer, followed by heart-shaped seed capsules. An important species for insect feeding birds. 7m x 3m.



Wirilda (*Acacia uncifolia*)
Fast growing, but short-lived tree with pale yellow flowers in spring and summer. Locally common, but rare across Victoria. 7m x 2m.



Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*)
A fast growing, spreading shrub with dark green, smooth leaves. Good for screening and windbreak, with low fire risk. Small white flowers with purple flecks in late spring. 5m x 3m.

TREES



Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*)
A pretty shrub with small white flowers and edible, bird attracting fruit during spring and summer. 4m x 3m.



Thyme Rice Flower (*Pimelia serpyllifolia*)
A wide-spread understorey species that is difficult to propagate. Tiny yellow flowers in spring and summer. 1m x .75m.



Nepean bushland



Coast Pomaderris (*Pomaderris paniculosa*)
A dense shrub with furry, bronze new growth and stems. Delicate pinkish flowers in late spring. 2m x 1.5m.



Sea Box (*Alyxia buxifolia*)
A dense shrub with deep green foliage. White flowers in spring and summer are followed by red-orange fruit. 1.5m x 1m.



Common Correa (*Correa reflexa*)
A hardy shrub with yellow-green tubular flowers in winter and spring. Attractive to honeyeaters. 1m x 1m.



White Correa (*Correa alba*)
A tough, dense shrub that grows along the coast. Grey foliage and white flowers for most of the year. 1.5m x 1m.



Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria leschenaultii*)
A medium sized shrub with very small yellowish flowers in spring. Leaves deep green with a white underside. 2m x 1.5m.



Coast Everlasting (*Ozothamnus turbinatus*)
A tough shrub that grows on ocean cliffs. Green to grey foliage and yellow flower heads in late summer and autumn. Propagate from cuttings. 1.5m x 1m.



Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*)
A rounded grey shrub that is common on ocean cliffs. Unusual, silver-grey foliage that provides an interesting contrast in a garden. Requires an open, sunny position. 1m x 1m.



Rare Bitter-bush (*Adriana quadripartita*)
A quick growing, leafy shrub with shiny, toothed leaves. Responds well to pruning. 2m x 1.5m.



Peninsula Daisy-bush (*Olearia* sp. 2)
A rare, as yet unnamed plant found only in isolated locations in ocean beach sand dunes. A compact shrub with tiny grey leaves and yellow flowers. Propagate from cuttings. 1m x 1m.



Scented Grousel (*Senecio odoratus*)
A fast growing, small shrub with large blue-green leaves. Yellow daisy flowers are produced during spring and summer. Prune lightly to encourage new, dense growth. Grows naturally in Banksia Woodland. 1.5m x 1.5m.



Wedge-leaf Hop-bush (*Dodanea viscosa* ssp. *spathulata*)
A very tall shrub. Showy, red or green lantern-like seed capsules. 3m x 3m.



Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*)
A soft, grey shrub that requires an open, sunny position. Pale yellow flowers in autumn. Propagate from cuttings. 1.5m x 1m.



Sticky Daisy-bush (*Olearia glutinosa*)
A bright green shrub with many flowers in spring and summer. Responds well to pruning. Best in an open position. 1.5m x 1m.

SHRUBS



Small-Flower Flax-Lily (*Dianelia brevicaulis*)
A dense, dark green tussock. Blue flowers are produced on short, branched stems amongst the foliage and followed by blue fruits. Can be propagated by division. Pollinated only by native bees. 0.75m x 0.75m.



Spiny-headed Mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*)
Large tussock with long, firm grass-like leaves. Yellow flowers on spiny stalks held within the foliage. Very hardy. 1m x 1m.



Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*)
Tough and adaptable with thin, dark green foliage and spiny tips. Globular brown flower heads for most of the year. 1m x 1m.



Coast Sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*)
A tufting sedge with long, rigid leaves and erect stems. Flowers are brown and persist all year. Propagated by division. 1.5m x 1.5m.



Striped Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma racemosum*)
A narrow leaved tufting grass with flower stems 0.5m tall. Striking when planted in large drifts. 0.5m x 0.5m.



Prickly Spear-grass (*Austrostipa stipoides*)
A spiky tuft with a neat form. Can be slow to establish, but very tough once settled in. 1m x 1m.



Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardieri*)
A quick growing, large tussock with flower heads to 1.3m. Provides important habitat and food to many animals. Browns off over summer. 1m x 1m.



Hairy Spinifex (*Spinifex sericeus*)
A sand binding grass that produces long runners. Separate male and female plants. Leaves are covered in fine hairs, which reduces water loss. 0.40m x indeterminate spread.

TUFTED PLANTS

The best time for planting is in autumn after good rains and while the soil is still warm. Winter and spring are also suitable planting times. Regular, deep watering over the first summer will help plants establish healthy root systems.

- Remove weeds prior to planting
- Water before and after planting
- Mulch to retain soil moisture and reduce weed growth
- Fertiliser is not required

Source plants from local indigenous nurseries. Some species may need to be ordered well in advance of planting (6-12 months), to ensure local provenance.

TREES
Coast Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
A fast growing, hardy tree that grows 8m x 3m. It quickly colonises disturbed and bare soil, becoming the dominant overstorey species. Good as a sand stabiliser. When it dies back, habitat for Jacky Lizards is created. Responds well to pruning and can be used for hedging and topiary. Easily grown from seed.

Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*)
A long-lived medium sized tree that grows 8m x 3m. Its twisting trunks and branches create distinctive, sculptural forms. A good alternative to Coast Tea Tree that can be pruned to create an effective screen. Moonah naturally occurs on ridge lines and withstands harsh climatic conditions once established.

Drifting She-Oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)
An attractive specimen tree with a weeping habit. Grows 8m x 3m. Its distinctive needles make a whispering noise in the wind and suppress weed growth when they fall on the ground. Male flowers produce a striking golden effect across the canopy.

Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
A distinctive tree that grows to 9m x 4m. Its grey, textured bark is full of character. Prone to attack by borers, with limbs sometimes falling as trees age. Large, yellow flower spikes are produced throughout the year and are an important food source for nectar-feeding birds and possums. Grows well on flats rather than limestone ridges.

SHRUBS
The most important understorey plants are Coast Beard-heath, Thyme Rice Flower, Coast Pomaderris, Sea Box, Common Correa and White Correa.

Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*)
A slow growing, tall shrub. Grows to 4m x 2m. Difficult to propagate as the seed require special treatment. Small white flowers are followed by white, bird attracting fruit. These sweet berries are edible.

Thyme Rice Flower (*Pimelia serpyllifolia*)
A tough small shrub that grows to 1.5m x .75m in sun or shade. Small yellow flowers in spring. Benefits from pruning if growth becomes spindly. Difficult to propagate, but self-seeds readily in natural soils. Can be transplanted when very young.

Sea Box (*Alyxia buxifolia*)
An attractive small shrub to 1.5m x 1m. Tough and reliable in full sun or semi shade. Deep green leaves, white star-shaped flowers and red fruit. A slow grower. Makes a dense screen and can be used for hedging. If grown from cuttings, they are slow to strike (3-6 months).

Coast Pomaderris (*Pomaderris paniculosa*)
A medium sized shrub to 2m x 1.5m. Dark green leaves with bronze stems and new growth. Tolerates a range of aspects and makes an effective screen.

Common Correa (*Correa reflexa*)
A small shrub growing to 1m x 1m. A valuable habitat plant which is attractive to birds and insects. Has tubular flowers May to October. Benefits from pruning. Grows readily from cuttings.

White Correa (*Correa alba*)
A dense shrub that grows to 1.5m x 1.5m. White flowers for long periods throughout the year. Grows well in exposed locations and responds well to pruning. Propagate from cuttings or seed.

NEPEAN CONSERVATION GROUP INC.
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www.nepeanconservationgroup.org.au

VISION
To lead and inspire the community to appreciate, recognise, conserve, protect and celebrate the natural, cultural and built heritage of the Nepean Peninsula.

MISSION
To lead and inspire the community to appreciate, recognise, conserve, protect and celebrate the natural, cultural and built heritage of the Nepean Peninsula.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND ACTIONS
Advocate for the conservation of our natural, cultural and built heritage by engaging with the community and government.

Foster conservation of the vegetation, wildlife, natural attributes and historic features of the area.

Conserve, protect and enhance our natural, cultural and built heritage by championing and supporting exemplary conservation policy and practice.

Maintain the character and amenity of the Nepean Peninsula by ensuring new developments are in harmony with the character of our area.

Educate and engage the community in discourse about our natural, cultural and built heritage and its contribution to our sense of place and belonging.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - MY DETAILS

Dr / Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss _____

Postal Address: _____ Postcode: _____

Phone No: _____

Email (please print clearly): _____

Peninsula Address: (if different to above) _____

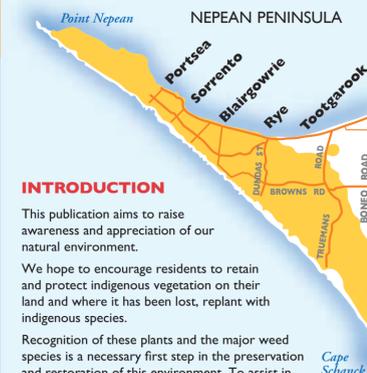
Phone No: _____

MEMBERSHIP

Single \$20 per year Family \$30 per year Donation \$ _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Guide to INDIGENOUS PLANTS and WEEDS of the Nepean Peninsula



INTRODUCTION

This publication aims to raise awareness and appreciation of our natural environment. We hope to encourage residents to retain and protect indigenous vegetation on their land and where it has been lost, replant with indigenous species. Recognition of these plants and the major weed species is a necessary first step in the preservation and restoration of this environment. To assist in identification, a brief description of plants and major weed species is shown under the images.

Soils of the Nepean Peninsula
The soils of the southern end of the Mornington Peninsula are composed of ridges of shell-derived calcareous sand; on a band of red terra rosa sand. Indigenous vegetation growing on the ridges is highly lime tolerant, whereas the plants growing on the flats benefit from the iron in the red soils. The plant communities have adapted to withstand the harsh coastal environment, with regular sea mists providing some moisture.

Coastal Moonah Woodland
Much of this unique area is described as Coastal Moonah Woodland and its significance has been recognised by being listed for protection under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988. Since European settlement, over 90% of this Woodland community has been cleared. The companion pamphlet "Conserving the Character" emphasises the importance of this natural bushland environment.

Historical Background
For thousands of years prior to European settlement, the Bunurong (Boon Wurrung) people lived sustainably here. They hunted for and gathered food to make up a varied diet that included fish, mammals, seeds, fruits and tubers. There is no evidence to suggest that fire was used to manage the land and Moonah Woodland is very sensitive to fire events. It is the activities of small mammals, such as bandicoots, that have created open areas in the Woodland.

With the arrival of European industry to the Peninsula in the 1840's, much of the vegetation, largely dominated by Banksias and She-oaks, was destroyed. There was extensive land clearance, the timber being used to fuel the lime burners' kilns or sent to Melbourne for firewood. Pastoral leases were granted and more land was opened up for farming. As a result of this clearing, the Coast Tea Tree, once confined to the coastal fringe, spread inland and is now the dominant species. What now remains of the natural vegetation is being threatened by encroaching development and the invasion of environmental weeds.

Friends Groups
Friends groups volunteers are involved with weed removal, planting, seed collection and propagation in the National Park, foreshores, bushland and roadside reserves. Members are available to give talks. Your participation in these activities would be most welcome. See contact details below.

A MORNINGTON PENINSULA COUNCIL PLANNING PERMIT IS REQUIRED TO REMOVE NATIVE VEGETATION.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Nepean Conservation Group Inc.
Website: www.nepeanconservationgroup.org.au
Email: info@nepeanconservationgroup.org.au
Write: P.O. Box 157 SORRENTO VIC 3943
Email: spiffa.secretary@gmail.com
Mornington Peninsula Shire Nursery
Phone: 5974 8417
Website: www.morpen.vic.gov.au
Email: nursery@morpen.vic.gov.au
Noxious and Environmental Weeds and Plant Pathogens, Mornington Peninsula Shire, 2012

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CLIMBERS AND SCRAMBLERS



Small-leaf Clematis (*Clematis microphylla*)
A very hardy climber with bright green leaves and many white star-shaped flowers in spring. Produces plumes of feathery seeds.



Seaberry Saltbush (*Rhogadia candolleana*)
A tough, spreading scrambler that forms a dense groundcover. Small red, bird attracting fruit throughout spring, summer and autumn. Responds well to pruning and presents a low fire risk. 1m x 1.5m+.



Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia australis*)
A tough twiner with dark green leaves and red stems. Small pale green flowers in spring and summer.



Silky Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia sericea*)
An attractive small plant with showy yellow flowers in spring and summer. Sun or shade. 0.5m x 0.75m.



Austral Storks Bill (*Pelargonium australe*)
A small and colourful plant with a long flowering period. Tolerates shade. Self seeds profusely. 0.25m x 0.5m.



Running Postman (*Kennedia prostrata*)
A carpet forming groundcover with scarlet pea flowers on long trailing stems. Grows well on sunny banks and benefits from summer watering. Spreads to 1.5m.



Coast or Smaller Fan-flower (*Scaevola albida*)
Mat forming groundcover with masses of pale blue or white fan shaped flower during spring and summer. Spreads to 1m.



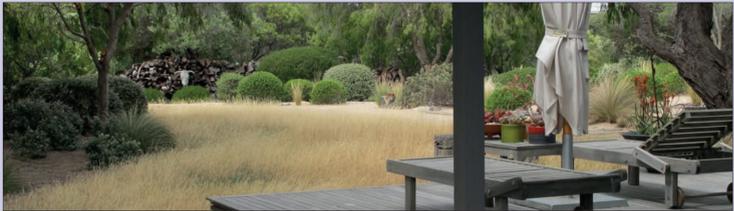
Satin Everlasting (*Xerochrysum leucopsideum*)
A scrambling plant with grey-green leaves and wiry stems. Long lasting, white paper daisies with a yellow centre. Tip prune to encourage new shoots. 0.10m-0.50m x 0.6m.



Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*)
A vigorous scrambler with long, trailing stems. Soft, succulent green foliage and perfumed, yellow star shaped flowers. Can be pruned if smothering nearby plants. Presents low fire risk. 0.2m x 4m+.



Karkalla (*Carpobrotus rossii*)
A robust, spreading succulent that grows on open dunes. Large pink-purple flowers are produced during spring and summer. Be careful to avoid hybrids of these species as they are threatening the local gene pool. Prostrate, spreading to 2m+.



A Bushland Garden 2 years old



Bush Pea (*Pultanea tenuifolia*)
Low small shrub found on open, sandy banks. Yellow and red-brown pea flowers in spring. 0.30m x 0.5m.



Coast Twin-leaf (*Zygophyllum billardieri*)
A scrambling ground cover with dark yellow flowers and succulent leaves. 0.10m x 1m.



Coast Swainson Pea (*Swainsona lessertifolia*)
A spreading herb with beautiful purple flowers in spring. Filtered sun. 0.2m x 0.5m.



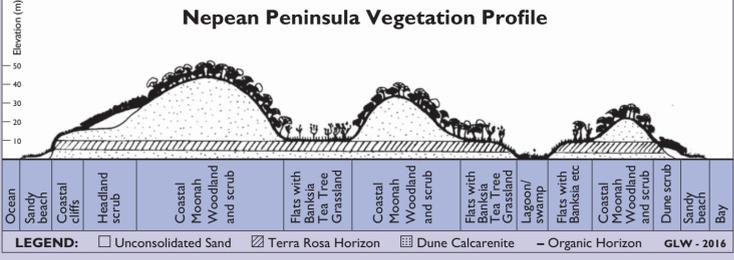
Broad-leaf Early Nancy (*Wurmbea latifolia*)
A small perennial herb that becomes dormant over summer and reshoots from the bulbous root after autumn rain. White star flowers in late-winter and spring.



Austral Trefoil (*Lotus australis*)
A rare, sprawling herb, producing flowers during spring. Food plant of the Grass Blue Butterfly. 0.1m x 0.2m.



Blue Bottle-daisy (*Lagenofera stipitata*)
A basal rosette of lobed leaves. Pale, pretty daisy flowers on 15cm stems.



Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*)
A common, mat-like creeper with kidney shaped leaves and tiny delicate flowers. Spreads to around 1m.



Pink Fairies (*Caladenia latifolia*)
An orchid with stems to 20cm tall and pink flowers in spring. Grows underneath Moonah, Tea Tree and Coast Beard-Heath.



Leafy Greenhood (*Pterostylis cucullata*)
An orchid with basal leaves and a large "hood" on a 8cm-3cm stem in spring. Grows under Coast Tea Tree or Coast Beard-Heath.



Sea Celery (*Apium prostratum* ssp.)
A variable herb with broad, edible leaves that grows on moist, well drained sandy soils. Tiny white flowers in clusters. 0.3m x 1m-2m.

WEEDS



Polygala or Myrtle-Leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtilifolia*)
A medium sized shrub with distinctive purple pea flowers in autumn and winter. Forms dense thickets, crowding out indigenous understorey species. Young seedlings can be pulled out by hand and older plants cut at the base. Seeds remain viable in soil for years. 2m x 2m.



Smilax or Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
A vigorous creeper that is difficult to control as all underground parts must be removed. Biological control agents include Rust, Leaf-miner and Leaf-hopper. Several repeat treatments will be required to successfully control this weed.



Dolichos Pea (*Dipogon ilignosus*)
A vigorous creeper that smothers trees and shrubs. Purple or white flowers in spring. Pull up small plants. Cut off climbing vines at base and paint stump with herbicide or dig out.



Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)
A vigorous creeper that swamps vegetation in its path. Produces masses of yellow flower heads in winter. When removing, make sure that broken stems and roots do not remain in soil as they will reshoot.



Italian Buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*)
Bush or small tree to 5m with dark green, serrated foliage. Dark red berries in summer are eaten by birds which spread the seeds. Pull or dig out small plants. Cut and paint stems of older plants with herbicide. Continue with follow up treatments.



Boxthorn (*Lycium ferracissimum*)
Large shrub covered in many sharp spines. White flowers throughout spring and summer, followed by orange/red fruit. Pull or dig out small plants. Cut and paint stems of older plants with herbicide.



Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
Large shrub to small tree with dense, shiny green foliage. Creates deep shade, making it difficult for coastal species to establish underneath. Female plants produce creamy, perfumed flowers in spring which are followed by lots of orange fruit. To reduce spread, target these plants first by cutting and painting stems of older plants with herbicide. Pull or dig out small plants.



Common Sea Heath (*Frankenia pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*)
Spreading mat-like shrub with small pink-white flowers. Useful for binding soil. 0.3m x 0.5m-1m.



Mirror Bush (*Coprasma repens*)
Large shrub to small tree, with distinctive, dark green shiny leaves. Grows to 5m tall. Produces greenish flowers in spring and summer, followed by orange fruit in summer and autumn. Pull or dig out small plants. Cut and paint stems of older plants with herbicide. Continue with follow up treatments.



Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* species)
Large shrub to small tree. Grows to 4m. Produces masses of red berries in late summer and autumn that attract birds that then spread this weed. Pull or dig out small plants. Cut and paint stems of older plants with herbicide.



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
A dense shrub with serrated, dull green leaves. Clusters of bright yellow daisy-like flowers in late winter and spring. Pull out young seedlings by hand. Cut the surface roots of older plants and twist out the main stem. Follow up treatment is required as seed bank regenerates. 2m x 2m.



Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox* ssp. *orientalis*)
Fleshy, strap-like leaves, forming clumps to 0.5m x 1m. Large blue or white flower heads in summer. Dig up and remove all thick, fleshy roots. Cut off and bag seed heads to prevent further spread.



English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
This creeper/climber forms a dense mat, smothering other plants. Cut main stems to prevent flowering. Strip and paint stems with herbicide. Follow up treatment essential.



Bluebell Creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*)
A thin stemmed climber producing blue flowers in spring and summer. Pull or dig out, making sure roots are removed. Remove and bag fruit to prevent further seed spread.



Blue Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
Dense groundcover with trailing stems and blue flowers in spring. Pull or dig out, making sure all roots are removed. Can be treated by solarising i.e. covering in black plastic or similar for 2 months. This may need to be repeated.



Austral Bugle (*Ajuga australis*)
A spreading perennial herb with spikes of purple flowers in spring and summer. Useful for erosion control in sandy soils.

ROAD RESERVES AND VERGES

Road reserves act as bio-links, joining larger patches of vegetation and creating corridors for the movement and shelter of wildlife. In an increasingly urbanised environment, these strips of vegetation provide greenery, screen buildings and enhance dwelling privacy. They provide a buffer against noise, traffic and dust while contributing to the natural character of the Nepean Peninsula. They are valuable assets.

Weed invasion, illegal parking, rubbish dumping and trampling threaten natural areas. It is everyone's responsibility to maintain the quality of these reserves and respect their value. The road reserves are essential in maintaining the quality of the natural environment which has made this area so highly desirable for residents and tourists. They not only provide a screen hiding the increasing threat of urban building but also enhance dwelling privacy and provide a buffer against noise, dust and visual pollution.

They act as a link between other areas of vegetation by creating a wildlife corridor for the movement and shelter of birds and animals, whilst providing a valuable wildlife habitat in our increasingly urbanised environment.

However, weed invasion, trampling and other human disturbance endanger the reserves. It is important that we respect the value of these reserves and do not use them as convenient places to discard weeds or dump other rubbish. For their own benefit landholders should be encouraged to maintain the quality of these reserves. Road reserves contribute to the nature and character of the Nepean Peninsula and should be seen as valuable assets.

NURSERIES

Several nurseries specialise in collecting local seed and propagating indigenous plants. Seek their advice when selecting suitable plants for your area.

Reference Nurseries:

Glenvue Nursery – 03 5985 1000
Indigenous native plants and shrubs.
www.glenvuenursery.com.au

Shire Nursery "Briars" – 03 5974 8417
Email: nursery@morpen.vic.gov.au

Parks "Seawinds" Nursery – 03 5987 3093
Email: seawindsnursery@bigpond.com

For more go to **FURTHER INFORMATION.**

WEEDS

A major threat to our natural environment is weed invasion. Environmental weeds have the ability to reproduce and spread rapidly. They take over and change the nature of vegetation, resulting in the loss of indigenous plant species. This process threatens native fauna by reducing food sources and habitat. Correctly identifying and removing woody, scrambling and ground flora weeds helps to protect existing indigenous vegetation and encourages regeneration.

It is important to choose appropriate treatment methods and consideration should be given to potential loss of habitat, timing of seed set and the capacity for follow up work.

If using herbicide, wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when preparing and applying chemicals. This includes gloves, boots and eye protection. Follow label directions carefully.

For further information refer to the Mornington Peninsula weed brochure at www.morpen.vic.gov.au.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - PAYMENT DETAILS

Cheque/Money order for \$ _____ is enclosed payable to Nepean Conservation Group Inc.

Post your cheque / money order to the Hon. Sec., Nepean Conservation Group Inc.,
PO Box 157, Sorrento, Vic., 3943 (receipt provided on request only) or

Payment by electronic funds transfer (EFT) for \$ _____.

Bank details are: BSB: 063891 Account No. 10018672

Account name: Nepean Conservation Group Inc.

Please indicate your membership type (family/single) in your payee reference box.