



Acacia brunioides

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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Note: If you wish to view or download previous Study Group Newsletters, they are available on the Study Group website.

The address is:

<http://anpsa.org.au/acaciaSG>

From The Leader

Dear Members

It was good to catch up with a number of Acacia Study Group members at the recent ANPSA Biennial Conference held in Albany in WA. The Conference was a great success with around 325 delegates attending. The next Conference will be hosted by APS NSW and will be held in Kiama in September 2021.

I visited Wangaratta in north eastern Victoria in late October to make a presentation to the local Australian Plants Society Group, which has a particularly active and enthusiastic group of members. I am grateful to Acacia Study Group members Helen and John van Riet for their hospitality, and to Alan Gibb for taking me out to see some of the local wattles. Two species that it was good to see were *Acacia sporadica* at Carboor East, and *Acacia boormanii* ssp *gibba* at Mt Typo (named in honour of Alan).

In September, I attended a talk given at my local APS Maroondah district group by Bruce Schroder on the subject of Eucalypts as Street Trees. Bruce spent much of his working life in local government, mainly in Parks and Gardens. In his talk, he lamented the lack of appreciation of many residents to street trees, not to mention the regulatory controls imposed by Councils on planting of street trees. Bruce also noted how sobering it is to realise that (around Melbourne), from 1984/85 to 2008/09, house sizes increased from 162 to 252m² whilst property sizes diminished from the 1000m² (quarter acre) to typically 300-450m².

Coincidentally, the morning after Bruce's talk a report in Melbourne's The Age newspaper (21 September 2019) noted that in North America there are almost one third fewer birds now than in 1970. Experts say that habitat loss was the No. 1 reason for the bird loss. The article referred

to the fact that the birds lost are “the ones who eat the bugs that destroy our food plants and carry disease like equine encephalitis”. This made me wonder how many less birds we now have in our suburbs, as a result of things like restrictions on street tree planting and habitat loss through increased house sizes and smaller property sizes. I don’t know the answer to that, but I do think that with each tree or shrub that we plant in our own gardens, there must be some sense of satisfaction that we are providing some habitat for our feathered friends.

There are some Study Group members who have not yet paid their membership fees for the 2019/20 year. It would be appreciated if you could attend to this (or alternatively let me know if you do not wish to renew your membership). Details regarding membership fees and payment options are shown on page 8.

Note that a statement of our financial position for the year ending 30 June 2019 appears on page 8.

Bill Aitchison

Vale – Warren Sheather

It is with sadness that we report the death in August of Warren Sheather. Warren had been a member of our Study Group since 1995. He had been a regular contributor to the Newsletter, and in recent years had written series of articles on both the wattles of the Northern Tablelands of NSW and interesting wattles in our Seed Bank.

Warren will be sadly missed by many in the Australian Plants community, and we extend our sympathy to Gloria.

Welcome

A special welcome to the following new members to the Study Group.

Christina Laurikainen, Qld
Paddy Lightfoot, New Lambton Heights, NSW
Alice McCleary, Unley, SA
Jennifer White, Mackay, Qld

From Members and Readers

Jan Hall (Yarrawonga, Vic) writes (14 September 2019) as follows:

“This season has been late due to all the previous dry seasons leading into finally ok rainfall but a lot of frosts. We are still getting them in mid-September. Pruned and fed plants are mostly looking great this last month. I have been using Neutrog Bush Tucker, to try to get some life out of our dry hard clay soil. *Acacia acinacea* in 2 forms, low

suckering and upright shrubs, are making a lovely show at my front gate. It has taken 15 years to see the low one spread and flower like I had hoped. In winter *A. beckleri* was the best, although our small local *A. flexifolia* flowered very well too. I note that cream flowers do shine out during dull days.”

Des Nelson (Alice Springs, NT) writes (6 October 2019) as follows:

“Not much to report here but to say that *Acacia murrayana* and *Acacia victoriae* are still in solid bloom. Daily temperatures are around 36° lately but as humidity is low mornings are pleasantly cool. We had a solid days rain a few weeks ago which gave quite a boost to our trees and shrubs but some follow up is urgently needed now that the heat is increasing.”

Our previous newsletter No. 145 (September 2019) included some questions from **Prue Wright (Gravelly Beach, Tas)** regarding *Acacia stenoptera* and *A. lanigera*.

Unfortunately, we didn’t receive any responses from Study Group members in relation to Prue’s questions. However, coincidentally, a recent article (12 September 2019) in the Ballarat Courier newspaper re *Acacia lanigera* appears to answer Prue’s question as to whether young phyllodes of this species can be non-woolly. The article stated that “The woolly wattle gets its name from the short woolly covering on its new stems, but this feature is difficult to notice in local plants”.

These comments seem to support Prue’s observation re her young plants appearing to be non-woolly.

The article is available on the Internet, the web reference is <https://www.thecourier.com.au/story/6380010/two-distinct-looks-for-local-woolly-wattle-nature-notes/>

Victoria Tanner (Canberra, ACT) has drawn attention to a Key to the Wattles of Greater Brisbane, which she found of interest. Victoria comments that it is downloadable from the DPI website via the State Library – enter the title in search (or direct).

Acacia wardellii is named after Mr V A Wardell (1903-90) who lived in Newcastle, NSW. **Paddy Lightfoot**, who lives in Newcastle, tells me that he recalls having visited Mr Wardell’s house and seeing on the wall a botanical drawing of *A. wardellii*.

For anyone interested, there is a biography of Vincent Andrew Wardell in the Australian Dictionary of Biography (<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/wardell-vincent-aloysius-andrew-15866>).

Peter Goldup (Mt Evelyn, Vic) has provided information re some of the new hybrids that he is developing. One particular one that looks interesting is an *Acacia baileyana* dwarf multi coloured form that changes colours with the seasons. Peter advises it is in the early stages of being produced, it has been struck. Another is an *A. pravissima*, which is like a pencil pine for want of a better description. The other is somewhat like Acacia Gold Nugget. These are 2018 seedlings.

Peter notes that this year's seedlings are very interesting dwarf forms of *A. floribunda*, *A. cognata* with some *A. leprosa* and *A. boormanii* thrown in. It will be interesting to see how they develop and what they do flower wise.



Acacia baileyana dwarf multicoloured form Photo P Goldup

Call for Help re Mulga

Bob Lorensene (Mulgrave, Vic) is a member of our Study Group and a talented wood turner. He has written (12 October 2019) as follows:

I am writing to you asking for help through the pages of the Acacia Study Group Newsletter. I am seeking to write a book about Mulga. I have 240 Souvenir articles made for the tourist trade, by 13 different manufacturers. I have a block of Red Mulga (*Acacia cyperophylla*), a pen I made out of Black Mulga (*Acacia citrinoviridis*) and a number of pieces of *Acacia aneura* (True Mulga).

I am wondering if some members might have or can get some photos and/or pieces of the following, 6 inches x 2 inches diameter or smaller.

Acacia brachystachya (Umbrella or Turpentine Mulga)
Acacia ramulosa (Horse Mulga)
Acacia calcicola (Shrubby Mulga)
Acacia paraneura (Weeping Mulga)
Acacia tenuissima (Slender Mulga)
 or any others that members may be aware of.

Thankfully yours
 Bob Lorensene
 85 Lea Road
 Mulgrave, Vic 3170
 Phone: (03)95464225

Acacia bakeri (common name marblewood) by Phil Hempel, Mullumbimby, NSW

The largest species of Acacia recorded at 50m tall in rain forest situation, but grows much smaller when grown in the open (approx. 8m). One of the few Acacias that grows in a lowland rainforest, normally on their margins. Classified as vulnerable and extremely rare in this area (Northern Rivers) where only a few are growing in Brunswick Heads. There are more stands in south east Qld.

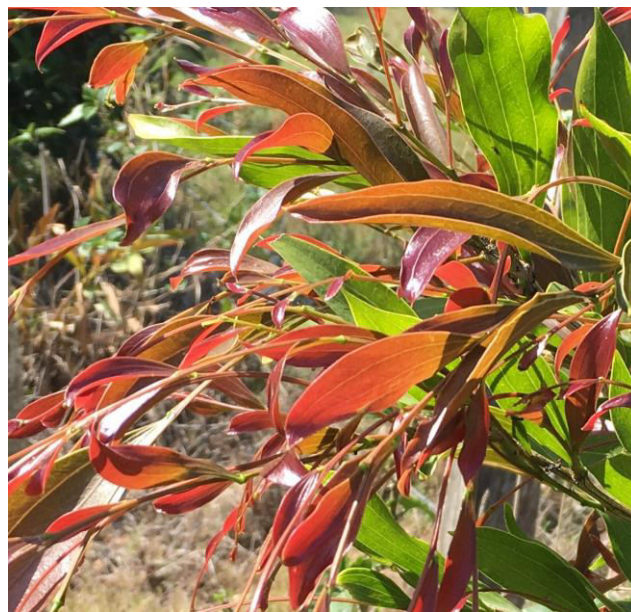


Photo of new growth is of a young plant I am growing in Mullumbimby NSW

What drew my attention to this acacia is that the seeds sometimes begin to germinate inside the pods before they fall to the ground and that fire or any treatment is not required for seed germination, since rainforests don't naturally burn. I grew one for interest and surprised that the new growth colour is dark pink/red and very attractive on my young plant. I noticed on old trees that the new growth

colour display is more difficult to see up high and would go unnoticed. Flowers are pale cream.

It is not a very attractive tree and is similar to *Acacia binervata* which is prolific in this area regularly germinating and growing to 1m in lawn if lawn left uncut for a few months over winter.

The Demise of a Wattle

by Des Nelson, Alice Springs, NT

Des Nelson wrote the following story regarding Acacia murrayana, and he also (14 September 2019) provided the following background to the story:

This is a little story I had to write. I guess you can't blame the camels for destroying so much *Acacia murrayana* being confined into a paddock, albeit a fairly large one. What I saw of camels in the wild, to the south of Alice Springs I noted what great wanderers they are. They plod along slowly but constantly so cover great distances. They no doubt have quite an impact on native vegetation but much of their impact as a nuisance is the way they will push and break fences and cause damage at stock watering places. I think of them as overgrown goats. They will eat anything vegetative. They played a vital part in the development of the inland but mow along with donkeys and horses they roam the countryside. How resilient is our flora to cope with these big herbivores.

Des's story, The Demise of a Wattle, follows:

Acacia murrayana is a fairly ordinary looking small tree until September when it bursts forth into one of the best displays of balls of golden wattle bloom. It is known as Colony Wattle due to its method of forming small stands of plants with a common root system. It grows well in poor sandy soils. Whether the season is good or in drought it will flower each year.

For many years it featured, along with *A. victoriae* which produces contrasting pale wattle balls, along the Stuart Highway just south of Alice Springs. Those species formed a dense scrub between the toad and the rail line. Their spectacular flowering caused the area to be called, 'The Golden Mile' although the extent would have been more like two miles.

In the 1980's, that scrub we had admired so much was destroyed. Some claimed it could be the hideout of undesirables but development played a major part. Underground services passed through the area. Water, telephone, sewerage, all needing to be readily accessed when need arose. So the scrub was cleared. Entirely. Not a remnant remains to show what used to be. The area now resembles park-land but its former glory is a memory.

Along a road, Colonel Rose Drive which leads from the Stuart Highway to a rural residential area is a three kilometre stretch along which grew a good lot of *A. murrayana* trees. So residents of the region still enjoyed the annual wattle display.

This year, 2019, it was decided to improve drainage along almost a kilometre of Colonel Rose Drive. All trees and shrubs along that stretch succumbed to the grader blades. It was a part on which had grown some of the most prolific stands of *A. murrayana*.

In paddocks on the other side of the road, camels were introduced. Their numbers varied, up to eight but usually we would count six to be seen at any time. They nibble at *A. victoriae* and ironwood (*A. estrophiolata*) but have devastated the *A. murrayana* for which they show marked preference.

When they have grazed away the easily reached foliage they then break down the branches to strip them. Damaged trees resemble the frames of native American tee-pees. It is interesting to note that a study of the diet of beef cattle in Central Australia during the severe 1958-65 drought showed a minimal amount of *A. murrayana* in the analyses. Today's observations show that the species is much in favour to camels.

So far, there is a lesser area of the Colonel Rose Drive untouched. So with that, and some locally scattered trees we can still get a sample of what was once an abundance of wattle bloom.

Some Notes from the Top End

A Trip to Arnhem Land

Geoff and Jannie Lay (Box Hill North, Vic) recently did a Northern Territory tour which included journeying through the heart of Arnhem Land.

They are keen photographers and took lots of photographs, including Acacias, and they have given me copies of these photos. The Acacia species that they photographed and the localities where the photos were taken are as follows:

Acacia auriculiformis (Barramundi Lodge, Gayngaru Wetlands and Nhulunbuy)
Acacia conspersa (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia dunnii (Arafura Swamp and Cobourg Peninsula)
Acacia gonocarpa (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia gracilentia (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia hemignosta (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia holosericea (Barramundi Lodge, Central Arnhem Rd and Cobourg Peninsula)
Acacia lacertensis (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia latescens (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia leptocarpa (Barramundi Lodge)

Acacia mountfordiae (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia plectocarpa ssp *plectocarpa* (Mt Borradaile)
Acacia praelongata (Cobourg Peninsula)
Acacia stigmatophylla (Macassan Beach)
Acacia sublanata (Barramundi Lodge and Flat Rock Creek)
Acacia torulosa (Gayngaru Wetlands)

One species that Geoff and Jannie were particularly impressed with was *Acacia praelongata*, a slender wattle with beautiful pendulous foliage.



Acacia praelongata

Photo G Lay

Trees in Darwin
 by Bill Aitchison

Following the devastation of Cyclone Tracy in 1974, a tree planting program was initiated in Darwin, and this favoured African mahogany (*Khaya nyasica*) trees. These were attractive because they were fast-growing, easy to maintain and would mature to provide plenty of shade. Free saplings were handed out to residents.

But the decision to plant this species was costly in decades to follow, as they are shallow rooted and have an unpredictable tendency to drop enormous branches at

random. And during Cyclone Marcus in March 2018, many hundreds were uprooted causing serious damage.

The City of Darwin has now produced a list of “Preferred Trees for Darwin”, which heavily favours native species. The list comprises 194 species of which 148 are Australian natives. There are three *Acacia* species included, being *A. dunnii*, *A. torulosa* and *A. latescens*.

There is a second list of “Trees Recommended Not to be Planted”, which comprises 25 species.

References:
 ABC News Report, by Kate Ashton, 19 March 2019

Wattle Day Association

Our Study Group is a member organization of the Wattle Day Association. The Association has now been going for over 20 years (founded in 1998).

The Wattle Day Association has an excellent and informative website (<http://www.wattleday.asn.au/>), and it also has a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/WattleDay>).

The Facebook page includes an interesting post (26 September 2019) which presents a convincing argument that wattles pose little risk as a trigger for allergies. For example, it refers to a dust smear on a Canberra Pollen monitoring slide from a dust storm in Canberra on 21 September 2019. This showed microscopic particles found in the dust smear including Casuarina (She Oak tree) pollen most likely derived from long distance dispersal from western NSW with the dust cloud, and local Pine, Birch and Poplar pollen. Wattles were in full flower in Canberra at this time but there was no wattle pollen on the slide taken of a sample of the air during the dust storm.

Ten New *Acacia* species from Queensland

In our Newsletter No. 144 (April 2019), we reported the death on 27 November 2018 of Les Pedley, who was a long-time botanist at the Queensland Herbarium with a special interest in *Acacias*.

In the recent issue of the Herbarium’s journal *Austrobaileya* (Vol 10(3), August 2019), there is an article by Paul I. Forster titled **Mostly about wattles: the publications of Les Pedley**. Over a 57 year period (1963-2019) Les published approximately 90 scientific papers, flora accounts and extension articles, and over half (48 publications) were about various aspects of wattles. This paper provides a chronological listing of his various publications.

The same volume of *Austrobaileya* also includes Les Pedley's final paper prepared before his death, in which he describes 10 new species of *Acacia*, all endemic to Queensland and all having restricted distributions.

The new species described in this paper are listed below:

Acacia castorum – A shrub to 3m tall closely related to *Acacia conferta*. Known only from the twin peaks of Mt Castor and Mt Pollux in the Gemini Peaks National Park in the Peak Range, north east of Clermont in central Queensland.

Acacia hierochoensis – A shrub about 2m tall, known only from a small area within 50 km of Jericho, central Queensland. The specific epithet is derived from *hiericho*, the Latin name of the biblical city of Jericho.

Acacia forsteri – A spreading shrub 3 m high that is closely related to *A. penninervis* var. *penninervis*, but with smaller phyllodes and much wider and shorter pods. It is known only from the type location, this being the Burnett District, 9 km WSW of Gayndah.

Acacia anadenia – A shrub about 1 m tall, known only from the Chesterton Range National Park some 35 km ENE of Morven in southwestern Queensland. It is closely related to both *A. chinchillensis* and *A. argentina*. Its specific epithet means without glands, an allusion to the lack of foliar glands on the specimens examined.

Acacia parvifoliolata – A spindly shrub to about 4 m tall, known only from the type collection west of Taroom in the central highlands of Queensland. It is related to *A. pruinosa* and *A. debilis* both of which have similar reddish brown branchlets and leaf rachises. The specific epithet means small leaflets, a reference to the leaflets being remarkably smaller than those of related species.

Acacia philoxera – A bushy shrub or small tree to 5 m tall currently known from four localised populations 80–86 km west of Thargomindah beside the Bulloo Developmental Road in its transect of the Grey Range in southwestern Queensland. Its nearest relatives are *A. papyrocarpa* and *A. loderi*. The specific epithet comes from the Greek, *philo-*, “loving, fond of” and *xeros*, “dry”.

Acacia pudica – A shrub to 2 m tall and half as wide, known only from the type locality in the upper catchment of Eureka Creek, NNW of Kajibbi in north-west Queensland. It is closely related to *A. wickhamii* ssp. *wickhamii*. The specific epithet is a Latin word meaning “modest” or “bashful”, an allusion to the anonymity of the species.

Acacia lithgowiae – A shrub to 2.5 m tall, branching from the base. It is known only from the type locality south-west of Dalby in southern Queensland where it occurs on sandy soil overlying clay. It is probably most closely related to *A. johnsonii*. It is named in honour of Ms Grace Lithgow.

Acacia ammitia – A spreading shrub or tree to 5m tall, restricted to Ngarrabullgan (Mt Mulligan), some 60 km WNW of Mareeba in north-east Queensland. It is probably most closely related to *A. pubirhachis*. The specific epithet is derived from the Greek *ammites* “sandstone”, with suffix *-ia* “characteristic of”, a reference to the habitat of the species.

Acacia dichromotricha – A tree to 15 m tall, occurs in central western Queensland where it is endemic to an area between about 20 km north of Winton to about 20 km south-east of 'Budgerygar' homestead. It is related to *A. sparsiflora* and *A. pubirhachis*. The specific epithet is derived from the Greek, prefix *di-* “two”, *chroma* “colour” and “*tricha*” hair. The hairs of the young branchlets are white, while those of the spike-rachises are golden yellow.

References:

Forster, P.I. (2019). Mostly about wattles: The publications of Les Pedley. *Austrobaileya* 10(3): 291–296

Pedley, L. (2019). Notes on *Acacia* Mill. (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae), chiefly from Queensland, 6. *Austrobaileya* 10(3): 297–320

Books

Caterpillars, Moths and Their Plants of Southern Australia

By Peter McQuillan, Jan Forrest, David Keane and Roger Grund

Published by Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc 2019

This is a book not only about moth fauna, but importantly also about the food plants on which they depend. The authors tell us that “Australia wide, gum trees *Eucalyptus* spp. and wattle trees *Acacia* spp. are very important foodplants supporting thousands of insect species.” They also comment generally on the importance of moths and their key role in matters such as ecological food webs and plant pollination.

The book also refers to the importance of encouraging more native plants in gardens, not only because this saves water but also because it “will help some moths maintain an urban presence, in turn contributing to the sustainability of human settlements.”

A large component of the book's 208 pages includes illustrations and comments on 280 species of southern Australia, with high quality colour photos of caterpillars, moths and their food plants. Many of the species included are listed as having *Acacia* species as host plants. For people living in southern Australia, the book should be a very useful resource to identify a caterpillar found on a particular host plant, such as a wattle.

Although the book has some focus on South Australia, it is evident from the species distribution maps included that most species included in the book have a very wide distribution extending way beyond South Australia.

Gariwerd Colours: Plants of the Grampians Written and published by Steffen Schultz, 2019

Our Study Group held a field trip in the Grampians area of western Victoria in 2016. At that time, there was a lack of any recent field guide to the flora of the region, and I think this recent publication is a welcome and impressive reference.

In a foreword to the book, Adam Blake from Trust for Nature comments that the book is fundamentally a field guide to the Flora of Gariwerd. Close to 600 species are pictured with another 50 described in the text. Adam comments in his foreword that:

“The decision to place each botanical photograph against the white background provides for a brilliant and vivid image, a welcome departure from photos taken in the field which don’t always enable clear focus of individual specimens, or easy examination of plant form and physiology. These photos are the heroes of the book.”

Apart from the photos, a short description of each species is provided.

A total of 25 *Acacia* species are included, being *A. acinacea*, *A. aculeatissima*, *A. brownii*, *A. dealbata*, *A. euthycarpa*, *A. farinosa*, *A. genistifolia*, *A. gunnii*, *A. implexa*, *A. mearnsii*, *A. mitchellii*, *A. mucronata* ssp. *longifolia*, *A. myrtifolia*, *A. obliquinervia*, *A. oxycedrus*, *A. paradoxa*, *A. provincialis*, *A. pycnantha*, *A. rupicola*, *A. spinescens*, *A. stricta*, *A. suaveolens*, *A. ulicifolia*, *A. verniciflua* and *A. verticillata*.

Tony Rinaudo – the Forest-Maker Johannes Dieterich (Editor) Published by Ruffer & Rub Sachbuchverlag 2018

Tony Rinaudo has been a great supporter of our *Acacia* Study Group for a number of years, and is well known to a number of our members and for promoting the use of Australian *Acacia* species with edible seeds as a food source.

Tony worked in Africa for many years where he revolutionized reforestation using a method referred to as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). This book recognizes Tony's work and details his technique for the greening of dryland at minimal cost and which has improved the livelihoods of millions of people.

Tony's method is based on deploying tree stumps and roots that still grow even in degraded landscapes: thanks to the protection and care of the shoots, the original tree population can be regenerated without major financial costs. The method is now successfully applied in at least 24 African countries. Where the desert was still expanding 20 years ago, farmers reforest large areas with FMNR: in Niger alone seven million hectares of land were already restored in this way.

Up to 700 million people will possibly be obliged to leave their homelands during the next three decades because of increasing desertification in the landscapes where they live. In the opinion of scientists, there is only one hope: to convince the local farmers of 'sustainable land management'. Tony believes that with FMNR he has found the appropriate method for such management.

Miscellaneous Items

In our Newsletter No. 128 (March 2015) there was an article on *Acacia awestoniana* (the Stirling Range Wattle). This *Acacia* was named in honour of Dr Arthur Stewart Weston.

A recent newsletter of the Australasian Systematic Botany Society (Newsletter 179, June 2019) reported the recent passing of Dr Weston (1932-2019). The report noted that Dr Weston was a long term friend of the Western Australian Herbarium, a botanist, ecologist, and an indefatigable botanical explorer of remote places across the globe.

Among the Western Australian species discovered by Arthur were two now named after him, *Utricularia westonii* and the threatened *Acacia awestoniana* from Cape Le Grand and the Stirling Range respectively.

The latest in Australia's new series of banknotes, the \$20 note, was released on 9 October 2019. As with the other new banknotes, the \$20 note also features an *Acacia*, this being *Acacia buxifolia*.

The remaining new note, the \$100 note, will be released in 2020.

The journal **Plant Foods for Human Nutrition** recently (November 2019) included an article titled Chemical Composition and Anti-Nutritional Profiling of Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*, *Acacia microbotrya* and *Acacia victoriae*) Seed Originating from Western Australia, by Wei Shan, Cassandra Chong and Ranil Coorey.

I haven't read the article, but an abstract reads (in part) as follows:

“The wattle seeds studied are higher in protein, dietary fiber, zinc and potassium compared to some commonly consumed legumes such as lentils and chickpeas.

Incorporation of wattle seed in to food may provide additional health benefits to consumers. Their ability to inhibit foodborne bacteria means they may have potential as a natural food additive.”

Seed Bank

Although we do purchase some seed from commercial sources, we also rely upon donations of seed. If you are able to help with any seed donations they would be very welcome (we would ask you to post any donations to Bill Aitchison, who will forward them on to our Seed Bank Curator, Victoria Tanner). It also helps enormously if you are able to clean, sort and label the seed correctly. Also, we would like to have provenance information for all seed in the seed bank – so if you donate any seed, could you also provide any information you have in relation to provenance.

Two species that we have had requests for but have been unable to supply are *Acacia congesta* and *Acacia glanulicarpa*. If you could help with either of these, it would be much appreciated.

The procedure for requesting seed from the Seed Bank is as follows. Study Group members are entitled to lodge up to 3 orders per member per year, with 10 packets maximum in each order (negotiable). There is a charge of \$4 in relation to each order, to cover the cost of a padded post bag and postage. The \$4 may be paid in stamps or by direct credit to our Group’s bank account. Requests for seed may be lodged in either of the following ways:

1. By email to our Study Group email address, acaciastudygroup@gmail.com (emails to this address go directly to both Victoria and Bill Aitchison). If you make a request by email, you will also need to make the necessary payment by

one of the above methods. If you are paying by stamps, these should be mailed to Bill Aitchison, 13 Conos Court, Donvale, Vic 3111

2. By mail (enclosing stamps if required). These requests should be posted to Bill Aitchison (address as in the previous paragraph). Bill will then advise Victoria of the request.

We would like to maintain some data on your results in propagating seed from the Seed Bank. We would therefore ask if you could provide a report on your results, recording information on species, number of seeds sown, number germinated and days after sowing.

Study Group Membership

Acacia Study Group membership for 2019/20 is as follows:

- \$7 (newsletter sent by email)**
- \$10 (hardcopy of newsletter posted in Australia)**
- \$20 (hardcopy of newsletter posted overseas)**

**Subscriptions may be sent to:
Bill Aitchison, 13 Conos Court, Donvale, Victoria 3111**

**Subscriptions may also be paid directly to our Account at the Bendigo Bank. Account details are:
Account Name: ASGAP Acacia Study Group
BSB: 633-000
Account Number: 130786973**

If you pay directly to the Bank Account, please advise us by email (acaciastudygroup@gmail.com).

ANPSA ACACIA STUDY GROUP FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET 2018-19			
INCOME	Balance at 1.7.18		\$680.68
	Members’ subs	\$534.00	
	Donations	\$155.00	
	Other Income	<u>\$50.00</u>	
	Total Income	\$739.00	\$739.00
EXPENSES	Stationery	\$8.00	
	Printing	\$360.00	
	Photocopying	\$177.60	
	Postage	\$204.00	
	Seeds	<u>\$30.00</u>	
	Total Expenses	\$779.60	-\$779.60
BALANCE	Balance at 30.6.19		\$640.08