Acacia brunioides

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.

ACACIA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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Seed Bank Curator
Victoria Tanner

No. 137 June 2017 ISSN 1035-4638

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From The Leader

Dear Members

From a wattle enthusiast's point of view, there is always a sense of anticipation as we head into July (at least around Melbourne) as there are so many wattles getting ready to burst into brilliant bloom, both in gardens and in the bush. Of course, some wattles have already been showing off their colours. In my own garden, we have had a number of wattles flowering during June – including *Acacia beckleri*, *A. conferta*, *A. flexifolia*, *A. iteaphylla* and *A. trigonophylla*.

Warren and Gloria Sheather have been enthusiastic and valuable members of our Study Group for a long time. They recently wrote to me and noted that they had been looking for some information on *Grevillea jephcottii* from Pine Mountain in northern Victoria. They were aware that *Acacia phasmoides*, the Phantom Wattle, was also recorded in the plant list of that area. It looked to them like an unusual species worthy of cultivation and is listed in the Study Group's Seed Bank List. They then offered to write a series of articles for our Newsletter, describing some of the wattles available through the Seed Bank – starting with *A. phasmoides*. Their first article in this series appears on page 3. Our thanks to Warren and Gloria for this initiative, as well as for their continuing series of articles on the Northern Tableland's wattles.

As for all Study Groups, membership fees fall due on 1 July each year – so it is now that time of year. It would be greatly appreciated if you could attend to this payment. Details regarding membership fees and payment options are shown on page 9. Some members have paid some years in advance, and some have still not paid for the last twelve months – if you wish to check on what date you are currently paid up to, please let me know. And if you do not wish to renew your membership, could you please let me know so that I can amend our membership records. Our membership fees remain the same as last year.

In relation to membership payments, on 31 October 2016, there was a direct credit of $7 paid to our Account, the reference being shown as TM Bank. I can't work out whose membership this relates to – if it is yours could you please let me know.

Bill Aitchison

Welcome

Welcome to the following new member to the Study Group:

John Luscombe, Menzies Creek, Vic

From Members and Readers

Chris Clarke (Thornbury, Melbourne) writes as follows:

"I have a large *Acacia verticillata* at least 4m X 4m. Of all the plants in my garden this is the one visited by birds most often, in fact everyday by our smaller birds. For 20 years I did not observe brown thornbills in Thornbury and now they are here every day - in this Acacia. Other birds regularly in this tree are Eastern spinebills and Silvereyes. We have lots of large Red Wattlebirds around and they don't like the prickly Acacia - the Eastern spinebills head into there when pursued by these larger honeyeaters or in one case a mean looking Currawong. The smaller birds seem to be safer in this tree - as well as finding scale and insects along the stems. I'm interested in other members' stories regarding Acacias and which species attract which particular species of birds?"

I am sure that many of our members will have thoughts regarding Acacias and birds – please let me have your feedback that I can include in our next Newsletter.

Acacia verticillata **Photo: C Clarke**

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Chris Clarke also provided the following photo. He explains that it is *Acacia mariae* from NSW that he bought as *A. conferta*. He had it growing on his Naturestrip in Thornbury – in council supplied black sand, dumped on yellow clay! Chris notes that it was a stunning small neat shrub that got to 1.2m with very bright yellow flowers covering the plant. The plant drew lots of favourable comments from neighbours and visitors – but sadly it only lasted 6-7 years. Chris comments that it should be grown more often.

Acacia mariae **Photo: C Clarke**

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Zoe Thomas lives near Bendigo in central Victoria. She has been invited to participate in the 11 November 2017 Memorial Parade and to lay a wreath at Menin Gate in Ypres, Belgium.

She would like to be able to take some glorious wattle blossom with her that hopefully will counter the grey, grey day and tones of plush red poppies, thereby lifting the mood of a personally sombre occasion.

She has asked for suggestions as to what Acacias she may be able to obtain for her overseas flight shortly before 11 November – where and what? She flies out from Melbourne.

I have had some initial communications with Zoe, but we would love to have some other input and suggestions from Study Group members in relation to Zoe's inspired plan. Please let me have your thoughts and I will pass on to Zoe.

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Berrnadette Cheesman (Wendouree, Vic) sent me a copy of a brochure produced by Greenhalgh Tannery, in Bunkers Hill, Victoria (located not far from Wendouree).

The Greenhalgh Tannery was founded in 1865 and for 5 generations the Greenhalgh family has been producing leather from its tannery at Bunkers Hill.

This tannery holds a very significant place within Australia's tanning industry, as it still uses vegetable tannins. It makes the following statement on its website (gretannery.com.au).

"Today the firm still uses genuine crushed wattle bark for its tanning medium. Obtained from the Western districts of Victoria and Southern tablelands of New South Wales. The only tannery in Australia if not the world still using this traditional method. The use of wattle bark for tanning was the early traditional method used by tanneries Australia wide. Today those tanneries rely either on imported Mimosa or chemical alternatives."

It has traditionally been bark from *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle) that has been used in the tanning industry, but this tanning medium has been widely overtaken by the use of synthetic tannins.

In 1991, **Suzette Searle** produced a report for the CSIRO Division of Forestry, titled The Rise and Demise of the Black Wattle Bark Industry in Australia. Following receipt of Bernadette's letter, I asked Suzette for her current thoughts on the tanning industry. She confirmed that synthetic tannins are the go these days, and to her knowledge, Greenhalgh is probably the last tannery using vegetable tannins, from *Acacia mearnsii* bark. Suzette comments that it is wonderful that Greenhalgh is still going without using synthetic tannins, the leather produced is apparently very good but it takes a lot longer to tan the heavier hides for making saddles etc.

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It is good to receive reports from members as to their results with seed obtained from the Study Group Seed Bank. **Steven Midwinter (Fish Creek, Vic)** has reported good germination with *A. pycnostachya* (12 out of 12) and *A. denticulosa* (22 out of 25). Steven pre-treated the seeds by pouring boiling water over the seeds, left them for half an hour, let them dry, then when he sowed them he watered them in with hot water.

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Sheryl Backhouse has provided a useful web reference for the Charles Sturt University Virtual Herbarium (http://science.csu.edu.au/herbarium). About 35 Acacia species are included in this database, with specimen information, scanned images and additional information being provided for each species.

Acacia phasmoides

by Warren and Gloria Sheather, Yarrowyck, NSW

We found reference to this wattle in a list of the flora of Pine Mountain, northern Victoria. The common name is the Phantom Wattle and we were intrigued by the name and found that the species is listed in the ASG's comprehensive Seed Bank List. This is one of many interesting wattles in the list and we thought that a series featuring some species may be of interest to members and perhaps encourage their cultivation. So, with this in view, *A. phasmoides* will be the first to be featured.

Acacia phasmoides, the Phantom Wattle, is from two to four metres tall, with very narrow phyllodes that are up to 12 centimetres long and two millimetres wide. Bright yellow, globular flower heads may occur singly or in groups of two in the phyllode axils. Flowering occurs in early spring. The pods are curved and up to nine centimetres long.

The common name refers to its rather ghost-like growth habit. Fine phyllodes and the habit of growing in thickets with other shrubs make it very hard to find outside of the spring flowering period.

A. phasmoides is a rare species. Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park, northern Victoria and Woomargama National Park, southern NSW are two strongholds of the Phantom Wattle. In NSW *A. phasmoides* is classified as having limited distribution, vulnerable and with populations protected in reserves.

The Phantom Wattle is worth cultivating both because of its unusual appearance and its rarity. The more plants grown lessen the risk of extinction.

Jim Willis named the species in 1967 from material collected from Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park.

Acacia granitica

by Warren and Gloria Sheather, Yarrowyck, NSW

***This is part of a continuing series of articles on wattles of the Northern Tablelands of NSW*.**

Acacia granitica, the Granite Wattle, is another of the 60 or so wattles that occur on the Northern Tablelands of NSW.

The Granite Wattle has two growth forms. One is low, spreading with a flat top whilst the other is erect. The Northern Tableland's form is spreading with a flat top. The phyllodes are linear to narrow elliptical with numerous parallel veins. A small gland is situated near the base of the phyllode. Flower heads are small, oval with bright yellow flowers and carried at the base of the phyllodes. *A.*

granitica is a spring-flowering species. Prune lightly after flowering.

The growth habit, of the low-growing form, and the flowers, of both forms, are attractive features.

Acacia granitica **Photo W & G Sheather**

Acacia granitica occurs in southern Queensland as well as northern New South Wales. The Granite Wattle is often found growing among granite boulders.

In cultivation, the species prefers a sunny position in well-drained soil.

The species was previously known as *A. doratoxylon* var *ovata* and was described in 1905 from material collected at Howell, NSW by J. H. Maiden and J. L. Boorman and also at Stanthorpe, southern Queensland by Boorman. In 1921 Maiden renamed the species *A. granitica.*

Propagate from seed or cuttings.

Acacia spirorbis ssp *spirorbis*

by Warren and Gloria Sheather, Yarrowyck, NSW

On a recent cruise to the South Pacific we visited Noumea, New Caledonia. One of the prominent trees we saw was a wattle. On our return the wattle was identified as *Acacia spirorbis* subsp. *spirorbis*, the False Guaiac.

The species is endemic to New Caledonia and is a tree that reaches a height of 10 metres. The bark is thick, brown and hard. Phyllodes are elliptical, curved and up to 17 centimetres long. The yellow flowers are held in rod-shaped clusters that are carried, in pairs at the base of each phyllode. Flowering occurs in late summer and autumn. The pods are spirally coiled.

A. spirorbis subsp. *solandri occurs* along the North Queensland coast.

Acacia spirorbis **ssp.** ***spirorbis*** **Photo W & G Sheather**

Acacia glaucoptera and *A. bifaria*

by Bill Aitchison

I received a question from **Brendon Stahl (Elliminyt, Vic)** regarding the difference between *A. glaucoptera* and *A. bifaria*. Coincidentally, I was asked the same question last year by one of the APS Maroondah Group members. The response that I provided to her, and to Brendon, is set out below.

Both *A. glaucoptera* and *A. bifaria* are found in southern Western Australia. *A. bifaria* has a more restricted distribution than *A. glaucoptera*, although both are common around Ravensthorpe. Botanist Bruce Maslin described *A. bifaria* as a new species in 1995, and at that time he noted some of the main features that distinguish these two species.

He suggested that they can most readily be distinguished by the colour of the phyllodes (*A. bifaria* has greener foliage), and by the number of flowers per flower head (*A. bifaria* has 16-23, whereas *A. glaucoptera* has 30-80).

There are also some other characters that are useful in discriminating between the two species:

(a) The phyllode axils of *A. bifaria* are densely resin-haired, the hairs are red-brown and minute, whereas *A. glaucoptera* has tufts of white, erect, non-resinous hairs.

(b) In *A. bifaria*, the free portion of the phyllode is generally shorter and narrower than in *A. glaucoptera*, and its upper margin is distinctly rounded with a non-central point (*A. glaucoptera*

sometimes has similar phyllodes, but they are more commonly narrowed to a central point).

(c) The stems of *A. glaucoptera* are reasonably straight, whereas with *A. bifaria* they have a prominent zig zag shape.

(d) *A. bifaria* tends to be a prostrate or semi-prostrate shrub, whereas whilst *A. glaucoptera* may have this same habit, it commonly grows to be a taller shrub.

(e) The seed pods of *A. bifaria* are often strongly curved, whereas for *A. glaucoptera* they are coiled and twisted.

In our garden, Sue and I have four plants that we have had labelled as *A. glaucoptera*, and one plant that was purchased as *A. bifaria*. I have now had a close look at each of these plants, and this indicated that all of these plants are in fact *A. glaucoptera* (including the plant bought as *A. bifaria* – this was apparently wrongly labelled).

***A. bifaria* (note shape of phyllodes)**
Photo: M Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens, http://www.anbg.gov.au/photo

***A. bifaria* (zig zag stems) Photo: M Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens, http://www.anbg.gov.au/photo**

When Sue and I look to purchase plants of *A. glaucoptera*, our preference has always been to look for the smaller phyllode forms, and for forms that display attractive reddish coloured new foliage – there are different forms available at nurseries.

I don't believe that *A. bifaria* is common in cultivation, at least not in Victoria – but perhaps it should be more commonly grown. I note that on the Census of plants being grown by the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, there are 43 *A. glaucoptera* plants listed, 37 at the RBG Melbourne, and 6 at RBG Cranbourne. But *A. bifaria* is not listed as being grown at either Melbourne or Cranbourne.

Acacia nicholsonensis – new species

Acacia nicholsonensis is a recently described new species from the Gulf of Carpentaria region of Northern Australia. It is a shrub or small tree 3-6m high, and currently only known from the upper Nicholson River catchment in the far east of the Northern Territory where it is restricted to the levees and banks of major river channels.

It is a Minni Ritchi barked species of Acacia and, as is typical of this group of Acacias, it lies in *Acacia* section *Juliflorae* – this group being characterised by having phyllodes with more than 1 longitudinal nerve and flower heads in the form of cylindrical spikes.

In their paper describing this new species, the authors provide a key to distinguish the Minni Ritchi barked species of Acacia known to occur within the Top End of the Northern Territory, and there are 10 such species listed in this key.

Reference:
Cuff, Nicholas J. and Cowie, Ian D. (2017). *Acacia nicholsonensis* (Fabaceae), a new 'Minni Ritchi' -barked

species of *Acacia* sect. *Juliflorae* from the Gulf of Carpentaria region of Northern Australia. Nuytsia 28: 147-158

Acacia wollarensis – new species

Acacia wollarensis is a newly described species from the upper Hunter Valley in New South Wales.

It is an erect tree 12-20 m high, and has bipinnate foliage. It is noted as being morphologically similar to some other species, including *A. cardiophylla*, *A. chrysotricha*, *A. fulva*, *A. pubescens* and *A. trachyphloia*.

It is currently known only from two locations, approximately 3km apart, although neither is currently under threat. It is somewhat surprising that such a distinctive, large species of wattle had not previously been encountered.

A. wollarensis is now one of eight species of Acacia that are endemic to the Hunter Valley – the others being *A. alaticaulis*, *A. bulgaensis*, *A. dangarensis*, *A. fulva*, *A. kulnurensis*, *A. piligera* and *A. serpentticola*.

The authors suggest that this species would be a highly attractive specimen for parks and larger gardens.

Reference:
Bell, Stephen AJ and Driscoll, Colin (2017). *Acacia wollarensis* (Fabaceae, Mimosoideae sect. *Botrycephalae)*, a distinctive new species endemic to the Hunter Valley of New South Wales, Australia. Telopea Vol 20: 125-136

Australian Botanical Links to Uruguay

Ian Campbell is the grandson of A J Campbell, who is recognized for his formation of a Wattle Club in Victoria in 1899 and for the first suggestion of a Wattle Day during a speech in 1908. Ian retains an ongoing interest in the life of his late grandfather as well as an interest in Australian tree species.

Ian is presenting a session talk at a "Literature and Environment" conference at Griffith University in July, and has also written an essay on "Neruda and links to Uruguay" that will be published this year in a literary journal in the US. For both purposes, inter alia, he will be discussing Neruda's references to "acacias" in Uruguay in his poem, 'Oda a las flores de Datitla', what he may have had in mind ie which species, whether the Uruguay/Chilean native species 'acacia caven' or some Australian derived species, such as 'Acacia dealbata' or 'acacia longifolia', or others from Australia, or both Uruguayan and Australian-derived species.

Ian Campbell

Ian writes as follows:

"My interests were spurred on by my observations of the role (introduced) eucalypts and acacias play in the changing landscape of Uruguay. Nobel prize-winning Chilean poet Pablo Neruda in 1956 and his later wife composed a quite unique 'herbarium/album' derived from pressed plant and flower and grass specimens they gathered from the Uruguayan shoreline near the La Plata estuary in 1953-56.

There are strong Australian botanical links as, world-wide, the majority of eucalypts are derived from Australian origins. The Eucalyptus specimen which Neruda included in his 1956 herbario is *eucalytptus obliqua l'herit* (Messmate – Stringy bark Eucalyptus), so named after French botanist L'heritier who in 1788 was the *first botanist ever* to systematically identify this new genus (eucalyptus) from a specimen from Cook's 1777 expedition via Bruny Is/Tasmania as a completely new genus. Thus, the specimen Neruda puts in his herbario, page 1 and cover, and derived from Atlantida, Uruguay in 1956, is also of the first species of eucalyptus ever identified by Europeans, as such. The 2002 annotated version of the 1956 herbario included the laminae of pressed specimens complete with the one Argentinian botanical authorities (2002) identified as 'eucalyptus l'herit'.

World-wide, of course, *most* acacias also have original provenance in Australia. The 2002 facsimile production has identified the '*acacia oscura'* (dark acacia) Neruda placed in his 1956 herbarium album – not as 'dealbata' or 'longifolia', nor as the spikey Uruguayan or Chilean *acacia caven,* but as a completely different species which is found both in Uruguay and Australia as a native – *Dodonaea viscosa* – commonly known in Australia as 'hop bush' because of its alcoholic properties. Neruda seems to have made a mistake as the specimen does not seem to have the characteristics of 'hirsutos pabellones' (wiry pavilions) even if of 'flor color de vino' (a flower with the colour of wine). I agree with the Argentinian botanists who advised the Santiago publishers in 2002 that it was not an acacia – wiry, hirsute – but another species."

In a subsequent note, Ian comments as follows:

"I am unsure as to the exact routes, historically, by which the Australian acacias were introduced into Uruguay, whether from seeds in England earlier in the 19th century or more directly from the Australian colonies, later in the 19th century, or after Federation.

Either way, the massive plantings of Australian genus imports, including eucalyptus, acacia and araucaria seems to have really expanded in the early 20th century when the Arboretum established near Punta del Este, Uruguay was established by Antonio Lussich in 1897. This Arboretum is now administered by the Departmento of Maldonado. The *Acacia longifolia* in particular was used by Antonio Lussich, along with some other introduced species, after 1897 to provide wind-breaks around the house and arboretum, where he later started to cultivate seeds for propagation as a means of providing trees suitable for the climate and topography of the coastal areas of eastern Uruguay – cold winds from Atlantic, high nitrate (saltpeter) composition, extensive coastal erosion, sandy soils and often waterlogged coastal riverine areas.

The coast in south east Uruguay is on similar latitude to Canberra and this would have aided adaptation, and as in many cases, 'over-adaptation'."

Weedy Acacias in the news

A number of Acacia species have been in the news recently because of their weedy nature. These include the following:

Acacia decurrens

In 2010, Mount Merapi, the most active volcano in Indonesia, erupted. The lava flow caused destruction of vegetation. Since then, there has been a decline in the diversity of the alpine vegetation, and *A. decurrens* has become dominant in the areas affected by the lava flow, forming monoculture thickets.

Characteristics of *A. decurrens* that assisted its spread were its mass seed production, seed germination triggered by high temperature (as in the lava flow), and its high potential to spread and ability to root sucker.

(Reported in the journal Biotropia, Vol 24, No 1, 2017)

Acacia longifolia

Study Group members who participated in our Grampians Field Trip last year will have seen how *A. longifolia* (Sallow Wattle) has become an invasive weed in the Grampians. It has become a particular problem after fires in 1999 and 2014, and impacts an area of 30,000 hectares.

Parks Victoria is the Government agency responsible for looking after the Grampians National Park, and it has recently received recognition for a novel approach it has adopted in the fight against this invasive wattle. It is using 3D glasses to help in mapping this wattle. Aerial photographs of an area are used to construct three dimensional images, which are displayed using special computer software and 3D glasses. This provides information on the height of the vegetation, and assists in identifying weeds and the health of the vegetation. Once invasions of the wattle have been mapped, contractors on the ground can then be sent out to eradicate the weeds. The whole process is much more efficient than past surveying methods which included on ground surveys that were time consuming, labour intensive and not always safe given the terrain.

Vachellia nilotica (formerly *Acacia nilotica*)

An April episode of the ABC Landline program discussed the major weed infestation of Prickly Acacia in western Queensland, and the steps being taken to try to control it. The plant was introduced into Queensland in the late 1800s, and in the 1920s the State Government advised graziers to plant it for shade and fodder. It is now one of the worst weeds in western Queensland, and infests an area of 23 million hectares (an area the size of Victoria).

A medium size tree can produce 175,000 seeds per year and it is now a Weed of National Significance. The Landline program explained how drones are using GPS to pinpoint where herbicide pellets can be dropped. The drones also get to impenetrable areas.

Books

Golden Wattle
by Archibald James Campbell
Published by Osboldstone & Co. 1921

Ian Campbell has for some years been studying the life and work of his late grandfather A J Campbell (1853-1929). Ian recently sent to me copies of some reviews that were published of A J Campbell's 1921 book, Golden Wattle. The following are a few extracts from these reviews:

"It is a handsome book, artistically printed on excellent paper, and is bound to please all who welcome the wattle, and to evoke the gratitude of all members of the wattle leagues." (The Herald, 1 September 1921)

"Golden Wattle, by Archibald James Campbell, is a handsome volume dealing in an attractive fashion with and extremely popular subject.". (The Age, 3 September 1921)

"It is a book dealing in picture and prose with some typical examples of Australian wattle. Whether the pictures have in every instance been improved by the introduction of a figure, as the author explains, for idealistic purposes, is a point which may incite difference, but apart from this there can be no two opinions as to the beauty of the work, creditable alike to the author and producer." (The Australasian 17 September 1921)

In 1921, the book had a retail price of £1-1-0. I recently checked on the Internet in relation to the availability of copies of the book, and was surprised that there were a number of copies listed for sale, at prices ranging from about $40 to $250.

Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs of Eastern Queensland Oil and Gas Fields
Published by Santos Ltd (2nd edition, 2012)
Text by Craig Eddie

Sheryl Backhouse has drawn attention to this book that can be freely downloaded from the Internet. (http://www.santosglng.com/media/pdf2831/field_guide_to_trees_and_shrubs_of_eastern_queensland_oil_and_gas_fields_2nd_edition.pdf).

This Field Guide provides descriptions of 142 of the most common plants in the area covered (which extends from around Roma in the south, north to near Emerald). 27 of these 142 plants are Acacias, these being *A. aneura*, *A. aprepta*, *A. catenulata*, *A. excelsa*, *A. harpophylla*, *A. longispicata*, *A. maranoensis*, *A. microsperma*, *A. omalophylla*, *A. oswaldii*, *A. pendula*, *A. salicina*, *A. shirleyi*, *A. sparsiflora*, *A. stenophylla*, *A. bancroftiorum*, *A. complanata*, *A. conferta*, *A. deanei*, *A. decora*, *A. farnesiana*, *A. juncifolia*, *A. leiocalyx*, *A. macradenia*, *A. podalyriifolia*, *A. spectabilis*, *A. victoriae*,

For each species, apart from the description of the plant, information is provided regarding common names, habitat, flowering period, distribution and general notes. Colour photographs are included for each species.

In a separate section of the book, a listing of rare and threatened plants in the area is provided, and this list includes 4 Acacia species, being *A. calantha*, *A. gittinsii*, *A. spania* and *A. wardellii*. Descriptions are provided for A. *calantha* and *A. wardellii*.

Wildflowers of the Wilderness Coast
Written and published by Joy Greig 2017

Joy Greig has been a long-time member of the Australian Plants Society, and has lived in Mallacoota, Victoria, for the last 17 years. She has written this field guide to the wildflowers of the Wilderness Coast, which is a largely unspoilt area of wilderness in the far east of Victoria. The area covered by the book is mainly designated as the Croajingolong National Park, but also includes some State Forest and Crown Land. Adjacent to the north in NSW is the Nadgee Wilderness area and in Victoria the Alfred and Lind National Parks.

The book includes a description and habitat information for each species, and also colour photographs to assist in identification. 16 *Acacia* species are included, being *A. longifolia* ssp. *sophorae, A*. longifolia ssp. *longifolia*, *A. myrtifolia*, *A. brownii*, *A. genistifolia A. mucronata* ssp. *longifolia*, A. *suaveolens*, *A. terminalis*, *A. ulicifolia*, *A. cognata*, *A. subporosa*, *A. leprosa* var. *uninervia*, *A. leprosa* var. *graveolen*s, *A. mearnsii, A. oxycedrus*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. verticillata* ssp. *verticillat*a and *A. verticillata* ssp. *ovoidea*.

Seed Bank

An up to date list of species held in our Seed Bank was included in our December 2016 Newsletter.

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).

Our thanks to **Sandra McKenzie** and **Len Hubbard** for recent donations of seed:

The procedure for requesting seed from our Study Group 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 $3 in relation to each order, to cover the cost of a padded post bag and postage. The $3 may be paid in stamps or by direct credit to our Group's bank account. Some members include an additional payment with their annual subscriptions to cover the Seed Bank charge.

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 2017/18 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)

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