TREAT Newsletter Cool Season April - June 2014

Coming Field Days

Date	Time	Location
Sat May 24	2 pm	Lake Barrine, Emms' property
Sat June 21	2 pm	Peterson Creek, Burchill's property
Sat July 19	2 pm	Kenny Road, McCaffrey's property

Emms' property

TREAT started helping Carolyn and Phil Emms with their tree plantings in November 2008 when we planted 1600 trees to add to the western end of Donaghy's Corridor. Since then, plantings have been done yearly until 2012. Conservation Volunteers Australia have also been helping the Emms and they have weeded as well as planted trees.

On this field day we will walk to the 2008 planting area, skirting alongside other plantings close to the National Park. Some plantings have grown better than others and the best planting is the first one which is sheltered by the NP. After the walk TREAT will provide an afternoon tea back at the shed near the house. Here, Carolyn has extended her tree nursery which is going commercial.

The property, 'Barrine Park', is on Pressley Road off the Gillies Highway, east of Lake Barrine. Look for the TREAT signs. Wear sturdy footwear.

Burchill's property

The Burchills have been planting trees on their property since 1980. In 1998, TREAT helped them plant 1000 trees as part of the Peterson Creek Wildlife Corridor and two bigger plantings were done in 2004. In 2008 a planting on the neighbouring Williams property linked these plantings to a substantial remnant there. Smaller plantings have been done on Friday mornings to address infills and extend a narrow section along the creek.

Simon has always been planting extra trees he grows and has been monitoring the wildlife using the growing corridor. This includes tree-kangaroos and he is hopeful of locating one or two on the field day.

The field day walk will take us through some of the older plantings west to the Williams property. Follow the TREAT signs to meet at the bottom of the property near the bridge on Peeramon Road. An afternoon tea will be held there after the walk. Wear sturdy footwear.

McCaffrey's property

Since our last field day here in 2010, TREAT has helped the McCaffreys plant another 11,000 trees on community planting days. Their aim of connecting a large remnant forest area with the Herberton Range National Park has been achieved and they are now widening the corridor. Their first planting was in 2004 when TREAT helped plant 500 trees. There is much to see and Mark and Angela will lead a walk to and through some of the plantings. After the walk there will be an afternoon tea in their shed.

The property is on Kenny Road, off the Malanda - Millaa Millaa road, past Tarzali. Look for the TREAT signs. Wear sturdy footwear.

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Seasonal Prognostications pre Winter

Alan Gillanders

As we move out of the wet season into the cooler months of the year we can still expect some rain and at the time of writing we are certainly in need of it. What I'll attempt to do in these articles is point you in the direction of some things you might watch out for as you move around the district each quarter.

In the forest the noises made by Coppery Brushtail Possums increases as more females approach estrus and willing males approach them before they are ready. Interestingly in most forests males fight for breeding territories but it is my belief that the density is so high in Mabi Forest that this is not a good strategy and is replaced by mate guarding. So the noisiest possums in most of Australia are the males but here on the central Atherton Tablelands it is the females, "Not tonight, I've got a headache!" They are also noisy in driving their offspring into independence. The gliding possums become more dependent on their sap trees at this time of year and are thus easier to see. Young tree-kangaroos are leaving their pouches but not yet venturing far from mum.

Cranes return to their 'wintering' grounds on the Tablelands and their trumpeting can be heard as they fly out from roost sites beside water to their feeding grounds. Cranes are omnivores and have the potential to be destructive on emerging crops. In grassed paddocks I know of no research which shows whether their lifting of grass to obtain beetle larvae is of benefit or loss to the productivity of the paddock. I suspect that the loss of grass in the immediate term is compensated for in equal measure by the reduction in the number of beetle larvae. Their eating of other insects is clearly of benefit to the landholder. BirdLife and TRC (Tablelands Regional Council) conduct crane related activities in September - 6th for the Crane Count and from the 29th for Crane Week. Bee-eaters and bustards are to be found in greater numbers than earlier in the year.

Cranes in a paddock

From my favourite Proteaceae family in the first half of winter one can find the *Hollandia sayeriana* flowers of white, pink or red in the escarpment country. *Hicksbeachia pilosa*, the Red Bauple Nut, will also be coming into flower. While the tepals can be anything from off white to deep purple, most are pink. I once saw an inflorescence in the Daintree area which was almost black, with golden pollen and only just short of a metre in length. In the forest *Grevillea hilliana*, Grey Oak, will come into bloom in green-white while in the open country the fern-leafed *G. pteridifolia* flowers in attractive orange. This plant has become a pest in California along with some other Australian natives.

In the forest, fruiting slows down at this time but there is still a lot happening for those looking to propagate their own trees or make use of the products of their plantings for edible goodies. Lemon Aspen, *Acronychia acidula*, is ripening at this time of year. I rarely look at this fruit without remembering Tony Irvine serving on a silver salver with lace doily the most delicate pink French jellies made from this fruit. For those of you who didn't know Tony, he was a big man with a huge knowledge of the rainforest which he was only too happy to share. He was almost as famous for his bright red hats.

The two species of *Alphitonia*, Pink Ash and Red Ash, should still have seeds on them. Both these trees are attractive to tree-kangaroos when in flower and to parrots when in fruit. They are fast growing secondary species with remarkably hard wood for a tree which grows so fast. Bonewood, *Emmenosperma alphitonioides*, is one of my favourite garden trees and there will be fruit around now. It is a fast growing tree when young and then slows down after about six years. At no time of year is it plain but displays white flowers and or orange fruit with new pale green growth against the dark old shiny leaves. The trunk is pale. Like the *Alphitonia*, and hence the specific epithet, the fruit falls away from the red seed leaving it exposed on the twig.

Some *Melicope spp.* have ripe fruit now and so do the *Zanthoxylum*, including the less common *Z. veneficum* which will be almost finished. Both these genera are in the family Rutaceae along with oranges and lemons and are hosts for some butterflies of the swallowtail group.

Talking of butterflies we are coming into the season when fewer of the large butterflies will be flying but there will be many of the Whites and Yellows. If you have grown plants to encourage the butterflies to lay their eggs in your garden you may have a number of pupae hanging in plants near the host. If you bring them indoors to protect them from katydids and other predators over the winter make sure they don't dry out and are hanging freely. Once they emerge they will expel the wastes they have accumulated during metamorphosis so it is best to have something below them to catch that. Make sure you check every morning so you can release the emergent adult.

Tree Roo Rescue and Conservation Centre Ltd.

Dr Karen Coombes

The story so far .. .. and like all good stories, things start out without fully comprehending the implications of a single decision. I was the Natural Science Collections Manager at the Museum and Art Gallery in Darwin, working there with my partner Neil. I had always been interested in wildlife and became a carer in the early 1990s looking after orphaned kangaroos, wallabies, possums, bats and quolls. In 1998 we decided to sell up and move to the Atherton Tablelands as Darwin was just getting too hot. I had joked with my co-workers at the museum that if I couldn't find a job, I would "study tree kangaroos in my back yard".

So we started looking for a block of land on the Tablelands and happened upon a beautiful 65 ha rainforest block just south of Malanda in an area called Jaggan. The block was just what we wanted, with 85% rainforest cover which we rescued from being cleared. First of all we lived in a caravan for 6 months with no power or water while Neil built a shed. Then we lived in the shed for two years while Neil built our new home which has a beautiful view over the surrounding countryside and rainforest.

We immersed ourselves in the fauna and flora of the area and it wasn't long before we were seeing wild Lumholtz tree kangaroos (LTK) on a regular basis. We were quick to contact the local wildlife rescue organisation on the Tablelands and this is how we met Margit Cianelli, an amazing lady who had been caring for and assisting sick, orphaned and injured animals including LTK for over thirty years, after a career as a Zoo Keeper.

There was also an active community conservation group focusing on tree kangaroos and mammals of FNQ, the Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group (TKMG). When we found out that they met on a regular basis at the local pub, we were quick to go to a meeting to find out more. We were both quite shocked at the fact that every question that we asked about LTKs the answer was the same - "we don't know". This was the catalyst that tweaked my increasing inquisitiveness for the species.

It was at a TKMG meeting that we met Lisa Dabek, a tree kangaroo researcher from the States (USA) who studies Matschies tree kangaroos in Papua New Guinea. We invited her to visit and see the 'wild' LTKs on our property. During Lisa's visit and walk through our forest we found four tree kangaroos in different areas. This is when Lisa said "this would make a great research site", and she was right.

I had already been considering taking on the huge task of a PhD on LTKs and went to James Cook University (JCU) to see Dr Andrew Krockenberger, a lecturer and physiology Ecologist at JCU in Cairns. Andrew initially tried to persuade me to study something 'a bit easier'. There had been only two other studies for a good reason - LTKs are extremely difficult to study as they are so hard to locate in rainforest. But I refused to be talked out of it and would only do a PhD if it was on LTKs and if I could study some aspect to help with their conservation. When Andrew visited our property he agreed to my doing a PhD on them as I 'had them in my back yard'!

I spent the next five years following wild as well as released animals through the rainforest, using radio collars to make tracking the animals easier. The work included performing postmortems on road kill, studying the anatomy of LTKs, investigating their diet, and determining their age based on tooth wear. I also studied how they spread themselves out in the forest and how they utilised the forest. The title of my thesis: *The ecology and habitat utilisation of Lumholtz's tree kangaroo Dendrolagus lumholtzi on the Atherton tablelands, Far North Queensland*. It is available online for some light bedside reading! **http://researchonline.jcu.edu.au/40/**.

It was only a matter of time before I started caring for sick, orphaned and injured LTKs and have been doing so now for over fourteen years. When the orphaned babies are ready to leave home I literally just open the front door and let them wander off into the rainforest. LTKs are among the smartest of the kangaroo and wallaby tribe and know exactly when they are onto a good thing. The released animals would come back every day for food and a 'cuddle'. I believe I have learnt so much more about this remarkable animal by looking after them, than by studying them alone, especially about how fussy they are with their preferences for eating particular tree species.

A male called Willie became part of our extended family after I found him, abandoned by his mother, while working in the forest during my PhD. When he got to full size (over 11 kg) he was truly an impressive and powerful animal. Tree kangaroos have massive forearms and long curved, sharp front claws, so we had to be very careful around him. But true to his nature he was very gentle with us and kept coming back and forwards from the wild to the soft life in the house. Willie was an animal really living a double life and having a total and full trust in humans.

One of my favourite LTKs was a female called Isabelle (Issy), who came in as a very tiny 360 g joey. Issy's story is itself fascinating and I wrote a children's book about her rescue and the beginning to her life after being rescued. She developed a very special relationship with me, Neil and Willie to a point where, in the comings and goings from the house to the rainforest, I noticed that Issy was carrying Willie's baby in her pouch. The baby grew beautifully and both Willie and Issy lived their double lives with one foot in the human world and one foot in the wild. This unique situation allowed me to be in on 'the secret life of tree roos' - a rare opportunity that pure scientific study would not allow.

Willie out in the wild; Issy and Phoebe (Issy's joey) and Issy's new joey Rick in her pouch - all home for a visit and some good human food.

Then tragedy struck. . Issy was killed by wild dogs. This was a very difficult time for us but, after an appropriate time of mourning, I continued my direct action campaign with new vigour and inspiration, to assist all sick, orphaned and injured LTKs of which I was aware. The only good news was that Issy's joey 'Phoebe' survived as she was big enough not to be by Issy's side at the time of the attack. Phoebe herself continued to come home and eventually had her own joey. This is the rewarding part of what we do, seeing our work fulfilled with a joey we hand-raised having a joey in the wild, and then that joey also having her own!

I believe that an increase in wild dog numbers, the relaxation of domestic dog control by the general public and the increased traffic on local roads have all contributed towards LTKs suffering a drastic increase in mortality and injury in the last decade on the Atherton Tablelands. They by no means have a stable population or are as abundant as some people suggest.

I have also noticed an increase in eye problems within the rescued LTK population; many animals are presenting blind upon rescue. I have engaged an interested veterinarian ophthalmologist who comes up from Adelaide every few months to see domestic animals in Cairns. He has been kind enough to come and check up on all of the injured tree kangaroos I have in care, for free. He has checked all of the LTKs that have recently come into care with sight issues and agrees that they don't appear to be related to disease. The animals are all healthy otherwise, from a variety of areas and they have all been possibly hit by cars. Each animal has varying degrees of eye problems ranging from cataracts, dislocated lens (definitely trauma resulting from a vehicle strike) to neurological damage, all consistent with trauma and probably vehicle strike. I am doing research now into any other reason why they might be having these neurological problems. Perhaps as we have had two very dry years, and this coincides with the increase in numbers of blind tree kangaroos coming into care, there might be a correlation with the weather and the species of trees that they are eating at the time. Blind animals which are otherwise healthy cannot be released into the wild. At present these animals are being incorporated into captive breeding programs which to date have proved very successful - blind animals at the Wildlife Habitat, Port Douglas, have produced healthy young in captivity. These animals are also essential in the education of the general public who otherwise do not know that tree kangaroos even exist, let alone that we have two species of them here in Far North Queensland. These species do not occur anywhere else in the world. Furthermore, people need to know that Lumholtz numbers in particular, are in danger from habitat fragmentation, dogs and cars.

We are both kept very busy rescuing LTKs. Recently animals have been seen in the middle of towns like Malanda, Herberton, Wondecla and Atherton - literally in people's back yards or even in the front of the shops in the main street, up whatever tree they can find. Sadly, if they are not rescued they will be killed by dogs. We expect callouts at any time of day or night, weekends or public holidays and the work never seems to end. Facilities at our home have been stretched to the maximum with the house being used as a triage clinic, a vet clinic and an intensive care centre for the last fifteen years. Recently such an increase in LTKs requiring care occurred that Neil, who is a qualified builder, had to rush out and build a whole new bank of holding cages. The number in care currently stands at eleven animals - all requiring twice daily feeding, cage cleaning and individual monitoring.

This animal has ulcers and cataracts on both eyes.

Life is always there to challenge us and it was in the middle of a very busy period that I suffered a heart attack. After intensive medical tests, a stent and treatments, my condition has stabilised enough to allow me to continue my work, with ongoing medications and checkups. Neil has always been there to keep things going, and Australian Conservation Volunteers (CVA) have been a terrific help, as well as many kind individuals.

In 2012 I decided we needed help as increasing numbers of injured LTKs were coming in and it was just getting too expensive. All the funds needed to operate our tree roo rescue service, i.e. food, fuel, vet fees, medicines, enclosures, surgical operations etc., came out of our own pockets and things were starting to add up. So with the assistance of Dreamworld's Wildlife Foundation with in-kind support, I was able to set up a 'not for profit' charity to fund our operational costs; **Tree Roo Rescue and Conservation Centre Ltd (TRRACC)**.

Many people believe that wildlife carers get funding from the government and/or get paid for their time. This is NOT true, and as directors of the charity TRRACC, we also cannot get paid. Everything is on a voluntary basis. Zoos do not pay for the animals as this is illegal. Permission for wildlife not to be released back into the wild, but to go into captive management at a zoological institution, has to go through rigorous paperwork with the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, and the Zoo and Aquarium Association of Queensland. It is not a decision that we can make themselves.

Funds from Dreamworld's Wildlife Foundation have been provided to build new facilities to house the increasing number of rescued animals and a recovery centre to make it easier to provide ongoing care for these animals, often very sick and/or injured. Our 'state of the art' intensive care and holding facility will enable us to get our house back for human occupation - maybe!

Donations are slowly starting to flow in and I have been busy designing and producing a complete range of TRRACC merchandise for sale: post cards, T-shirts, soft toys, photos, stickers etc. These items are sold through the local Malanda Market, online through TRRACC's facebook page and soon will be available in some local shops, zoos and the tablelands Information Centres.

Also, thanks to the generosity of TREAT and the help of CVA and others, such as Mike Carter and Peter Snodgrass, we have been able to plant five hundred food trees for our charges. The aim is to also provide these food trees with irrigation all year round so that they would not become toxic when there is little rain. Currently, as most of the trees on our property are too high to reach, we have to drive down local roads collecting a ute load of browse every afternoon.

The future for us and the tree roos is looking brighter. Check out our website and facebook page to see how you can help these rare and unusual animals.

- Website: **www.treeroorescue.org.au**
- **Facebook page: TRRACC**
- Dr Karen Coombes and Neil McLaughlan: PO Box 853 Malanda QLD 4885
- **If you find an injured tree kangaroo please ring 0427 790 694.**

Karen and Zoe, Photo Sarah Scragg

The 2014 Planting Season

Barb Lanskey

Another community planting season has ended and this year approximately 20,000 trees were planted at 8 community events.

The trees come from the Lake Eacham nursery for TREAT and QPWS projects and from commercial nurseries such as the Tablelands Regional Council's Community Revegetation Unit (TRCU) and Timberglades for other projects although Carolyn Emms has her own nursery for her projects. The community planting schedule is organised by TREAT in consultation with QPWS and other community groups and individuals involved.

This season's planting weather was a mixture of dry, wet, sunny, cloudy and windy conditions. The first planting, at Doan's at the end of January, was cancelled due to lack of rain and no irrigation set-up. Rain did come before the next planting, at Freeman's, but the planting day was the start of some sunny weather, so the trees were irrigated after planting. Good rain fell the next week and the McCaffrey's planting was done in the rain - planting technique adapted to the conditions of water actually running over the site. Their next planting, two weeks later, had perfect conditions - wet soil and cloudy weather. The Freeman's second planting was in sunny conditions again, but the trees could be irrigated. The Rock Road planting saw us all in very windy and misty conditions, planting into quite dry soil, no irrigation, just hopeful that decent rain would come. The planting was at the top of a ridge and the barbecue tent had to be tied to a sturdy vehicle to avoid it being blown away. Similar conditions prevailed for the Massey Creek planting but it was a less exposed site and the soil was damp from rain. The second planting at Doan's was a very sunny day after some rain, which suited the Open Day programme, but no chances were taken with the trees and they were hand-watered for the next several days until good rain came again. The last community planting, at Emms', was again windy and wettish, with a lot of rain prior to the day - great conditions for the new trees. With good rain and sunshine on and off, all plantings are reported to be doing well.

Planting at Freeman's 15 February 2014; Planting at Massey Creek 8 March 2014

The planting days are the fun part of revegetating a site. Preparation starts months earlier with spraying weeds or bashing down lantana, then during the week of the planting, the final preparations are made. Holes are dug using augers or other machinery usually on Wednesday and Thursday. If they're dug too early the loosened soil round the top of the hole dries out in sunny weather or can be washed away in heavy rain. Grass is chipped away from the holes to make them cleaner and more easily dug. If there's not enough mulch, bales of hay are brought in and distributed around the site. The trees are collected during the week, sometimes soaked in Seasol to help minimise transplant shock, and kept well watered. They are put in the holes on Friday, preferably in the afternoon so they won't dry out too much before Saturday morning. Fertiliser and any water crystals are also put in the holes Thursday or Friday, or maybe on a Saturday morning, when it can be quite a job keeping ahead of the planters. So if a planting is to be cancelled, a decision is made before the last week. Once a planting is to go ahead and the trees are in the holes, the planting would only be cancelled in some extreme event.

Lots of volunteers now come regularly to the plantings. Besides helping to plant the trees, they catch up socially with friends from the previous year and network about various matters. Regular volunteers come from all over the tablelands and from the coast as well. There are always some new volunteers and they are shown how to plant a tree and encouraged to learn more about TREAT's activities. Numbers have increased over the years and at the first planting at Freeman's there were over 70 volunteers. That didn't include the School for Field Studies (SFS) students who arrived in Australia a couple of days later. Their introduction to tree planting was at the next planting at McCaffrey's where they planted in the rain! The students came to all the plantings they could, including the one at Massey Creek, when their director from the United States was with them. He was impressed that the students were so connected with the community. For the Rock Road planting the students came rather late as they had to cut away a tree fallen across their access road, but when they did arrive, with their youthful enthusiasm they made light work of the remaining planting.

At the Open Day planting at Doan's over 100 volunteers came along to be part of the tree planting event. After the barbecue there were talks about freshwater turtles and other wildlife, and a guided walk through an older previous planting. On this day, as well as the SFS students, there was a group of students from the School for International Training, also based in the States.

Community Open Day at Doan's 15 March 2014; Planting at Emms' 22 March 2014

There is always a big round of applause during the chat at the end of the barbecue which follows a planting, for TREAT's team organising and serving the barbecue. They do a sterling job. They prepare during the week, buying and ordering everything necessary for the day, and on the morning of the planting they arrive early to set up the tents and tables and do the cooking, as well as put out chairs and stools for weary planters. Life is made easier at some plantings if a shed is available. They usually cater for about 70 people, more or less depending on the situation. Since 2011 there have been two teams alternating to share the load and their efforts are appreciated just as much as those of the planters. After the barbecue they are the last to leave as tents have to be dismantled and everything washed and stored away for the next barbecue.

Of course, planting the trees is not the end of the story in the tropics. Aggressive weeds need to be regularly sprayed and they are the reason we put mulch around the trees. Last year weed matting was put around the trees at the Freeman plantings but the result achieved for the effort involved didn't warrant their use again this year. There are always some tree losses for various reasons and at Freeman's this season TREAT and QPWS did two small infill plantings on Friday mornings. The community planting at Massey Creek was one big infill planting - many trees from the 2012 planting had been lost due to frost and cattle incursions. It was an unusual planting. Some tobacco trees were cut down among the bigger areas for infill while others were left to help shelter the small trees from frosts.

So now that all the trees are planted and well watered with rain, they have a good start for life as part of a forest in the long term.

Nursery News

Nick Stevens

Another Tableland tree planting season is coming to a close. After what seemed like a fairly patchy wet season for many planters I think I can safely say that all trees planted so far this year have received a thorough soaking thanks to Tropical Cyclone Ita.

Over 24,000 trees have left the nursery to date this year, going to many different tree planting projects - mostly on the Tablelands but including some QPWS plantings on the lowlands. Projects on the Tablelands include: TREAT's Petersen Creek project plantings at Ian Freeman's Cutler Road property, Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group's collaborative project at Rock Road, QPWS' Massey Creek planting in Tully Gorge National Park, Barron Catchment Care's Barron River plantings, School for Field Studies' plantings and of course the many smaller TREAT Members' plantings. Thanks go out to all of you who made this a memorable and successful planting season.

During the coming months the nursery will undertake to reduce the amount of stock held to a more manageable level for next planting season. This will entail a general reduction in the amount of potting we do each week, as well as a concerted effort to reduce the amount of under-performing plant stock by more regular sorting, sizing and culling of the weaker plants from the nursery.

Fruit Collection Diary January - March 2014

Species	Common Name	Collection Location/ Regional Ecosystem
Agathis microstachya	Bull Kauri	7.8.2
Alphitonia petriei	Sarsaparilla	7.8.2
Alstonia scholaris	Milky Pine	7.3.10, 7.8.2, 7.8.3
Argyrodendron peralatum	Red Tulip Oak	7.8.2
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum	Brown Tulip Oak	7.8.2
Gevuina bleasdalei	Blush Silky Oak	7.8.2
Darlingia darlingiana	Brown Silky Oak	7.8.2, 7.8.3, 7.8.4
Elaeocarpus coorangooloo	Brown Quandong	7.8.3
Emmenosperma alphitonioides	Bonewood	7.8.3
Endiandra insignis	Hairy Walnut	7.8.2
Endiandra palmerstonii	Black Walnut	7.8.2
Euroschinus falcata	Pink Poplar	7.8.3
Ficus congesta	Red-Leaf Fig	7.8.2
Ficus obliqua	Small-Leaved Fig	7.8.2
Ficus pleurocarpa	Banana Fig	7.8.2
Ficus virens	Green Fig	7.8.3
Ficus watkinsiana	Watkin's Fig	7.8.3, 7.8.4
Flindersia bourjotiana	Silver Ash	7.8.3
Flindersia brayleyana	Queensland Maple	7.8.2
Flindersia pimenteliana	Maple Silkwood	7.8.2
Flindersia schottiana	Bumpy Ash	7.8.3
Ganophyllum falcatum	Daintree Hickory	7.3.10

Gmelina fasciculiflora	White Beech	7.8.2
Homalanthus novoguineensis	Tropical Bleeding Heart	7.8.2
Litsea bindoniana	Big Leaf Bollywood	7.8.2
Melodorum leichhardtii	Acid Drop Vine	7.8.2, 7.8.3
Neolitsea dealbata	White Bollygum	7.8.2
Peripentadenia mearsii	Buff Quandong	7.8.2
Phaleria clerodendron	Scented Daphne	7.8.2
Pilidiostigma tropicum	Apricot Myrtle	7.8.2
Pitaviaster haplophyllus	Yellow Aspen	7.8.2
Prumnopitys ladeii	Mount Spurgeon Black Kauri Pine	origin Mt Lewis (donated)
Rhysotoechia robertsonii	Robert's Tuckeroo	7.8.2
Sarcotoechia serrata	Fern-Leaved Tamarind	7.8.2
Sloanea australis subsp. *parviflora*	Blush Carabeen	7.8.2
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Firewheel Tree	7.8.3
Terminalia sericocarpa	Damson Plum	7.3.10, 7.8.3
Vanroyena castanosperma	Poison Plum	7.8.2

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