

2025 Workshops & Christmas/New Year

Date	Time	Event	Location
Sat 15 Nov	9.00 am	Tree ID & Seed Propagation	Lake Eacham Nursery
Sat 22 Nov	8.30 am	Planting	Freemans Forest NR

These popular workshops have been a highlight for new members over many years and are being held again this year. They are free and open to non-TREAT members as well as members. However, it is necessary to register if you wish to attend, as numbers are limited - please ring Barbara Lanskey (ph. 4091 4468) or contact the nursery on 4095 3406.

Tree identification & seed propagation workshop

This workshop is held in two sessions with a tea/coffee break in between, and is scheduled to finish at 12.30pm. Dinah Hansman presents the tree ID session and brings along samples of various tree branches to look at leaf features. She talks about leaf arrangement, feel, smell etc. and explains features such as domatia, glands, oil dots etc. which participants can see by using TREAT's hand lenses. Notes with diagrams are handed out. Peter Snodgrass presents the seed propagation session. At this time of year he has an assortment of seeds collected, and he shows the best ways to sow, germinate and grow the different seed types. Peter also has notes handed out.

Planting workshop

This workshop is held at Freemans Forest Nature Refuge where hole digging and planting can be demonstrated. An information session is held first, to talk about what is involved in site

preparation, planting and maintenance of a planting site, and Mark and Angela McCaffrey together with Peter Snodgrass share their extensive knowledge and experience of these activities. Notes are handed out. There is a tea/coffee break after the information session, then at a designated area, augers are used to dig holes and trees are planted, to give participants hands-on experience. The workshop usually finishes about midday. Freemans Forest NR is on Cutler Road off Lake Barrine Road.

Christmas/New Year break

TREAT will have a Christmas morning tea on **Friday 19th December**, with extra food such as fruit and cheese platters, supplied by TREAT thanks to donations during the year to Smoko. The QPWS staff from next door usually come over to enjoy the food and company with us. The nursery will be closed for the Christmas/New Year period and the first working bee for 2026 will be on **Friday 9th January**.

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2025 AGM Report

Barb Lanskey

The 43rd TREAT Annual General Meeting on 5th September was held at the Yungaburra Community Hall and over 40 people attended. There were 6 apologies.

This year, Peter Snodgrass, having only recently returned from extended leave, did not give the Nursery Report as a power point presentation, but spoke about various nursery figures which indicated everything was running smoothly, with lots of volunteer input as usual. See Peter's Nursery News this newsletter.

As Treasurer, Barbara Slaughter had prepared the Treasurer's Report which was audited and copies were available. She was away, so John Clarkson noted some of the figures from the report which was shown on the back wall which we now use as a screen. TREAT is in a healthy financial position.

John Clarkson read his President's Report and it was received with acclamation. He thanked all members for the work they'd done during the year, particularly those stepping down from the committee.

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All committee positions were then declared vacant and Alison Faigniez was invited to chair the election of the management committee for the coming year. A list of nominees and positions had been on display at the nursery for 2 weeks and those nominees were duly elected.

The committee for the coming year is:

President - John Clarkson
Vice-president - John Hardman
Secretary - Doug Burchill
Treasurer - Barbara Slaughter
Committee members - Lyn Bass, Simon Burchill, Irene Gorman, Stephen Graham, Barbara Lanskey, Dave Skelton.

The committee now consists of 10 people rather than 12, as previously. There is no rule in our constitution indicating we need to have 12. Many 'jobs' are taken on by members who liaise with the committee, but feel it unnecessary to attend meetings. They are often regular Friday morning volunteers. Some find it difficult to attend meetings.

Those who stepped down this year were: Belinda Bogart, Angus Emmott, Gemma Horner

and Angela McCaffrey.

The new committee members are: Lyn Bass and Stephen Graham. Lyn is involved in education and was in TNPV (Tableland National Park Volunteers) when it existed. Lyn lives a short distance from the nursery and comes to Friday mornings. Stephen and wife Marlene come regularly to Friday mornings and live in Malanda. Stephen will be in charge of the loan equipment to volunteers and the tree applications while John Hardman is away travelling for several months. His background is in project management.

John Clarkson took the chair again and called a General Meeting which always follows the AGM. It was extremely short again this year as no issues were raised.

John then introduced our speaker for the evening, John Winter. John gave a power point presentation on Citizen Science, with which he has been involved for many years. See the article this newsletter.

Supper and chat followed and most of us had departed by 9.30pm, the final few leaving before 10pm. A successful evening.

Plant Profile – *Alstonia scholaris*

Dinah Hansman

Alstonia scholaris goes by many common names, 'Milky Pine' being, in these parts, the most common. Like many common names it is misleading. Milky Pine is not a pine and the copious white 'milky' latex (FIGURE 1) that oozes from cut tissue is toxic. Another common name is 'Blackboard Tree' because in Myanmar the timber was used to make school blackboards. This is the origin of the specific epithet 'scholaris'.

Alstonia species belong to the family Apocynaceae, the 'Frangipani family'. In this family flowers follow the characteristic frangipani shape, with a corolla tube and imbricate (overlapping) petals. Their ovaries are in two sections (carpels) so that fruit develop in pairs.

Other genera in the Apocynaceae family grown in the TREAT nursery are *Cerbera* and the shrubs *Alyxia* and *Neisosperma*. There is a great number of rainforest vine species belonging to this family, Hoya probably being the best known.

A. scholaris is one of six species of *Alstonia* in the Australian Topical Rainforest Plants key. The other species that occurs on the Tablelands is *A. muelleriana*. *A. muelleriana* is not grown in the TREAT nursery because it tends to be weedy.

A. scholaris has a wide distribution—from Pakistan through India to southern China, Malesia, PNG/Solomon Islands and in Australia from Cape York to Sarina in central Queensland. Throughout its range it is grown in public spaces as a street tree and shade tree. In many places it has cultural significance.



Fig 2: *A. scholaris* in isolated splendour.

Stately, mature *A. scholaris* trees can be seen standing isolated in paddocks (FIGURE 2). The species withstands cyclones by shedding its branches. Mature trees can reach 50 m, with a straight trunk and fluted buttresses or distinct flanges running up to a height of about 10 m. The whorled arrangement of buds and single dominant vertical shoot gives the tree its distinctive pagoda-like habit. The dark-green, glossy leaves (FIGURE 3) are also arranged in whorls of 3 to 7.

A. scholaris flowers are like miniature frangipani flowers, (FIGURE 4) being creamy-white and highly-perfumed. Although they are

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only about 7 mm across, they are massed in bouquet-like cymes, so that flowering trees make a showy display.

Fruit are slightly woody or papery follicles (meaning that they split along one seam) 15-30 cm long with numerous oblong seeds 1 mm long with tufts of hair 13 mm long at each end (FIGURE 5). The hair tufts help seeds become wind-borne. The double carpel means that follicles are in pairs.

To propagate *A. scholaris*, collect follicles when they are becoming woody and a few are starting to split. Store in paper bags in a dry place until follicles split, releasing seed. Seeds germinate quickly—in 11 to 20 days. They are 'goldilocks' seedlings which don't like to be too dry or too wet, so germinating seedlings (FIGURE 6) need to be watched carefully. Seed should be able to be stored dry for up to one year. It is a good idea to have both seed and seedlings in reserve because *A. scholaris* doesn't flower or set seed every year. It is an important plant to propagate in a revegetation nursery—its wide distribution and ability to grow in a range of soil

types and altitudes (from sea level to 900 m) means that it is a resilient tree for restoration planting.

Trees grow fast and although they are subject to insect attack, they recover quickly. When growing tips are damaged, apical dominance is reasserted by a dormant bud below the terminal whorl of branches producing an upward growing shoot which becomes the lead stem (FIGURE 7). It is not uncommon for trees to have multiple vertical trunks.

Their fast growth means that their timber is light and soft and in the past was used for floats, utensils (and blackboards). Although they have the characteristics of a pioneer species, *A. scholaris* trees are reputed to be long-lived.

Further Reading:

Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants access at <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/intro/index.html>

Russell, R. (2019). *A Heritage of Trees*. S. Nowakowski Publishing.

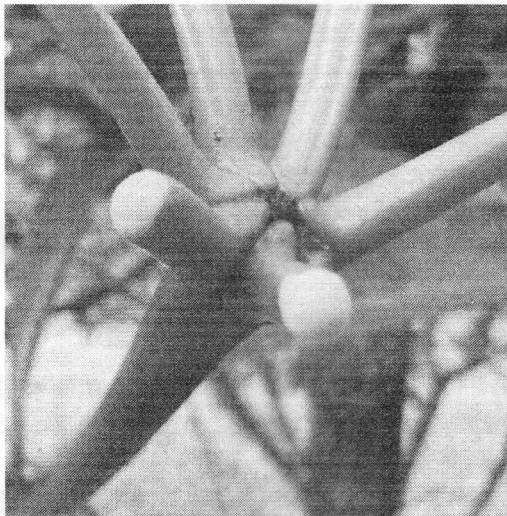


Fig 1: Milky latex



Fig 3: Leaves have closely spaced lateral veins.

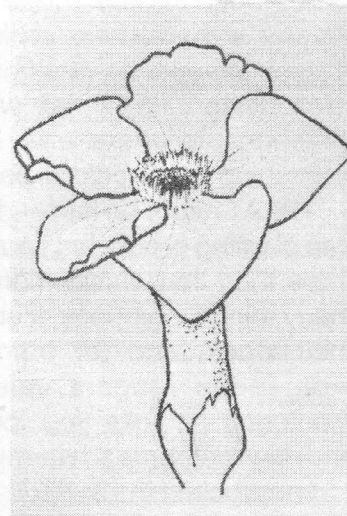


Fig 4: Flowers with petals that overlap on the left margin.

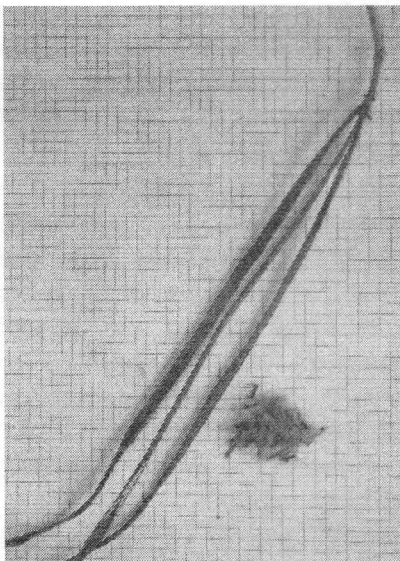


Fig 5: Follicles and seed



Fig 6: Seedlings.

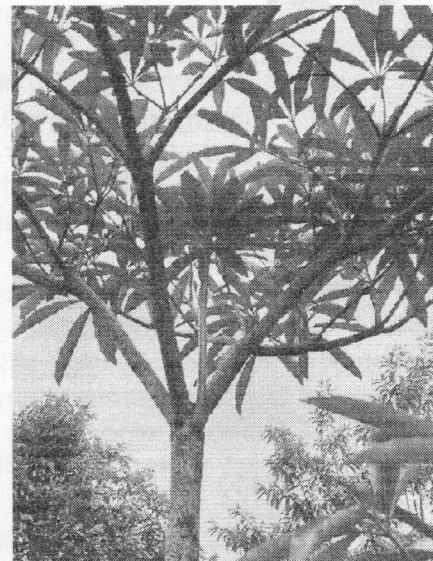


Fig 7: The unusual growth habit



What Happens When Plants and Their Pollinators Are Out of Sync

John Clarkson

In the last issue of the newsletter, Alan Gillanders put forward an interesting hypothesis to explain why fruit produced by onion wood (*Syzygium allii lignum*) early in the season are smaller and lack viable seeds whereas those produced later are larger and fertile. Alan suggested that this could be an adaptation to attract cassowaries to trees while not 'wasting' energy by producing seeds until cassowaries find trees. There could also be a more disturbing explanation.

The widely held view is that somewhere between 80 and 86% of flowering plants require insects for pollination. It has been shown that insects and plants react differently to changed

temperature. As the climate warms, this could lead to serious mismatches if the insects required for pollination are not present when flowers are produced. Such a mismatch could explain the production of fruit lacking seeds and could have serious consequences for the long-term future of both plant and pollinator.

It could also have a serious impact on many of the plant foods we eat given that roughly one-third of the human food supply consists of crops that depend on insect pollination.

To read more see: Plants and their pollinators are increasingly out of sync

<https://grist.org/food-and-agriculture/plants-and-their-pollinators-are-increasingly-out-of-sync/>

President's Report 2025

John Clarkson

Taking on the presidency of an organisation that has had only 2 presidents in the past 23 years was a daunting task. Thanks for your patience while I found my feet. I hope I have settled into the job and, with your help, achieved a few things.

I would like to acknowledge the special relationship TREAT has with QPWS. It is not matched anywhere else in the state and is something you should all be proud of.

TREAT might be labelled a community-based tree planting group, but I quickly realised that it is more than that, much more. It offers members many things, company, friendship, a structure to their week, and for trainees, students and indigenous rangers valuable training and mentoring. Thanks you for welcoming visitors and new members so warmly.

I appreciate the support I have received from members of the management committee. The monthly meetings might have run a bit long but I will be doing my best in the year ahead to make them more streamlined.

Thank you to members who take on jobs to keep TREAT running smoothly like producing the wonderful morning teas on Friday mornings, the catering team who provided the BBQ after plantings, who run the market stall, manage the web site, staff the visitor centre, look after the membership database and represent TREAT on various committees and recovery teams. It is possible to do these things without being a member of the management committee and I'd encourage members who would like to help in this way to speak to me or one of the committee members.

We are midway through our Memorandum of Understanding with QPWS that provides a framework for cooperation between QPWS and

TREAT. One of TREAT's undertakings is to manage the display/visitor centre. I'm pleased to say Maryann Devine has this well in hand and is working hard to establish links with the TRC Visitor Centres across the Tablelands.

This year was not a particularly busy year for planting. There were only 5 community plantings:

- a final planting at McAullife's,
- a 3rd planting at MacPherson's,
- a 3rd QPWS planting at Wongabel,
- a 4th and final planting at Misty Mountains Nature Refuge,
- a planting at a new site on Gourka Road, Topaz.

Over 12,000 trees were planted. In addition, TREAT members assisted with small plantings at 40-Mile Scrub National Park and John Colless's property, Weatherby, north of Mount Molloy. It is good to see TREAT expand its horizons to the drier country.

In late May, TREAT members turned out again to install tree guards to protect frost sensitive species at the QPWS Wongabel planting. With the frosts experienced across the Tablelands in early August, it was time well spent.

It would be remiss of me to not acknowledge the important connections we have with local indigenous ranger groups, trainees from the Vocational Partnerships Group, and students from The School for Field Studies and School for International Training. They are thanked for their assistance in various projects and I hope in return they value the opportunities TREAT provides to build on their skills and talents, and engage in the world of work.

What lies ahead? One of the projects I envisaged when I took on the presidency was to identify strategic areas for revegetation.

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Broad areas have been outlined in various regional plans but finer detail is required. I made a start with Keith Smith but there is still quite a bit to be done. I think good projects should chase funding rather than funding chasing projects. If

key sites can be identified, projects can be ready for funding opportunities when they present.

I've enjoyed my first year and I look forward to the one ahead.

Citizen Science

John Winter/Barb Lanskey

At TREAT's AGM on 5th September, John Winter talked about Citizen Science and the involvement of volunteers.

John outlined the role of volunteers using the Australian Citizen Science Association's 10 Citizen Science Principles (below) with **3 main examples**:

a) Pied Imperial-Pigeon (PIP) counts - North Brook Island (Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland)

b) Northern Yellow-bellied Glider (NYBG) project (Tree Kangaroo & Mammal Group)

c) Northern Greater Glider census (Tree Kangaroo & Mammal Group & North Queensland Natural History Group)

Citizen Science Principles

- 1 involve citizens in scientific endeavour that generates new knowledge or understanding
- 2 have a genuine science outcome
- 3 provides benefits to both science and society
- 4 may participate in various stages of the scientific process
- 5 receive feedback from the project
- 6 has limitations and biases
- 7 results made publicly available
- 8 participants suitably acknowledged
- 9 a range of benefits and outcomes acknowledged in project evaluation
- 10 legal and ethical considerations taken into consideration

For the **first principle**, John showed a table listing some of the FNQ conservation projects relying on volunteer input. This includes TREAT. There were several projects involving Pied Imperial-Pigeons (PIPs) at various locations besides North Brook Island, probably as a result of the original project. John wrote an interesting article about the counting of PIPs at North Brook Island in the TREAT newsletter Cool Season April-June 2016.

The Northern Yellow-bellied Glider (NYBG) project now has additional projects at Mt Windsor and Upper Daintree, and besides the Northern Greater Glider (GG) project, there are others concerning the Magnificent Brood Frog and the Gouldian Finch.

For the **second principle**, the PIP project was a perfect example, showing the recovery and decline of numbers dependent on cyclones as well as shooting.

The **third principle's** example was the discovery of the NYBG being a different species, *Petaurus australis brevirostrum*.

The **fourth, fifth and sixth principles** note that volunteers can contribute in various ways to a project, other than by making observations, such as writing reports or circulating them to members. Often, members need to be trained to make observations, such as how to distinguish birds and count them, how to identify particular trees for NYBG observations. John made a particular point in advising that when observations are made, don't include doubtful data - if in doubt, leave it out. He called it the GIGO principle - garbage in, garbage out.

For **principles 7 & 8**, John had many examples of published papers, one as early as 1988. John has been involved in many of these projects and the volunteers are suitably acknowledged, as they are in many reports and logs. He also noted a film made on the PIPs and a published book on NYBG.

Principles 9 & 10 deal with the setting up and outcomes of a project. All legal and ethical considerations should be taken into account before commencing a formal project. Once a project is underway, it should be regularly evaluated and used for appropriate action by others, e.g. timing of a QPWS burn program to allow clearing around significant tree bases in forest used by NYBGs.

Management Outcomes

John stressed that projects needed management benefits not just data gathering. (Ref: Counting the books while the library burns: why conservation monitoring programs need a plan of action. Lindenmayer et al 2013) e.g. NYBG project.

Information gathered contributes to QPWS&P's Active Adaptive Management by:

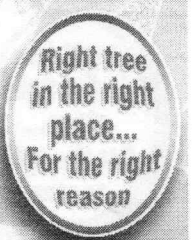
a) providing information on endangered species managed by the Department.

b) working together regarding burning programs allowing for clearing around critical large *Eucalyptus grandis* prior to ignition.

Succession Planning

Projects benefit with succession planning. e.g. Blackbraes NP Northern Greater Glider census. Since 2020 the annual census has been undertaken by North Queensland Natural History Group.

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Young Students Learn About Trees

Barb Lanskey

On the morning of 4th September, TREAT engaged with students from Malanda State School at their Under 8's Day at the school. In the afternoon, students from Butchers Creek State School came to the Lake Eacham nursery to learn about growing trees. On the 17th September, TREAT held their Terrific Trees session at the nursery as part of the Lake Eacham Nature Kids Club (LENKC) program after school, with 6 students attending.

Malanda State School

At the Malanda SS's Under 8's Day, TREAT introduced trees to the youngest students by helping them pot up tree seedlings. This year we brought along some *Melicope rubra* seedlings and because it is a host plant for the Ulysses butterfly, the students called it the Butterfly Tree. After we help them pot up a seedling, they take their seedling home, care for it, and later (hopefully) plant it somewhere in their home garden and watch it grow.

Previously the children's activities have been held closer to the school buildings, but this year they were held at the Senior oval and hall, and we had an oval site close to an outside gate, which made it easy for us to bring in our gear and set up.

Belinda gave each student who came over to us, a tree seedling and small pot, and a little soil was put in the bottom of the pot. The student then shifted along to where I was and we together potted up the seedling. Chris then put the potted seedling into a paper bag and twisted the top to prevent soil spilling out, and they could then add it (carefully) to their 'show bag' of goodies.

This year the school sent over to us to help, 2 older students, Isaac and Kurt. They were a great asset, helping in the 'production line' when things got busy, and Kurt became quite proficient at potting up seedlings.

The bell rang at 9.45am just as we had run out of pots and bags, and we left 10am. It appeared to be a very successful morning for the school, with lots of activities for the youngest students, encouraged happily by the older ones.

Butchers Creek State School

That afternoon, Butchers Ck SS came to the nursery to learn about growing trees. Recently, TREAT was asked to visit the school to look at an adjacent gully area currently grazed by cows, where permission had been given to plant trees and monitor water quality. The school envisaged growing trees in a school nursery. Many trees have already been planted at the school.

A bus was arranged to bring the students (30) to the nursery and to take them back to the school afterwards. TREAT and QPWS organised materials and volunteers for the occasion.

The bus arrived at the nursery 11.45am with principal Eleanor and teacher Jodie in charge, plus some teacher aides and an assisting parent. We took them through the Display Centre first. The

students made 2 lines and were easy to lead around and look at the display panels, myself in the lead and John Clarkson and others looking after the middle and back of the lines. We then took the stairs to the nursery and in similar fashion showed them the seed germination room and went around one of the outside hardening bays. The students then broke into 3 groups for the activities of cleaning seeds, potting up seedlings and weeding pots from the hardening bays.

After 2 rotations of the activities, it was time for the students to have their lunch break, and we volunteers also had a break with a cuppa plus some of Trish's delicious home-made bread she had brought in. Trish and Andrew were in charge of the weeding activity, Belinda and I the potting up activity, and John, Rob and QPWS the seed cleaning activity - Peter had Black Bean seed pods for them to smash open, which the students loved.

After lunch, the 3rd rotation was completed and then Eleanor took some of the students for a short walk up the road and into the forest and the rest coloured in a copy of TREAT's tree poster, filling in the blanks left on some facts. When the students returned from their walk, they coloured-in as well.

The bus returned 2.15pm and the students packed up and gave their thanks. The 2 school captains formally presented us with a laminated appreciation certificate. They were a pleasure to have for the afternoon.

LENKC Terrific Trees

On 17th September, it was the 'Terrific Trees' session for LENKC and this year only 6 students attended. See TREAT newsletter Storm Season Oct-Dec 2023 for an article on Nature Kids.

As usual, they arrived individually after school, at 3.45pm and we met them at the Display Centre. A few parents stayed for the session, some already with knowledge of the nursery. With such a small group, after touring the Display Centre and then the nursery, explaining how potting mix is made and everything is recycled, we were able to take them through the usual activities as a group.

Peter was still at the nursery and he showed them how to get the seeds from 4 types of fruit, leaving the Black Bean seeds till last, and showing them how to sow each seed the right way up for germination. Then we potted up some *Emmenosperma alphitonioides* (Bonewood) seedlings, filling a tray and a half in short time and watering them, and just as quickly, the weeds in some trays we'd brought in from outside, were pulled out and demolished. That left time still to colour-in the copy of the tree poster. Time was up at 5.15pm, and the kids declared they'd loved the afternoon, especially the seeds and potting up.

For this session, I had Pauline and Lyn helping, plus Jodie, in charge of the LENKC program, and we all agreed it was lovely to give more individual attention to the fewer kids.

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Volunteers

- Recognise that their participation is up to them
- Recognise their strengths
- Expect high standards
- Willing to learn
- Understand scientific processes
- Encourage formulating ideas

Framework for a project

John went through the three steps in setting out the framework for a project:

- 1 Getting to Know Country
 - Determining ownership and boundaries
 - Surveys of animals and habitat
 - Recording observations

- 2 Caring for Country
 - Clearing around critical habitat trees
 - Feral cat programs
 - Ensuring habitat in projected areas
 - Increasing public awareness
- 3 Sharing Country
 - Logs
 - Reports
 - Papers
 - Public Talks

John finished by referring to the project steps for the embryonic Friends of Hallorans Hill group.

Nursery News

Peter Snodgrass

When spring arrived this year it was hard to tell what the season would bring. Who would have expected one of the wettest Septembers on record for the central and southern tablelands. However, this was gratefully received, particularly after the heavy frosts received around the area. These frosts set a lot of trees back amongst younger tree plantings including Wongabel for the second consecutive year. Fortunately with the efforts of volunteers assisting to place the frost guards around the majority of the more susceptible trees and with a higher rate of frost tolerant species planted on the site, we are seeing some reasonable recovery. The frosts were heavy enough that even with the guards, losses were sustained. The current early storms are welcomed for recovery as well as being beneficial across the landscape.

Many of you will know that I took four months leave, returning to work in mid-August. I would

like to express my appreciation to all the volunteers who provided much needed support to Anthony Lincy during this period. It is a great example of just how much experience there is amongst all of the TREAT volunteers. I would also like to thank Graham Walker from our heavy plant unit who has been providing extra support to the nursery and stepped in until my return in order to ensure things kept running after Anthony Lincy's sudden departure. As well, I would like to give special thanks to Dinah Hansman, plus Mark and Angela McCaffrey, for their expert guidance with potting and sowing for production.

Upon my return, there was a lot to catch up on, including preparing the annual report for the last financial year and planting season for the TREAT AGM. The figures show all efforts in the nursery and in the field are consistent with previous years. See tables of figures below.

Tree Distribution	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
TREAT members	5,562	4,302	4,778
TREAT projects	4,897	5,595	7,972
QPWS Tenure (Inc. Wongabel CA)	11,565	5,620	6,029
Support for other projects			
- Yungaburra Landcare			
- Traditional Owner groups	6,815	7,010	8,830
- South Endeavour Trust			
Total	28,839	22,578	27,609

Nursery Production	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Volunteer hours at Nursery and Display Centre	8,533	7,714	8,123
Total potting (repotting)	53,171 (12,476)	52,172 (9,991)	50,351 (7,795)
Stock held at annual Aug/Sept stocktake	65,000	70,000	70,000

Congratulations to John Clarkson on a very successful and colourful first year as President and for being voted in again for the role at the TREAT AGM. John has filled the presidential footwear extremely well and has been giving us all educational insights with his 'Weed of the

Month' presentations.

Preparations for the 2026 planting season are looking good. Production has been fantastic and with all the special care the plants have been receiving, everything in the nursery is coming along very nicely. Thanks to all.



Fruit Collection Diary July - September 2025

Species	Common Name	Regional Ecosystem	Collection Dates
<i>Aceratium doggrellii</i>	Buff Carabeen	7.8.4	16/07/2025
<i>Acronychia acidula</i>	Lemon Aspen	7.8.4, 7.8.2	16/7, 26/8/25
<i>Acronychia vestita</i>	Hairy Aspen	7.8.2	7/08/2025
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	Satin Silky Oak	7.8.3	7/08/2025
<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	Herbert River Cherry	7.8.2	3/09/2025
<i>Argyrodendron peralatum</i>	Red Tulip Oak	7.8.3, 7.8.2	5/9, 9/9/2025
<i>Arytera pauciflora</i>	Pink Tamarind	7.8.2	3/09/2025
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>	Freshwater Mangrove	7.3.10	9/07/2025
<i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i>	Yellow Walnut	7.8.2	15/09/2025
<i>Beilschmiedia brunnea</i>	Brown Walnut	7.8.2	25/09/2025
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flametree	7.8.2	10/09/2025
<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	Stringybark Cypress Pine	7.8.2	3/09/2025
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Sheoak	7.8.3	15/07/2025
<i>Cerbera sp.</i>		7.3.10	24/09/2025
<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	Native Olive	7.8.4, 7.8.3, 7.3.10	28/07, 29/8, 24/9/2025
<i>Cinnamomum laubatii</i>	Pepperwood	7.8.3	15/09/2025
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	Brown Kurrajong	7.3.10	9/07/2025
<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	Northern Laurel	7.8.4	29/09/2025
<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	Rusty Laurel	7.8.2	3/07/2025
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	Tarzali Silkwood	7.8.2	11/09/2025
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	Davidson plum	7.8.2	2/09/2025
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	7.8.2	10/07/2025
<i>Diploglottis diphylostegia</i>	Northern Tamarind	7.8.3	10/09/2025
<i>Diploglottis pedleyi</i>	Pedley's Tamarind	7.8.2	14/08/2025
<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Blue Quandong	7.3.10	24/09/2025
<i>Elaeocarpus foveolatus</i>	White Quandong	7.8.2	26/08/2025
<i>Etlingera australasica</i>		7.8.2	26/09/2025
<i>Ficus congesta</i>	Red-leaf Fig	7.8.2	22/07/2025
<i>Ficus crassipes</i>	Round-leaf Banana Fig	7.8.2	18/07/2025
<i>Ficus pleurocarpa</i>	Banana Fig	7.8.2	3/07/2025
<i>Guioa lasioneura</i>	Hairy Guioa	7.8.2	4/09/2025
<i>Heritiera littoralis</i>	Looking-glass Mangrove	7.3.10	24/09/2025
<i>Lomatia milnerae</i>	Lomatia Silky Oak	7.8.2	9/09/2025
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Mahogany	7.3.10	20/08/2025
<i>Melicope bonwickii</i>	Yellow Corkwood	7.8.3	15/08/2025
<i>Melicope xanthoxyloides</i>	Yellow Euodia	7.3.10	9/07/2025
<i>Mischocarpus exangulatus</i>	Red-bell Mischocarp	7.8.2	14/08/2025
<i>Mischocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruited Mischocarp	7.8.2	21/08/2025
<i>Opisthiolepis heterophylla</i>	Brown Silky Oak	7.8.3, 7.8.2	15/8, 15/9/2025
<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Pittosporum	7.8.3	10/09/2025
<i>Placospermum coriaceum</i>	Rose Silky Oak	7.8.2	15/08/2025
<i>Podocarpus dispersus</i>	Broad-leaf Brown Pine	7.8.2	12/09/2025
<i>Polyscias sp.</i>		7.8.2	9/07/2025
<i>Pullea stutzeri</i>	Hard Alder	7.8.2	3/09/2025
<i>Rhysotoechia mortoniana</i>		7.8.2	28/09/2025
<i>Syzygium alliligneum</i>	Onionwood	7.8.2	10/07/2025
<i>Syzygium gustavioides</i>	Water Gum	7.8.2	9/07/2025
<i>Syzygium kuranda</i>	Kuranda Satinash	7.8.2	7/08/2025
<i>Syzygium unipunctatum</i>	Rolypoly Satinash	7.8.3	15/08/2025
<i>Timonius singularis</i>	False Fig	7.8.2	21/08/2025
<i>Wilkiea longipes</i>		7.8.3	25/09/2025
<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	Golden Penda	7.8.3	3/09/2025
<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i>	Yellowwood	7.8.3, 7.8.2	16/7, 23/7/2025

Species and Common names taken from 'Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 8' online key.

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