

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY

Southern Highlands Group

...your local native garden club

Southern Highlands

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APS Committee

southernhighlandsaps@gmail.com

www.austplants.com.au/

Southern-Highlands



SHAPS members Jenny Simons and Jane Lemann. It is most unusual to have a photo other than plants at the start of our newsletter. But when you read the newsletter you will see why this beautiful photo is here. *Photo Sarah Cains.*

Upcoming Program

	General Meetings 1st Thursday 2pm June, August, October, at Moss Vale CWA, 66 Elizabeth Street, Moss Vale	Outings 1st Thursday in next month after general meeting	Committee Meeting 2nd Monday of month
August	Thursday 3 rd August conversation with Frances Simons on 'Biodiversity: The Farmer's Dilemma' at 2pm CWA		14 th August
September		Saturday 9 th September, Visit to Illawarra Grevillea Park 11am	11 th September
October	Thursday 5 th October Jen Slattery introduction to grasses, and a WSC biosecurity officer on problem grasses		9 th October
November		24-27th November BioBlitz Medway	13 th November
December		Thursday 7 th December Xmas party	11 th December

Coming Up Next

At our next meeting at the CWA Moss Vale rooms, on Thursday 3 August, Frances Simons will be 'in conversation' with our President, Louise Egerton. Frances is a horticulturist and has a 40 acre property at Exeter. She is also President of the Exeter CWA. *'Biodiversity: the Farmer's Dilemma'* is a chance for us to listen and learn about regenerative agriculture and conservation as farmers try to balance making a living off the land while providing a healthy environment for all.

Visit to Illawarra Grevillea Park at Bulli down the coast on **Saturday** 9th September. There are 2.4 hectares of volunteer maintained gardens, including a rainforest and a sensory walk. Hundreds of new plants have been added since the rains. So many stunning plants in flower. It is open only 6 weekends a year. A great chance to buy plants too. Picnic facilities available. Entry fee \$7.

Grevillea Park Road, Bulli at 11am. Car pool. Note the Saturday date. There will be NO meeting on Thursday 7th September.

Celebrating Two Remarkable Members

Louise Egerton

We are extremely proud that we have among our number two people who have made an outstanding contribution to the plant world of the Southern Highlands.



Jenny Simons has been awarded Life Membership by the NSW APS. For decades Jenny has been proactive in the gardening and environmental community of the Highlands. Her involvement with and promotion of native plants continues to this day and we are exceedingly lucky to have her among us to impart knowledge and understanding of our flora. To learn more about Jenny's achievements, you can go to

<https://resources.austplants.com.au/stories/life-memberships-award-jenny-simons/>

Jane Lemann has championed the restoration of the native vegetation on Mt Gibraltar for 23 years. Her tireless efforts to keep a place of natural beauty alive and thriving for generations to come is appreciated by the whole community and visitors alike. To acknowledge this massive achievement Jane has been awarded the 2023 NSW Australian Plant Society's Conservation Award. Jane would want us to remember, too, the dedicated fellow bush regenerators that have, and continue to work with her on The Gib. Read more about Jane's work at <https://resources.austplants.com.au/stories/conservation-award-to-jane-lemann-southern-highlands-group/>

It is worth noting that both these members have shown a long-term commitment to our native flora. They have loved and guarded it as we, too, can do. They are an inspiration to us all.

From Jane Lemann

Thank you all, it is such an honour to be nominated for this Conservation Award. But I am



embarrassed to be singled out as so many people work so hard - not only here but when you read the APS journal there is always another fantastic story. I feel I am just a representative for us on the ground working so I accept this award on everybody's behalf.

I, and all of us are just little seedlings under the mother trees of Jenny Simons and of course Helen Tranter, struggling along to help achieve their vision for the future.

All of us oldies were influenced by Betty Maloney and Jean Walker. Their bush garden on the North Shore was famous. However, when I married and came to live here in the early 60's we were employees of King Ranch Australia and lived at Milton Park. A time when the great garden was in its heyday and native plants were scum. However, they had a rebel vet, Glen Murray who built a house in Links Road, Burradoo - and planted an entire native garden. A few remnants

remain today. We both belonged to the Society for Growing Australian Plants but could not get a local branch off the ground, so it was very exciting when this branch took off.

Local Bush Regeneration started soon after that with, guess who, Jenny Simons and Roma Dix at the back of the Iron Mines Oval and Helen Tranter in the Robertson Rainforest. It was Roma who said: 'this is illegal but who cares and who is going to stop us old ladies pulling out weeds?' We were quite a bit younger then! But just look at how it has all blossomed thanks to all of you.

From the President – A Lot is Going On

Louise Egerton

The Southern Highlands Australian Plant Society (SHAPS) is growing! Our membership is increasing and our activities are expanding. We will always stay true to our core activities, visiting gardens, bushland, attending our bi-monthly gatherings to hear speakers, swap knowledge, buy plants and eat cake but recently we've been widening our scope to be a little more active in our local community.

There's so much going on and we thought, rather than keeping all these little projects to ourselves, we'd love it if there were more members who would like to get involved, too. Some of these initiatives require only intermittent attention to ensure they don't drop into a black hole; others might call for a small sub-committee. You might have ideas of your own about how SHAPS can contribute to the well-being of Southern Highlands. We're all ears.

Here's just a few of the things we've been up to recently:

- The Mountain Bike Tracks on The Gib continues to sow disquiet between riders and conservationists. SHAPS made a submission to Council about the damage to the natural vegetation and threatened species. Although things look disappointing at the moment, we may not have heard the end of this. The more ears and eyes on the ground, the better.
- Following refurbishment at the Council Chambers, one of the Council's top-rating environmental weeds, Box-elder Maples (*Acer negundo*) have been planted outside the library. Despite a letter from SHAPS in January 2022 and follow-ups, requesting their removal, no action has yet occurred. We'd welcome members keeping an eye on this one.
- In September 2016 SHAPS donated and planted 3 *Eucalyptus gregsoniana* in the CWA Moss Vale's front garden. They have grown well and we have recently weeded, watered and mulched the area. With CWA's permission we hope we can add further native plants. Anyone interested in helping if we get the go-ahead?
- At Southern Highlands Botanic Gardens we were delighted to participate in their Autumn Plant Fair and Gardens Weekend for the second year. And very excited, too, that SHBG selected one of our member's beautiful native gardens to visit among four others at the Weekend. We are keen to forge closer ties with SHBG and would welcome more native plantings and information about conserving threatened species. There's a networking role here, I suspect.
- The Coles planter boxes in Bowral was the initiative of one of our members in June 2016! Several members have lovingly maintained these through the years. These boxes look so good that they appear to have escaped being vandalised! Is there anyone out there who'd be happy to water them once a week and snip the odd bit now and then?

- Several members have formed a sub-committee to design a U3A Native Plant course. Members have run such courses in the past and they have proven very popular. Maybe you have ideas for subjects or would like to participate.
- SHAPS has received a grant of \$1,450 as part of the Council's 2023/24 Community Assistance Scheme Grant for Environment and Sustainability projects. The money will be used to conduct diagnostic tests on the Shire's dying conifers that are thought to have succumbed to fungi following weakening from floods and other extremes of weather. If you'd welcome involvement in this project, let us know.
- Several members have contributed towards a plant list scheduled for the Eastern Precinct of the new Bong Bong Common 'play elements': <https://www.wsc.nsw.gov.au/project-directory/Bong-Bong-Common-Stage-1-and-2-Works>. Earthworks are presently underway but we hope to be more involved down the track when plant selection and interpretative signage are discussed. This liaison with Council has the potential to grow so we'd welcome participation as projects arise.
- Recently we hosted Canberra APS and we are keen to network with other local APSs in order to expand our understanding of what is happening beyond the Highlands. The Southern Tablelands APS is presently in our sights.
- The old EPBC (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation) Act 1999 is under review. It has been exceedingly ineffectual in protecting our natural heritage. The federal Environment Minister, Tanya Plibersek, has committed to introduce new Nature Laws by the end of 2023. We would encourage members to write to or meet with their local MP to ask for their support in strengthening these laws. Steven Jones, the Federal Member for Whitlam, Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Financial Services may be a sympathetic ear. If you have other ideas, please let us know.

If any of these projects take your fancy, we would welcome your participation. Just email us on southernhighlandsaps@gmail.com

And on another note,

John for President

As our treasurer at SHAPS, we knew John Desmond had a good head for figures and remained cool and calm when faced with a 40-page document, so it should have come as no surprise that in June he became the President of the NSW APS. Congratulations, John. We are confident that you'll continue to steer the organisation in a direction that benefits all APS members and the wider community.

Talk by Dr Alan Stiles on Robertson Rainforest

Paul Osborne

And Our General Meeting. June 1, 2023.

Our June meeting was a happy occasion in which two long term local members were presented with awards from the APS NSW.

Jenny Simons received a Life Membership and the 2023 APS NSW Conservation Award was given to Jane Leman. Both accepted these with typical humility and some surprise.

After hearing briefly from SHAPS President, Louise Egerton, about their lives and activities the audience could only be certain of the worthiness of this overdue recognition. For greater detail and appreciation of this please see the June APS NSW e-newsletter and go to their website.

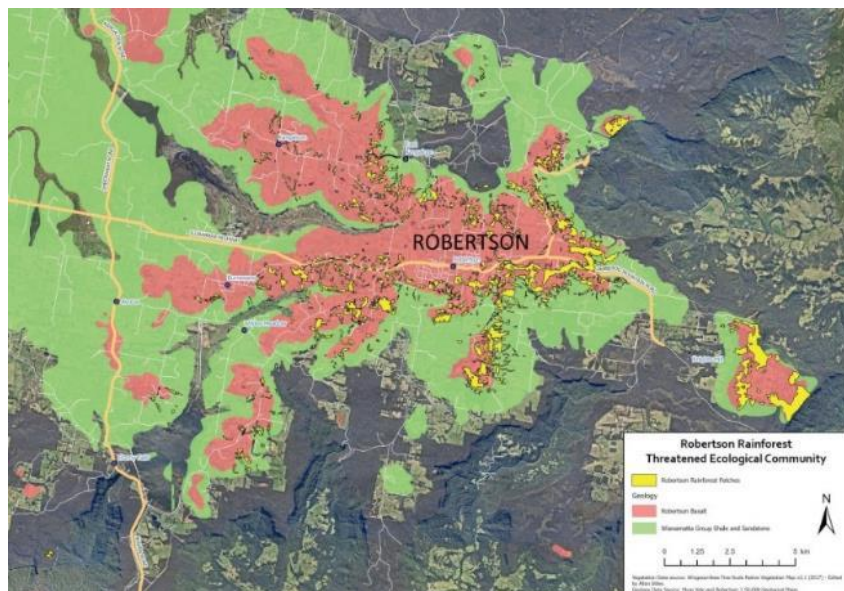
Arising from the same AGM that confirmed the above awards came the news that John Desmond, our treasurer, is now the APS NSW President. Congratulations. John told us that it is an interesting time for the organization as conservation issues and values take on increasing importance generally, so too the APS is part of this shift.

This all preceded a comprehensive talk on the Robertson Rainforest given by Dr Allan Stiles, who has had a very long interest in these types of ecologies.

Rainforests are systems with closed canopies and relatively high rainfall. There are various types from tropical through to dry which were described before the main topic of Robertson’s warm/cool temperate forest.

Local Remnants of Robertson Rainforest (Yarrawa Brush)

Today the forest grows in patches across a large area but was once a continuous entity spreading from the coastal escarpment to the limits of the fertile basalt soil. Covering about 2,500 ha it is a remnant, like those in South America and elsewhere, of the great Gondwanan forests. For thousands of years it was traversed by the Gundungurra people.



The yellow patches are pockets of Robertson rainforest



The fragments of the Yarrawa Brush, as it was called, give an idea of its once rich and thick vegetation. The Robertson Reserve is the most accessible of these areas with the rest being scattered about on private land, along roads and in gullies here and there. On a map they are like islands dotted towards the Wingecarribee Swamp.

Early settlers’ accounts often describe the region as “impenetrable”. Not until well into the 1800’s were concerted efforts made to survey and explore it.

Robert Hoddle and his party cut a track from the Highlands through to Kiama after much difficulty in 1830. Later popular Land Acts were introduced by the NSW legislature under John Robertson in the 1860's which encouraged land clearing and settlement across the state. The incentive for "selectors" to own their land after opening up the rainforest for farming changed the landscape over the following years. The town named after Robertson was built in the area then known as Three Creeks

From this period on there is much documented history, including an increasing number of botanical studies, of the larger region.

Allan is a member of the Robertson Environment Protection Society which is an established community group engaged in promoting the special worth of the rainforest and its preservation.

"The Yarrowa Brush. A Guide to the Robertson Rainforest" is a book produced by REPS and, although it may be out of print, is worth seeking out. Also, their website reps.org.au is a good source for information and direction for anyone wanting to know more about this part of the world.

Over the hedge with Kim and Erica – July 2023

Kim Zegenhagen and Erica Rink

Shrubs and understorey plants suited to the Southern Highlands



Most Australian plants fall into the shrub category which gives the gardener a huge choice. Our smaller birds like shrubs and understorey plants to hide in and to provide corridors when moving around the garden. Native shrubs are evergreen so provide habitat all year round. They provide nesting sites as well as food and shelter.

The height limit of these shrubs fit in the range from small, less than a metre to 6m. Most native plants can be pruned to a desired height and usually get more bushy. Some make great hedges.

Many shrubs provide great floral displays so choose species that flower at different times to always have some colour in your garden. Banksias, callistemons, grevilleas and hakeas are just a few. They are able to cope with cool conditions.

Other shrubs that do well here and are native to NSW are *Philotheca myoporoides*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *P. ovalifolia*, *P. rotundifolia* and *P. scutellarioides*. *Tetratea species*, *Westringia fruticosa* and the hybrid *W. 'Wynyabbie Gem'*. There are many *Leptospermum* species to choose from *L. polygalifolium* and *L. morrisonii* are popular. *Lomatia species* are nearly all from eastern Australia, are very hardy and produce grevillea like flowers. One last shrub to mention is *Hakea 'Burrendong Beauty'*. It is covered in pink flowers from Autumn through winter.

Understorey plants grow under other plants. Generally Australian trees don't provide as much shade as exotics. Correas are excellent, flowering in winter, they can take quite a lot of shade but will flower more heavily in sun. Epacris species especially *E. longiflora* seems to flower throughout the year. *Grevillea lanigera*, *G. 'Mt Tamboritha'* and *G. rosmarinifolia* all seem to spot flower all year.

For medium sized shrubs *Callistemon citrinus*, *C. pallidus*, *C. sieberi* and *C. viminalis* are good choices. *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* the NSW Christmas bush flowers in late summer here. *Bursaria spinosa* has masses of white flowers in late spring and summer. It is prickly so is good habitat for small birds.

Young plants can be more susceptible to frost damage, so providing shelter - shade or frost cloth thrown over the plants can get them through till frosty conditions have passed. Frost tends to settle in lower-lying areas, so bear this in mind when assessing where to put your new plants. Applying a thick blanket of mulch will help insulate plant roots from extreme cold.

The above is only a small selection of possibilities. Happy gardening.



Epacris longiflora



Leptospermum polygalifolium



Prostanthera lasianthos



Hakea 'Burrendong Beauty'

National Herbarium of NSW and the Australian PlantBank

Paul Osborne

Photos by Paul Osborne, Harper Wright and Jen Slattery

In recent years the National Herbarium collection and staff have been moved from inadequate facilities at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney to Mt. Annan. A purpose-built structure, of award-winning design, is now home to 1.4 million botanical specimens, with room for more.

It's not open to the public but when a guided tour was organized, including the nearby PlantBank, about 25 APS members enjoyed a great afternoon in and around the area.



Members under fly-roof, along rammed earth walls of the Herbarium

Thick rammed-earth walls made mostly from onsite excavation material provide a first defence against weather extremes, fire and flood. Throughout the building necessary measures are inbuilt to control humidity and guard against pests and diseases. Far from being a solid box though, much natural light and connection to the outside is important to the layout of the place.

A large fly-roof protects the waratah seedpod- inspired structures nestled underneath. A collaboration with Dharawal elders brought this shape about.

Inside this new building the staff work at their task of maintaining the herbarium collection. At the heart of this are the pressed and dried specimens of not just plants but also algae, lichens, mosses and more. Where possible all of these are mounted on special paper with their names, some description and often field notes of the original collectors. They are beautiful to look at.



Eucalyptus crucis collected 1990



Eucalyptus pyriformis, collected 2000

A highlight was to view a *Hakea gibbosa* gathered by Banks and Solander. Science, history and art are intertwined in the entire herbarium collection.



SHAPS members (and the public) are welcome to use the Botanical Identification Service, Monday to Friday 10 am to 1 pm.

The offices are open-plan style and in one section a small group of volunteers enjoy helping prepare material for storage in the vaults. These vaults provide secure protection for the precious contents in their folders and boxes. It's noticeably cooler inside them.



In the vaults. Lisa, one of the curators of the Herbarium collection, was our expert guide. Here she explained how the specimens are stored in temperature and humidity-controlled vaults.

A few employees, using impressive high resolution photographic equipment, are undertaking the massive job, in a tight space, of digitizing the collection for online access. Amongst other advantages this will diminish the need to physically lend out material to researchers around the world, as is currently done.



Plant identification. Peter Jobson runs the Botanical Identification Service and manages the PlantNet website. His work ranges from rare and endangered plants to common weeds. Peter was a great help with our 2022 BioBlitz at Medway Reserve.

A Plant Identification Service is also part of the institution, and a chat with staff explained their role naming plants for all those who send in material. These include police, property developers, professional and amateur botanists and the like all having their reasons to use this service. They have quite a backlog of work.

The identification and presentation of plants at the National Herbarium enables much science and research through so many related fields. Preserving the natural world and conservation not the least of these.

The identification and presentation of plants at the National Herbarium enables much science and research through so many

Australian PlantBank

Across the way from the Herbarium is the PlantBank with a distinctive bottletree near the entrance. It is worthwhile exploring the exterior of the thoughtfully designed building with surrounds of grasses and small shrubs. Some educational beds show potential uses of indigenous plants such as nutritional grasses like Themeda and Microlaena.



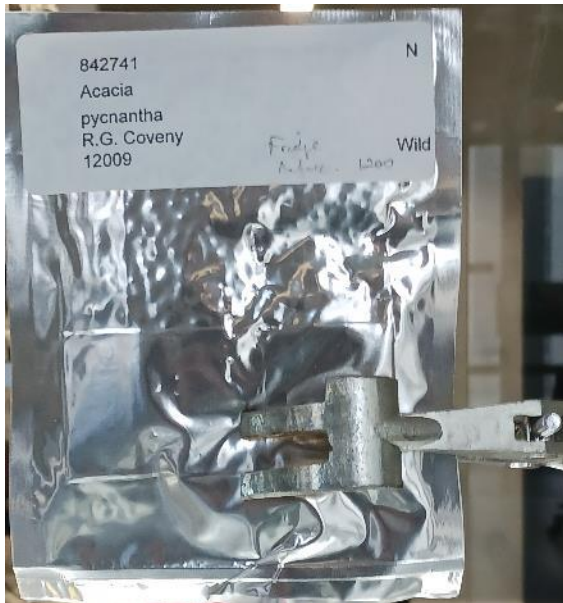
Bottle tree outside entrance to PlantBank

The purpose of the PlantBank is to preserve and protect the plants of NSW. Similiar to the Herbarium, it interacts with international institutions including important seedbanks like Svalbard, Norway.



PlantBank building with grasses and reeds

The large ongoing process of preparing seed to be stored can be partly viewed by the public through glass walls. After receiving seeds from collectors, they are cleaned and dried. Small samples are tested for viability, “proof of life”, in sterile agar medium. They are placed in labelled foil packets and then into secure vaults, with appropriate conditions from cool through to freezing in nitrogen. All the trial and error involved in finding the best ways of doing things, over the years, can only be imagined. Re-testing of seed and re-gathering, where necessary, is also part of the process. Through the glass can be seen an array of equipment and alongside the modern are many traditional items still in use like sieves, hand tools and record books.



Metal foil seed package for storage



Array of equipment for collecting, cleaning and preparing seed

There is a laboratory display, that can't be missed, of tissue culture cuttings. Stem tissue is maintained in an embryonic state in jars and tubes. This is an alternative for material that doesn't store or freeze successfully. This includes many rainforest species. Plants with desirable traits can be reliably reproduced, in numbers, this way too.



Tour guide Virginia chatting with members

Our guide, Virginia, conveyed the enthusiasm and dedication of those involved in the work of the PlantBank. The scope of their resourceful innovation is inspiring.

In the public foyers of both the Herbarium and PlantBank are fascinating museum style displays with many drawers to rummage through.

Outside in the vicinity the recently planted areas will, with time, be an increasingly natural setting for these institutions.

Thank you to the informative guides Lisa, Aniuska, Virginia and Peter.

Fabulous Plants seen at Mount Annan Botanic Gardens July 2023

Harper Wright



Eremophila cuneifolia, Pinyuru



Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. *angustifolia*



Hakea grammatophylla



Melaleuca irbyana

The Eden Project

Steve Press

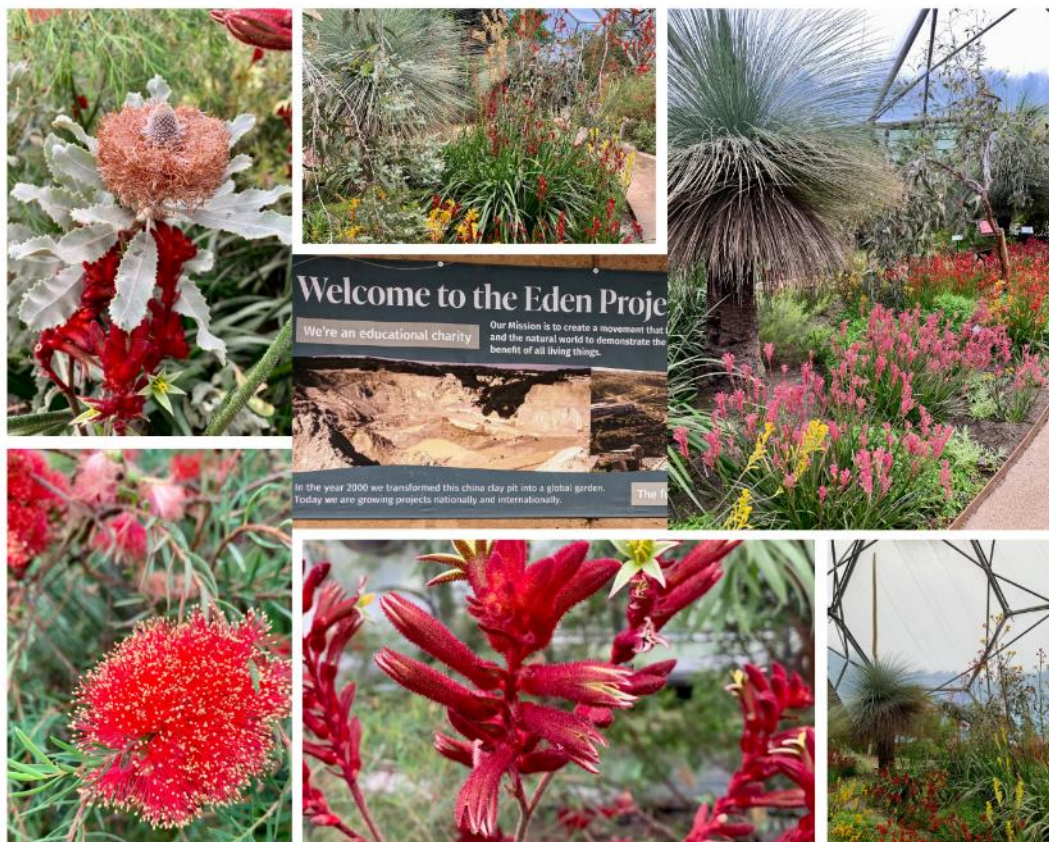


On a recent trip to Cornwall we were able to visit the Eden Project. The Project consists of two huge biomes, one devoted to tropical plants and one devoted to Mediterranean climate plants. In the [Mediterranean biome](#) there are several different gardens, including a spectacular Western Australian native garden.

The Eden Project's mission is to educate and draw people together to understand the natural world. Entry includes free tours by experts. We went on an interesting tour which explained how the race to obtain various

plants producing spices had influenced world politics.

It was fantastic to see Australian plants thriving in a corner of the UK. You can listen to an interview from the ABC when the plants were included in the biome in 2017 here [West Australian native plants included in 'Eden Project' biomes - ABC Perth](#). Here are a few photos we took of the WA Garden at the Eden Project.



The Eden project has an outpost which they have started at Anglesea in Victoria, which is expected to open in 2026. You can read about it here [Eden Project Anglesea, Australia | Eden Project](#)

Why these Sydney gardens are Renaming their Plants

SBS News June 3, 2023 Jennifer Scherer. As seen in APS Northern Beaches newsletter Caley July 2023

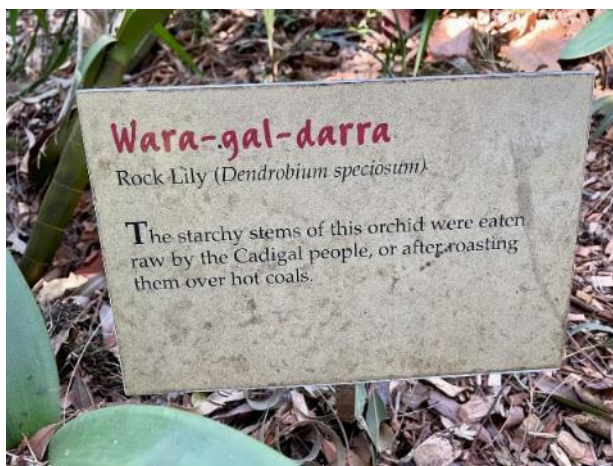
The Botanic Gardens of Sydney is embarking on a special project to reflect the First Nations names of its plants.

At the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, a decolonisation initiative is underway. In consultation with traditional custodians, Elders, and local language knowledge holders, horticultural displays will be updated as part of a 'multi-naming project' to reflect the First Nations, scientific and English names of plants.

Jake Ferguson is a Bidjigal-Dharawal, Wailwan, Biripi and Bundjalung man who runs bush tucker tours through the Royal Botanic Garden. He says the initiative is a step in the right direction. "Our language is a part of us," he said. "Our language words also bring massive insight ... it's not just a place name but also spiritual knowledge, understanding of the geography of the area. "Being able to walk through the Botanic Gardens and see the multi-naming on the plants allows for a greater understanding and connection."

On Mr Ferguson's tour, he stops by the Davidson's Plum, named after John Ewen Davidson, the 'owner' of the land at Rockingham Bay in Far North Queensland where the tree was 'first found' in the 1860s. But it has another name. "Ooray" is one of the First Nations names given to the plant, Mr Ferguson tells the group, before inviting everyone to take a bite of its sour fruit.

While the Botanical Gardens of Sydney are still in the early consultation stages of the project, some signs can be found in the gardens already. It's hoped it will become a meaningful reconciliation initiative. Across Australia, there are more than 250 First Nations languages, including around 800 dialects, which has led to many plants being given multiple First Nations names.



A sign at the Royal Botanical Garden in Sydney, showing visitors the First Nations name, common name and scientific name of a plant.

As a result, the Botanical Gardens of Sydney — made up of The Royal Botanic Garden, the Australian Botanic Garden Mt Annan and the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden — says it plans to undergo a vigorous verification process as the collection holds many native plants sourced locally as well as from across Australia. "It can be a complex process to find, verify and use the correct scientific, colloquial and First Nations names for trees and other plants," Royal Botanical Garden curator manager Jarryd Kelly said. "First Nations plant names are embedded in rich cultural knowledge that reflects diverse plant uses, ecological relationships, seasonal changes, and other significance." And it needs to be done in the right way, he says.

Jarryd Kelly says the naming project is complex. "The process of the gardens working with the community to find out the names ... it's actually going deep into the understanding," he said. "It's

not just having it at face value, it's actually having legitimate insight into language, which are the oldest languages on planet Earth. "The Botanic Gardens is on Farm Cove, one of the first points that first contact was made, so the decolonisation of this area is important. "

Sydney's Royal Botanic Garden was established in 1816 on Gadigal land along the shores of Sydney Harbour. Now the three Botanic Gardens of Sydney contain one of the country's largest collections of native and overseas plants, but the institution is reckoning with its own role in colonisation.

"The Botanic Gardens is where our flora has been captured," said Ray Ingrey, a Dharawal person from the La Perouse Aboriginal community and chairperson of the Gujaga Foundation. "It's happened since day one with the Endeavour voyage; Sir Joseph Banks and the crew of the Endeavour were collecting plant species during their eight days of their stay at Kamay at Botany Bay."

The name Botany Bay was coined during this period as the collection of plants there was deemed bountiful. For the Dharawal people, the flora at Kamay is of great significance. Plants are markers of seasonal change, hold deep connections to ancestors, are prominent in creation stories and provided food as well as medicine. "Because there was no engagement with Aboriginal people during that time ... there was a lot of information that could have been gathered there which was a missed opportunity, but that practice then continued." Most Australian plants are named by European botanists who studied specimens sent back from early colonial expeditions and titled them through Western scientific conventions. In the case of Joseph Banks, a British naturalist, botanist, and patron of the natural sciences, the banksia was named after him.

"Back in the 19th century, many taxonomists were funded by rich people, which meant many plants and animals were named after the patrons," said Dr Kevin Thiele, a taxonomist and adjunct associate professor at the University of Western Australia. "But some of those rich patrons were rich because of egregious activities." Dr Thiele gives the example of the plant genus Hibbertia, commonly known as guinea flowers.

"George Hibbert was a slave trader, he ran ships across on the trans- Atlantic slave trade and he made a motza out of slavery," he said.

"He was a rich and wealthy person who could become a patron of the arts and sciences, he had a garden and employed gardeners and was the first person to grow many Australian plants in London. "Because of his wealth, he was honoured with the genus name Hibbertia, but his wealth was very ill-got."

Editor: There is an article in an earlier SHAPS newsletter about George Hibbert. Not all the photos from the Caley article are shown here.

Snippets

Great Southern Reef's kelp forests

I didn't think of seaweeds as native plants, but a report by ABC news changed that. It refers to them as kelp "forests", an underwater 'Amazon' that could help tackle climate change.

https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-07-16/seaweed-forests-massive-carbon-capture-capacity/102603342?utm_source=sfmc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=abc_specialist_science_sfmc_20230719&utm_term=&utm_id=2161767&sfmc_id=129949304

The Great Southern Reef is a system of interconnected reefs that span the southern coast of Australia and Tasmania, and extends as far north as Brisbane to the east and Kalbarri to the west, running along 8,000km of coastline. Seaweed forests have significant ability to capture and store carbon dioxide by photosynthesis.

Strange Blossoming in Jane Lemann's garden

A rather strange blossoming straight out of the trunk of her *Banksia integrifolia*. It didn't fool the Yellow Tail Black Cockatoos!



Endangered Koalas

The NSW government has fast tracked approval for massive development on Sydney's fringe in Appin, despite koala habitat concerns.

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2023/jul/03/approval-for-massive-development-on-sydney-fringe-fast-tracked-despite-koala-habitat-concerns?utm_term=64a37d25d1c727839c75d4254f69f2b9&utm_campaign=GuardianTodayAUS&utm_source=esp&utm_medium=Email&CMP=GTAU_email

Traditional owners in NSW call for heritage reform to continue cultural practices

A Kimilaroi elder used to collect wood for didgeridoos from Eura forest but was banned once it became Breealong national park. It is not one of the 30% of national parks in NSW to fall under Aboriginal joint management agreements. He will now need to apply for specific consent.

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2023/jul/02/traditional-owners-in-nsw-call-for-heritage-reform-to-continue-cultural-practices?utm_term=64a37d25d1c727839c75d4254f69f2b9&utm_campaign=GuardianTodayAUS&utm_source=esp&utm_medium=Email&CMP=GTAU_email



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