

Top End

Native Plant Society

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August 2013 Newsletter

General Meeting Times

The next TENPS meeting is on *Thursday August 15th 2013*. General meetings are held at 7:30 pm on the third Thursday of each month at Marrara Christian College, on the corner of Amy Johnson Avenue and McMillans Road. The general meeting is followed by a chance to meet with other members and access the TENPS reference Library over a cuppa. Bring your plants along to swap, sell or have identified. The guest speaker presentation commences at 8pm. All are welcome.

Field trips are usually on the weekend following the General Meeting, details provided in the newsletter or at the meeting.

What's in Flower?



Pavetta brownii in flower near the Florence Falls carpark in Litchfield National Park photographed by Erica Maxwell from Victoria during her recent visit to the Top End.

Natives mean more!

www.topendnativeplants.org.au

Upcoming TENPS Speakers

August 15th: Gabriella Burle - "Ant-plant interactions in Brazil: nectaries, domatias and seed dispersal".

Gabriela is a CDU PhD student based at CSIRO, investigating how historical and ecological biogeography can influence the responses of ant communities to grazing in Australia and Brazil. She completed her Masters at the Federal University of Pernambuco, in Brazil, where she evaluated the influence of anthropogenic disturbance on ant-plant interactions in Caatinga.

September 19th: Garry Cook - NT rainfall gradient versus Eucalypt growth.

October 17th: Sue Guilfoyle - (2012 TENPS CDU scholarship winner) propagation of Grevilleas by cuttings.

November 21st: Ian Morris - Allosyncarpia forests.

Membership Renewals (Reminder)

A reminder that TENPS memberships were due by 1 July 2013 so it is time to renew memberships for the 2013/2014 financial year.

Thanks to those who have already renewed their membership. A special welcome to those who joined at the July TENPS general meeting. It's been great to be able to welcome so many new members recently.

If you haven't yet renewed, we invite you to make a special effort to attend the general meeting on Thursday 15 August to renew your membership in person. Invite your friends along too, if you think they may be interested, and encourage them to join. It's a great way to meet other like-minded folk and to learn about native plants, their habitats, conservation and propagation, as well as getting access to informative newsletters, our library, notices about upcoming events, discounts on native plant purchases, information about field trips, obtain details of other clubs activities.....

Article by Russell Dempster & Sarah Hirst.

TENPS Committee Meeting

Committee meetings are held every second month and members are most welcome to attend. The next committee meeting will be on Tuesday 3rd September 2013 at Kezia Purich's office at Coolalinga at 7.30pm.

TENPS Field Trips

September 1st: Sailing across Darwin Harbour to explore the coastal vegetation at Mica Beach near Mandorah with Louise Becker.

An opportunity to combine sailing and leaf watching! A repeat of our very enjoyable excursion in 2011 to Mica Beach travelling with Louise Becker on the 37 ft yacht Boussole. Numbers are limited to 7 passengers plus crew.

Meet at Bayview Marina at 8.30 am and return to Bayview in the late afternoon. We will aim for a 5.15 pm return, but given the variability in the afternoon sea breeze please entertain some flexibility in the return time. Should we become becalmed Boussole has a motor to bring us home. The sail will take a couple of hours each way so we will have time ashore at Mica Beach to explore the coastline. Bring a picnic lunch to share and come prepared for a day sailing, beach walking and scrambling around rocky headlands. Some interesting coastal vegetation to be seen along with the fun of sailing. Contact Dave Liddle on 8945 6809 ah to register your interest or for further information, including where to meet. Bookings are essential to participate on this trip and places will be allocated on a first in first served basis.

September 7th: Northern Territory Threatened Species Day (NTTSD) at Darwin Waterfront.

This date commemorates the day the last Tasmanian tiger died in captivity. This event is being organised by the Zoological and Aquarium Association and coordinated by Natalie Hill at Territory Wildlife Park. Graeme Sawyer will be MC for the event which will kick off at 9:00am and finish at 2:00pm. A number of organisations will be represented with stalls and a variety of presentations related to threatened species will occur throughout the day.

Wanted! TENPS Volunteers Wanted!

We need volunteers to help out on the stall at the Northern Territory Threatened Species Day event at the Darwin Waterfront on Saturday September 7th.

This event will be a great opportunity for TENPS to raise awareness of the loss of biodiversity across the Top End and stimulate discussions on what can be done to help conserve threatened species. By holding a plant sale TENPS offers a small way in which we can all help by growing more native plants. Information on TENPS contributions to conservation efforts for the endangered Atlas Moth will also be available.

Helping on the stall is a great way to meet like-minded people and an opportunity to learn more about the native plants grown by TENPS. Don't worry there will be lots of information to help you and other members there to offer support and share knowledge. *If you are willing to give an hour or so of your time please contact Russell Dempster on 8983 2131*

We also need volunteers to help develop new posters and displays for our stalls showcasing the activities of TENPS, Atlas Moth conservation efforts, and Sandsheet Heath vegetation including the endangered *Utricularia dunstaniae*. *If you can help with development of display materials or have graphic design skills please contact Dave Liddle podocarp@bigpond.net.au*

June Meeting Report – Mt Bartle Frere and Hinchinbrook Island by Dave Liddle.

In June 2013 Dave and Robyn Liddle spent a few days climbing to the summit of Mt Bartle Frere and then 6 days exploring the walk track on the east coast of Hinchinbrook Island. In this presentation Dave shared tales of their adventures and some amazing photographs.

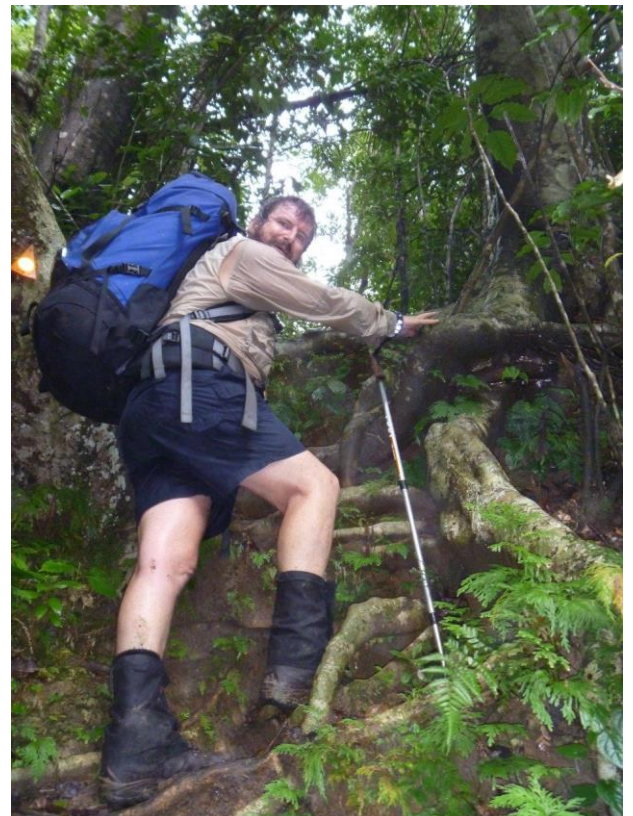
Mt Bartle Frere

Mt Bartle Frere is the tallest mountain in Queensland standing 1622m high. The walking trail to the top is 15km long and leads from the sugar cane farms at the base of the mountain up into moss encrusted rainforests (*below*).



The climb may be done in a single day but Dave and Robyn spent 2 nights on the mountain, camping first near the last available water, then on the summit.

The track is quite obvious and is marked by orange markers but is very steep and was somewhat difficult especially as it was raining.



Dave negotiates the steep trail comprised of a ladder of roots.

The summit is covered in cloud forest and large boulders and it is not recommended to climb over them in wet weather as they can be very slippery. The trees were draped in lichen and many of the rocks also had lichen growing on them which in some places made it look like snow.

A helipad is used for emergency evacuations from the mountain. Along the climb ferns similar to the local *Dicranopteris* lined the track, and the beautiful fuchsia-like *Agapetes meiniana* was found growing among the rocks (below).



Once they reached the summit they were on top of the world. There is no water at the top but luckily Dave and Robyn were able to collect some rainwater from the downpipe of the emergency hut in which they camped overnight.

The downside was the friendly locals - leeches with Dave removing more than 60 one day and Robyn getting one in her eye!



Some of the fungi amazing of the Mt Bartle Frere rainforest.

Some other more interesting plants included a *Syzygium* species with cauliflorous flowers growing directly from the trunk (below),



A *Syzygium* species displaying cauliflory.

Freycinetia excelsa (the same species as in NT), "Lawyer Vines" (*Calamus*) and the "Byfield Fern" (*Bowenia spectabilis*) which is actually a cycad species.

Hinchinbrook

Hinchinbrook Island is off the coast of Cardwell which has seen a lot of recent development especially around Port Hinchinbrook, in the wake of the damage from Cyclone Yasi that smashed the area in 2012. There are a lot of new paint jobs around but many businesses have gone.

Hinchinbrook Island is a National Park and the main area visited is the Thorsborne trail that meanders along much of the east coast of the island. This trail is named after a couple of environmental lobbyist who fought for the island to be made a National Park in the 1980's and laid the ground work for the trail. Margaret Thorsborne is still living and is now in her 90's. She lost her home in Cyclone Yasi but is now accommodated in the National Park due to her outstanding contribution.

Most visitors access Hinchinbrook Island by boat from Cardwell and are picked up and returned to the mainland by boat to Lucinda. Dave and Robyn Liddle walked the trail in the reverse direction starting from Mulligan's Beach in the

south. There is a maximum of 40 walkers allowed on the island at any one time.

There is also significant damage visible from Cyclone Yasi including the skeleton of a large *Calophyllum* tree 20 metres out on the beach. On the first day Dave and Robyn had an easy walk with the trail meandering inland over knarled roots and they camped at the spectacular Mulligans Falls campsite. They were visited by



this quick and friendly *Melomys* (left) at their camp but Dave was disappointed that they did not see any White-tailed Rats. Historically

visitors had to tie their pack in trees to protect their supplies (and backpacks!) but now metal lockers are supplied at each campsite for storage of food supplies.

The island has many short creeks running down to the sea and therefore many creeks to cross. Some familiar plants were seen including a number of *Acacia*'s and *Lithomyrtus* (formerly *Myrtella*).



This *Lithomyrtus* presented a delightful show of flowers.

On a short side trip to Sunken Reef Bay the beach was covered with *Ipomoea*. Other interesting species included *Xanthorrhoea* (Grass Trees), *Hibbertia* sp. and the amazing *Banksia plagiocarpa* (below) which has a bluish flower. This *Banksia* was first collected in 1800's but not named until about 1981. Its distribution is very limited and it is found only on Hinchinbrook Island and the mainland nearby.



Dave and Robyn's walk was very relaxed; they camped for 5 nights with no more than 10km walked each day through some spectacular country especially between Zoe Falls and Zoe Bay.



The view to Zoe Bay from the top of Zoe Falls.

The creeks near Zoe Bay had jungle perch in them. This part of the island is Eucalypt forest with 2 estuaries fringes with mangroves. The beach margin was a band of rainforest with *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Terminalia renicola* but beyond that the canopy is Eucalypts. Damage from Cyclone Yasi was again evident, especially at the northern end of the beach.



In the rainforest 2 species of 'Wait-a-While' were seen; *Calamus moti* called "Yellow Lawyer Vine" (above) and *Calamus australiensis* called Hairy Mary for obvious reasons!! (inset above) The hooks on both species are modified inflorescences. *Pandanus monticola* provided yet more prickles. In other parts sedgelands along the coast with *Melaleuca* forests behind. Near Banksia Bay *Dendrobium bicolor* was found growing on rocks.

From Little Ramsey Beach, Mt Bowen the highest mountain on the island, dominated. The mountain is high enough to create its own weather and the mountain is often covered in cloud. A trail leads to the summit, but Dave and Robyn did not tackle this one, however the lighting and photo opportunities in this area were amazing.

They did see crocodile tracks along the walk but they were from small crocs and tracks were infrequent. Once again Cyclone Yasi had left tracks with large *Calophyllum* trees with epicormic shoots down to the base being evidence of severe stress. Pickup at the northern end is from Ramsey Bay where a small jetty extends into the channel. The Thorsborne Trail is the only formal walking track, however campers can apply to do other walks with

special permission including the side trail to the summit of Mt Bowen.



Mt Bowen dominates the view from Zoe Bay.

Thank you Dave for such a great presentation and for sharing your wonderful photos with us. I wholeheartedly agree with a question after the talk; 'When are putting out a calendar, Dave?'

Article by Sarah Hirst, photos by Dave Liddle.

NT Field Naturalist Club Events

Monthly Meetings are held at **Charles Darwin University**, in **Blue Building 1, Room 1.54** Business Faculty, usually on the second Wednesday of every month (except January), starting at 7:45 pm.

Field Trips are a great way to explore the best of Darwin area's nature spots in the company of like-minded people. These are usually held on the Sunday following the monthly meeting and often related to the topic of this meeting. Additional outings are held from time to time, and everyone is welcome.

July Field Trip Report: Calma Gardens

Our July field trip was to Calma Gardens next to the overpass at The Narrows. A baker's dozen of us met Ingrid at her unit for a walk through the gardens (below).



There are numerous native plants in the gardens, along with many introduced species.



A list of the Top End native species observed during the morning is as follows:

Genus	Species	
Acacia	<i>auriculiformis</i>	(Black Wattle)
Acacia	<i>latescens</i>	
Adenanthera	<i>pavonina</i>	(Red Bead Tree)
Albizia	<i>lebbek</i>	
Alphitonia	<i>incana</i>	(Red Ash)
Alstonia	<i>actinophylla</i>	(Milkwood)
Carpentaria	<i>acuminata</i>	(Carpentaria Palm)
Corymbia	<i>polycarpa</i>	(Long fruited Bloodwood)
Eucalyptus	<i>alba</i>	
Eucalyptus	<i>grandiflora</i>	??
Ficus	<i>aculeata</i>	(Sandpaper Fig)
Eucalyptus	<i>tintinnans</i>	
Ficus	<i>benjamina</i>	(Weeping Fig)
Ficus	<i>virens</i>	(Banyan)
Flueggea	<i>virosa</i>	(White Currant)
Livistona	<i>benthamii</i>	(Fan Palm)
Maranthes	<i>corymbosa</i>	(Maranthes)
Melaleuca	<i>argentea</i>	(Silver-leaved Paperbark)
Melaleuca	<i>leucadendra</i>	(Weeping Paperbark)
Nauclea	<i>orientalis</i>	(Leichhardt Tree)
Pachygone	<i>ovata</i>	
Peltophorum	<i>pterocarcum</i>	(Yellow Flame Tree)
Schefflera	<i>actinophylla</i>	(Umbrella Tree)
Sterculia	<i>quadrifida</i>	(Peanut Tree)
Terminalia	<i>catappa</i>	(Indian Almond)
Terminalia	<i>microcarpa</i>	

After a couple of hours of strolling around identifying the plants and some of the exotic species, we went back towards Ingrid's unit to enjoy some refreshments. Thanks Ingrid and Jen for a lovely morning and to Ingrid for providing the lovely morning tea for everyone.

Article and photos by Russell Dempster.

Territory Wildlife Park, Land for Wildlife Garden Launch

TENPS Members are invited to attend the official launch of the new 'Land For Wildlife' garden at the Territory Wildlife Park Flight Deck on Saturday 14th September.

Come and see the morning Flight Deck Show at 11am then join other wildlife groups and the dedicated Community Involvement Day volunteers who have created the garden for the official launch at 11.45am. Guests are encouraged to stay for lunch (\$5.00/head) and the opportunity to share your stories and ideas with Land For Wildlife members and other like-minded folk at the TWP Picnic Area.

Entry to TWP for this event is free, however for those with a Territorian Pass it would be appreciated if you show it at Admissions. For those who enjoy their visit to park and would like to purchase an annual pass, or renew, this would be the perfect opportunity to do so....

For more information or to register your interest for catering of lunch, please contact Sarah Hirst sarah.hirst@nt.gov.au or 0437886824

Reflections on Conservation of Endemic & Threatened Species of Kakadu.

Conservation lobbyist Greg Miles, shares his concerns here for the future of threatened and endemic plants and animals in the west Arnhemland region - particularly within Kakadu National Park. Greg has had a close involvement with Kakadu from 1974 till the present time. He was a Chief Ranger and park naturalist in Kakadu for more than 20 years.

Greg and others are urging Parks Australia to approve of captive breeding and the development of fire and predator proof exclosures (as part of an larger overall strategy) Kakadu National Park to improve the conservation security of a number of species that are threatened, endemic and in decline in Kakadu.

The sandstone plateau habitats of Kakadu and West Arnhemland encompass a significant biodiversity hotspot with high levels of endemism. It is not only their limited distribution that makes Kakadu's threatened and endemic animals special. Unlike many threatened species around Australia, there are no captive colonies of any of Kakadu and West Arnhemland's endemic animals being bred in captivity. This means that should they go extinct in the wild - then they are gone from everywhere, forever.

However it seems that Parks Australia resists giving due significance to the endemic species in the park. For example:

- The Federal Director of National Parks Annual Report 2010-11, lists 8 declining animal species for special conservation attention in Kakadu. None of them are endemic to the park. All of them are widespread across the north, e.g. the Brush Tailed Possum and the Northern Brown Bandicoot.
- The Directors latest 2012 Annual Report also makes no reference to threatened endemic species in Kakadu.
<http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/publications/annual/11-12/ar-planning.pdf>

It appears that Parks Australia in Kakadu make no distinction - in terms of conservation priority - between wide spread threatened species such as the Flatback Turtle and Northern Quoll, and endemic threatened species which are mainly found only in Kakadu and the adjacent Commonwealth Indigenous Protected Area.

Greg believes that Parks Australia should recognise a profound distinction as due to the high level of endemism amongst plants and animals in the Kakadu region, the Commonwealth is effectively "the keeper" of most of the NT's endemic species. These include animals such as the Oenpelli Python, the Giant Arnhemland Skink, the Arnhem Rock Rat and approximately 23 other animal species. The same situation applies to endemic plants including the critically endangered Acacia sp. Graveside Gorge.

A recent Threatened Species Workshop was held in Kakadu for the public and was attended by experts from CSIRO, the Flora and Fauna unit of the Department of Resources, NT Environment Centre, Territory Wildlife Park, along with Kakadu naturalist

Ian Morris, and Prof. John Woinarski workshop facilitator and former Director of NRETAS Biodiversity Conservation Unit.

Whilst Greg applauds Parks Australia for bringing together such a group of experts, he expressed disappointment at the lack of innovation in the discussion which mainly revolved around identifying threats and talk of improved habitat management. In a national park which has already suffered dramatic biodiversity losses and faces rising threat levels and a declining budget, to rely solely on broad acre habitat management to reverse declining wildlife numbers in Kakadu seems untenable. If there is one thing that is urgently needed in the field of conservation in Kakadu - it is innovation.

Parks Australia in Kakadu therefore appears not to be out of step with modern approaches to threatened species conservation. One of the latest models for conservation worldwide has captive breeding as a cornerstone tool. The IUCN Convention on Biological Diversity endorses this at Articles 8 and 9. The Director of National Parks represents Australia on this body. Today, examples of captive breeding can be seen on almost every continent. In conjunction with predator proof exclosures, monitoring and other measures, it has proved to be useful in ensuring the survival of many species.

In recent years, a number of captive breeding models for threatened and endemic species including the Oenpelli Python, the Giant Arnhemland Skink, have been proposed by the private sector. Parks Australia in Kakadu has resisted all of them.

A similar proposal for community involvement in conservation of the Critically Endangered Graveside Gorge Acacia is outlined below.

Graveside Gorge Acacia Conservation Concept
Proponents: Sandra McGregor and Peter Christophersen, owners and managers of Kakadu Native Plant Supplies, a company that supplies native Kakadu plants for landscape rehabilitation purposes at the Ranger Mine and other places.

<http://www.digedi.com.au/northern-territory/business-details.php?business=Kakadu%20Native%20Plants>

The NT Parks and Wildlife Commission's most recent survey of this rare and attractive plant found only about 1,100 individuals in existence, and most being very small. The Federal Government in its Conservation Advice for the Graveside Gorge Acacia says this:

"The key threat to Acacia sp. Graveside Gorge is an increase in the frequency of fires. The priority recovery and threat abatement actions required for this species are:

- Collection of propagation material (seed).
- Reduce frequency of fires (controlled burns).

- Regular monitoring to establish the persistence of seedlings and time taken to reproductive maturity.
- Further surveys to locate other populations. Research into the role of fire and other ecological processes in the distribution and abundance of the species. "

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/acacia-sp-graveside-gorge-conservation.pdf>



Acacia sp. Graveside Gorge (photo by K Brennan)

Sandra and Peter are indigenous people with their ancestral clan lands in Kakadu. They would very much like to act on the conservation actions shown above. However without special approvals they are not permitted to work on this species.

They have been advised not to apply to Parks Australia for a variation of their botanical collection license as the EPBC Act - in combination with Parks Australia's policies - make it too difficult and too expensive to be worth pursuing.

This raises bigger questions about the future conservation security of the species. Being unable to engage with the Acacia causes Sandra particular concern, as this plant, which is now at high risk of extinction, has always existed in the region where she lives. Its extinction would mean more to her than to most.

It is difficult not to draw the conclusion here, that we are seeing the perfect recipe for extinction. ie, the EPBC Act, in combination with Parks Australia's policies, is accelerating the trajectory to extinction of some threatened species, including the critically endangered Graveside Gorge Acacia.

It seems obvious to an outside observer that this couple should be declared 'guardians' of the Graveside Acacia and paid by Parks Australia and/or the NT Parks and Wildlife Commission to implement the recommendations in the Conservation Advice. So far, no practical conservation work of any note has been applied to this species - and as far as Greg is aware - none is proposed.

Greg asks why Parks Australia could not (in association with the relevant land owners and the NT Government) call for expressions of interest from suitable people and organisations to enact the recommendations in the Conservation Advice. There may be a need for some minor funding put towards the work; however it is probable that volunteer groups such as the Top End Native Plant Society and the NT Field Naturalists Club could raise money and

other resources for this cause. This would be a fair and transparent way to achieve some advancement on the species conservation security. It would be an innovative example of involving the community in nature conservation. This is exactly what the Federal Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities are calling for in several headline publications. The Federal Department has stated that "business as usual is not an option" in public statements such as the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the State of the Environment Report.

In addition, Peter and Sandra would like to be able to be work on other threatened plants in the Kakadu area. They have at their disposal the necessary resources to improve the conservation security of many plant species - if they were permitted to do so by Parks Australia.

Greg found it very comforting to see the number of acclaimed scientists and influential people at the Kakadu Threatened Species Workshop. They are the very people who can make a difference to the future prospects of plants and animals that are heading for extinction. It is unfortunate that Parks Australia did not seize the golden opportunity presented to seek expert views on the proposals - which are directly relevant to the purposes of the Workshop. This sort of input could be very important given the rapidly changing status of some animals in the Park and the confronting fact that these animals, so long a familiar part of the bush, are no longer safe in the wild.

Another concern is the role and outcomes of monitoring. At the Workshop, Stephen Garnett referred to the comparative situation of the Orange Bellied Parrot and the Christmas Island Pipistrelle. It is important to note that both of those species were well monitored. The bat was gloriously monitored to its end! It is only through quality monitoring that the biologists knew what was happening with the two species. This knowledge triggered the Critically Endangered status being applied to both at the same time. But none of the threatened species in Kakadu are the subject to anywhere near that level of monitoring. In fact - for most - there is no monitoring at all. The population dynamics of species such as the Oenpelli Python, the Giant Skink, the Grass Wren, Banded Pigeon, Rock Rat, Yellow Chat, Rock Possum, Long Tailed Rock Monitor, the endemic Ctenotus skinks and endemic frogs etc., etc - are almost completely unknown.

When one puts this together, it can be strongly argued that captive breeding (where possible in combination with exclosures) in the private sector, is one of the only concrete and economically viable actions that can be taken in the short term to prevent extinction of some Kakadu/NT species.

Greg and his associates have been prioritizing species most at risk of extinction in Kakadu, (the Oenpelli Python and the Giant Skink) and which cost little or nothing for Parks Australia to place into captivity. Once these species were in a captive 'safe house', it was their intention to then lobby for more species to be treated in a similar manner: e. g. Yellow Chats, White-throated Grass Wrens, Arnhem Rock Rats etc. These would be much more expensive to catch, keep and breed than the Giant Skink and Oenpelli Python. But the current failure to convince Parks Australia to act on even the easy and low cost ones, gives little hope for those more difficult species (or any threatened Kakadu species for that matter) into the future.

It appears that resistance to the above proposals by Parks Australia in Kakadu contradicts their policies and practices elsewhere in their domain.

Examples include:

1. The Federal Director of National Parks and head of Parks Australia talks in favorable terms of the captive breeding of endangered skinks on Christmas Island. (page 50 of the annual Report of 2010-11).
2. In January of this year, Parks Australia talked in supportive terms of amateur reptile keepers and their role in the conservation of threatened species.
<http://blog.parksaustralia.gov.au/2013/01/16/snakes-lizards-and-crocs-oh-my/>
3. Parks Australia also talks in favorable terms of the role of predator and fireproof enclosures for the Marla at Uluru National Park.
<http://blog.parksaustralia.gov.au/2013/02/20/fundraising-for-mala-at-uluru/>

It is perplexing that Parks Australia does not engage meaningfully with the proposals discussed, particularly since there is little or no cost to Parks Australia.

The projects listed all comply handsomely with the stated objectives of the Federal Government through documents such as the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, the State of the Environment Report and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity - to which Australia is a signatory nation and on which the Federal Director of National Parks sits.

If Professor Garnett's excellent suggestion at the workshop for the creation of a "Kakadu Threatened Species Recovery Team" were accepted - what position would it take on the extinction prevention initiatives detailed above?

Greg Miles welcomes the opportunity for further discussion on his reflections with interested parties.

Adapted from an open letter by Greg Miles.



Xanthostemon psidioides fruit photographed by Russell Dempster at Maguk in August 2013.

Thank You! Thank You! Thank You!

TENPS would like to thank Kezia Purich MLA and staff at the Electorate office at Coolalinga for their kind assistance in printing this newsletter.

Thank You! Thank You! Thank You!



Pandanus spiralis fruit photographed by Russell Dempster at Maguk in August 2013.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM - MEMBERSHIP DUE 1 JULY 2013

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