



President: Dave Liddle 8945 6809
Vice President: Raylene Chandler 8941 8826
Secretary: Sally Jacka 8988 5654
Treasurer: Marj King 8985 6885
Publicity: Pat Rasmussen 8983 2788
Publications: Mark Raines 8928 1330
Librarian: Nina Bellairs 8945 0873
Public Officer: Geoff Gaskell 8945 5825
General Committee Member
Russell Dempster 8983 2131
PO BOX 135 PALMERSTON NT 0831
tenps@austarnet.com.au
<http://tenpsnt.tripod.com>

~ DECEMBER 2004 NEWSLETTER ~
MEETINGS AND FIELD TRIPS

We meet on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm. General meetings conclude by 8 pm and are followed by a guest speaker beginning at 8:15 pm. There is time for a cuppa between the meeting and the guest speaker. The venue for the meeting is Marrara Christian School, on the corner of Amy Johnson and McMillan Drives.

All welcome. Bring plants to swap, sell or have identified.

~ NEXT MEETING THURSDAY 20th JANUARY 2005 ~
“Attributes of NT threatened plants” by Dave Liddle

A question that many people have asked in various parts of the world is do threatened plants display biological characteristics that differ from plants of least conservation concern? The hope is that with an understanding of the characteristics of threatened plants, planners and land managers will be in a much better position to conserve these species. The talk will focus on a comparison of 70 threatened and 800 non-threatened plants in the NT.

~ Forthcoming Field Trips ~
Sunday 12th December 2004 at 9 am

These trips have been scheduled to examine the *Nervilia peltata* plot at Charles Darwin National Park with Dave Liddle. Maybe we will be lucky enough to see this ground orchid in flower this time. Dave has also scheduled trips for 9th January, 6th February, 6th March and 3rd April at 9 am. Contact him for further details.

*Late last wet season members set up study plots to investigate the life history of the “data deficient” ground orchid *Nervilia peltata*. Two primary questions were posed 1) how the species responds to different fire regimes and 2) what are the changes in the population over a wet season? This information will assist in future Herbarium surveys. Having done the work of establishing the plots, this wet season provides the opportunity to track the population. The species flowers before the leaves appear above ground. As of the end of November no flowers or leaves had yet appeared in the plots. Hopefully by the second week of December there will be some flowers to be seen, though of course there is no guarantee. If we do see flowers, this will be a first time members have had the pleasure. This study provides an opportunity to find out new information about the life history of a little known orchid. Come along expecting to do some simple measuring, though no prior experience is required. Have a look at the April 2004 Newsletter for a story on the survey work done earlier this year: <http://tenpsnt/newletters/nervilia.pdf>*

~ Saturday 22nd January, 2005 8:30 am ~
“A native garden in the suburbs”

In April 2006 Willy Burgess will open his garden as part of the “Open Garden Scheme”. Willy has kindly offered for the Society to be involved, providing a fantastic opportunity to encourage the use of native plants in an urban setting and to promote the Society. This visit provides a preview to Willy’s garden and the chance to brainstorm ideas as to what can be done to fill gaps and improve

the presentation. There is plenty of scope for Society members to assist in achieving a spectacular garden display in 2006. Meet at 7a McArthur Court, Leanyer. Please park in McArthur Court and walk down the lane at the end.

~ Saturday 29th January, 2005 ~

“Weeding around the *Citrus gracilis* at Sayer Road”

Meet 9am on Sayer Road, near the junction with the Stuart Highway, bring gloves. In association with the Litchfield Shire Council the Society has been maintaining a population of *Citrus gracilis* beside Sayer Road, McMinn’s Lagoon. The initial task of removing Gamba Grass has been already completed, however, there is need for regular maintenance to remove new clumps of grass that invade the site. A task where many hands make light work. So please come along to help and see how the *Citrus* has responded to our previous weeding. Have a look at the June 2004 Newsletter to see what TENPS have done to date at the site. Follow the link: <http://tenpsnt/newletters/June2004.pdf>



~ *Goodenia* “Undescribed” Joyce Stobo ~

This Goodeniaceae species is as yet undescribed. Roger Carolin, who wrote the treatment of the family for Flora of Australia, though it maybe a new species. He believed it may belong to the group *Goodenia purpurasens* and says more collection of this group is clearly needed. So how about it every one.

This small, white flowered *Goodenia* is growing near Robertson Barracks on Thorngate Road. I first photographed it December 1993 and have followed its progress every wet season since then.

My description is “ a single stem branching from a rosette of basal lanceolate leaves circa 2 mm x 20 mm. Inflorescence comprises a raceme of small white flowers. Five united petal with corolla split almost to the base. Four free stamens and anthers. Calyx of 5 united sepals. Single style with cap-shaped indusium (pollen cup). The three enlargements below show, respectively details of the calyx, sepal, anthers and style.”



~ November Meeting Report ~

Unfortunately Kevin Flockhart's talk entitled "Agroforestry in the NT" didn't go ahead as planned on Thursday. Instead there was an impromptu members meeting.

~ Streetscape of Darwin ~

Delonix regia (Poinciana) is now in flower and is indeed a beautiful site as this photograph clearly shows. The large spreading tree already bright green with new leaf appears to be fire with the red blossom. It appears suddenly within a monsoon forest of green. Unfortunately, it is a native of Madagascar not the Top End. Here it has invaded coastal monsoon vine thickets that have been damaged by cyclones. It can be found in patches of rainforest, especially along the Daly River. It has also naturalised in the Darwin region, on the Cobourg Peninsula, on some offshore, coral cays off Cape York Peninsular and near Cairns. It can form dense canopies that exclude native plants. Urban gardeners would never have considered what would happen if their colourful beauty escaped! Poinciana has been noted by the Department of Environment and Heritage as a [potential environmental weed](#). In addition, it has also been listed in the publication "Garden Thugs" as worthy of replacement. This publication was partly sponsored by the Darwin City Council.



Below is list of 26 plants that Darwin City Council believes are suitable for streetscape of Darwin. Spot the *Delonix*! The 12 Top End natives have been highlighted. Of note, there are no acacias, eucalypts, grevilleas, melaleucas or syzygiums in the list, yet look at the natural environment around Darwin. It almost looks like whoever made up the list couldn't think of any suitable native trees beyond the letter "P"! TENPS supports the Council choice of Top End native plants for the Darwin Streetscape. These are the plants that are most adapted to our climate, particularly the extended dry season. Exotics may demand continued watering during the dry to survive. Native plants already have a niche in the natural ecology. Although, when choosing a plant remember many a rainforest native will need a constant supply of water. If it is a dry area, then plants natives that normally live in that habitat. Eucalypts could be a good choice. *Eucalyptus pruinosa* with blue-white broad leaves and yellow flowers; *E. Phoenicia* with orange-yellow fibrous bark and yellow to scarlet flowers; or the elegant white trunk of *E. alba* with its creamy flowers.

Botanical name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	White Siris	10 to 15 m tree with rough creamy bark, bipinnate leaves and creamy flowers with long flat seedpods. Pan-tropical, including coastal monsoonal vine thickets.
<i>Allosyncarpia ternata</i>		15 to 30 m tree with a broad evergreen dense crown; small creamy flowers leaving small woody capsules. Found in Top End sandstone escarpment country and monsoonal rainforest.
<i>Alstonia actinophylla</i>	Northern Milkwood	15 to 20 m tree with cork-like bark thick trunk, compact crown and milk sap; small creamy flowers clustered on long stalks, silky seeds fall from long papery seed pods. Found in open forest, woodland, costal vine thickets and monsoons. Note: the white sap can cause serious eye injuries.
<i>Bismarkia nobilis</i>		Feral, originally from Madagascar. Try an elegant <i>Livistona humilis</i> or sand palm in its place. It is well suited by the number seen in local bushland.

<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Beauty Leaf	15 to 20 m evergreen tree with a dark bark, broad glossy green leaf; white flowers with yellow stamens, globular drupes. Pan-tropical, including coastal dunes and cliffs in the Top End.
<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>	Carpentaria Palm	Tall single stemmed slender palm growing up to 30 m. Arching dark green fronds; which are shed when dry; creamy flowers on axillary inflorescence, bright red fruit, a food source for bats and birds. Endemic to the Top End in coastal monsoon vine thickets and rainforest. Note: fruit can cause skin and mouth burns if eaten. <i>There are more interesting native Arecacea to pick from.</i>
<i>Cryptocarya cunninghamii</i>	Coconut Laurel	Tree to 8 m, small greenish flowers with an offensive fragrance in summer, followed by bluish black globular fruit. From coastal areas.
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Poinciana	See discussion.
<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	Scaley Ash	10 to 25 m graceful shading tree, grey flaky bark, alternate pinnate green leaves, green flowers, orange-red edible drupes. A calendar plant; flowering at the start of the wet. Pan-tropical, including coastal monsoonal vine thickets and monsoonal forest in the Top End
<i>Gardenia megasperma</i>		3 to 6 m rounded crown tree, partly deciduous, glossy elliptical leaves; large sweet scented flowers; fibrous oblong fruit. Found throughout the Top End in open forest, woodland and sandstone country.
<i>Lagestroemia speciosa</i>	Pride of India, Queen Crape Myrte.	Feral originally from India. <i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i> , a tall spreading tree up to 30 meters, fast growing but does require ample water.
<i>Maranthes corymbosa</i>		10 to 25 m spreading, evergreen tree, gray bark; glossy elliptical leaves; creamy yellow flowers; purple fruit. Pan-tropical, including coastal monsoonal vine thickets and monsoonal forest in the Top End.
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Red Coondoo	10 to 15 m erect, evergreen tree, dark-gray, rough bark; glossy oval leaves, small creamy flowers; red-orange edible fruit. Grows in coastal monsoonal vine thickets, old beach ridges and coastal cliffs in the Top End.
<i>Myristica insipida</i>	Wild Nutmeg	10 to 20 m spreading tree, dense foliage; gray-brown fissured bark; leathery long oblong leaves; small creamy flowers; oblong smooth drupes, enclosing a single brown seed wrapped in edible red aril. Grows in coastal monsoonal vine thickets and monsoonal forest in the Top End.
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Yellow Flame Tree	10 to 15 m dense crowned deciduous tree; smooth gray bark; bipinnate leaves; bright yellow flowers on terminal inflorescence; dark woody seed capsule. Pan-tropical, including monsoonal vine thickets, coastal dunes, cliffs and plains.
<i>Plumeria obtuse</i>	Evergreen Frangipani	Feral originally from central America. <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> grows to 10 m, is happy in dry areas and has wing-shaped leaves and unusual flowers
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Indian Mast Tree	Feral Why not <i>Polyalthia australis</i> ?
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> "pendula"	Weeping Rose Wood	Feral, Pantropical, the national tree of the Philippines. <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> , or Leichhardt Tree could well be substituted, grows fast with good watering up to 20 m; large broad leaves and interesting globular flowers.
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal Palm	Feral from the Caribbean. Large fronds falling from a great height of these tall palms may be a hazard to bodies below...not as bad as falling coconuts!
<i>Samanea saman</i>	Rain Tree	Feral from South America. Instead try a <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> – silver leaved paperbark with its creamy flowers spike. It grows to 20 meters and provides good shade.
<i>Tabebuia argenta</i>	Yellow Trumpet Tree	Feral from South America. Why not go to the end of the alphabet with <i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i> (see "What's in Flower below)
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink Trumpet Tree	Feral from South America. It may not be a tree but it's flowers are a wonderful shade of pink, and it grows well in the Darwin area with only rain to water it... <i>Calytrix exstipulata</i> or turkey bush.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Feral but naturalised by Macassan traders. Instead plant the evergreen 5 to 15 m tree <i>Elaeocarpus arnhemicus</i> with dark green leaves, creamy flowers and bright blue edible fruit.

See the draft Streetscape Strategy at: <http://www.darcity.nt.gov.au/streetscape/streetscape04.htm>

If you would like to request the council to change their list then send comments and suggestions to Dave Liddle by 28 December 2004 Email: podocarpus@optusnet.com.au. Or send your own response by 12 January 2005, directly to CEO, Darwin City Council GPO Box 84, Darwin NT 0810.

Meeting the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at Marrara Christian School Library

~ What's Flowering in December?

Contributed by Sally Jacka ~



Grevillea dryandri, a particular favourite of the Dusky Honeyeater is just beginning to flower



Spermacoe leptoloba is a hardy little rockery annual that is just beginning to flower.



Cordia subcordata is a small tree that struggles without some dry season watering. But the unusually bright orange trumpet shaped flowers it produces through the wet season makes it worthwhile. They are a favourite nectar source of the White-gaped Honeyeater.



And the *Grevillea pungens*, which has coloured our gardens for the last 2 to 3 months, still has a few stragglers.



Acacia sublanata is one of the few wattles that flower for most of the dry season.



Xanthostemon paradoxus is looking spectacular at the moment and is being enjoyed by many bird species.

Meeting the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at Marrara Christian School Library

~ What's the TENPS Committee Up To? ~

Summary of Priorities for 2005

- Finalise constitutional changes.
- Prepare Foundation documents (an Annual Report, a document outlining aims and objectives of Society to accompany such things as grant applications and other promotional material).
- Aim to increase membership 100%.
- Improve sense of direction.
- Develop an interesting and varied program planned well in advance.
- Improve transparency with members being kept informed of what the committee is doing.
- Increase the public profile of TENPS
 - monthly plant article in the Litchfield Times,
 - approaching the Darwin ABC Saturday morning Garden Show for occasional half-hour sessions on Native Plants.
 - follow a plant sale with a high profile guest speaker and with every sale, give purchaser an advertisement for the meeting.
 - encourage TENPS members to cultivate a wide variety of plants including target species that are often requested
- Maintain newsletter and web site at high standard, always looking for ways to improve and encourage contribution from members.
 - Limiting access to current or most recent newsletters to only members.
- Diversity of activities and speakers
 - Promote cultivation.
 - Maintain conservation projects – *Ptychosperma*, *Nervilia peltata* and *Citrus gracilis*.
 - Emphasis on taxonomic and botanical education.
 - Workshops, possibly at a general meeting followed by field trip on same theme (could have Family or vegetation community theme). TENPS to purchase hand lenses for workshops/field plant identification.
- Funding for conservation projects and equipment grants.
- Lobbying on environmental issues as appropriate.

~ Congratulations to Sally - Botanical Internship ~

An exciting couple of months are coming up for Sally Jacka. Sally has been selected to participate in a Botanical Internship Program at the Australian National Botanic Gardens in Canberra from January 3rd to February 18th 2005. Through theoretical and practical work the program aims to impart a range of knowledge and skills. Over the seven-week training program the themes range from developing technical skills, field work, communication and job skills, an overview of bryophytes and fungi through to advanced curation which includes training in molecular systematics. So while undoubtedly Sally will polish up her skills at identifying, mounting, cataloguing and processing plant specimens, the training is much broader, covering many fascinating topics. Well done Sally, we wish you well in your endeavours in Canberra and look forward to hearing about the adventure. Information about the internships is available at <http://www.anbg.gov.au/intern/index.html>

ASGAP Link



TENPS has accepted an invitation to join the ASGAP umbrella in an observer status for a 2-year trial period. Members are encouraged to visit their very informative website.

<http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/>

~ What The Members Want Feedback On The Survey Results ~

Twelve survey forms were returned and, overall, members indicated that they are happy with the speakers and activities that have been organised in the past. Although the responses indicated that there is a need to continue all the listed activities, nature walks was voted the most popular one, with surveying & monitoring and garden visits coming about equal second. The most common request was for more speakers and workshops that will help us to recognise plant families and genera. Also, plant propagation

techniques were a popular request for workshop subjects.

Thank you to all the members who returned the survey form. The information gained will help the committee in planning the program for the next year and provide activities that will, hopefully, be of interest to more members.

Felicity Middleton won a copy of Phil Short's recently published book as a prize for those who submitted the survey form.

~ Fencing Bankers Jungle ~ *Dave Liddle*

In the last Newsletter the Committee noted it was submitting an application for an environmental grant, for fencing to protect *Ptychosperma* jungles. The following information provides a rationale for this project.

Bankers Jungle is on Koolpinyah Pastoral Lease and is located 40km east of Darwin CBD. The jungle is one of only eight small spring-fed rainforest patches from which the taxon is known in the NT. All the patches occur within an area approximately 30km long by 20km wide. The area of occupancy is 40ha and the total adult population was 1037 in 2000/2001 with over 70% of these plants occurring at one rainforest within Black Jungle Conservation Reserve. In addition to these adults there were around 11,000 juveniles at that time, with the vast majority (>95%) located in just two rainforest patches. While Bankers Jungle is a relatively small population, it is significant for several reasons. It is the northern extent of the geographic range of *Ptychosperma* in the NT and as such it is located further

from the urban expansion, semi-rural development and horticultural activities that are occurring to the south-east of Darwin. These changes in land use are of significant concern with regard to the long-term viability of populations. Issues include changes to the water supply for the habitat patches, such as the draw-down of dry season water tables arising from the extraction of ground water (PWCNT 1998, Liddle et al. 2001). It is probable that increased drying of the rainforest in the late dry season arising from ground water extraction, has been a significant factor in the occurrence of fire and associated collapse of the *Ptychosperma* population since 1990 at Whitewood Road Rainforest, located on a tributary to the Howard River (Liddle In prep). Therefore, due to its location on pastoral land away from many of the land use changes in the Litchfield Shire, Bankers Jungle is a high priority for management to conserve the *Ptychosperma* population. Bankers Jungle also holds a special place in the historical record.

In 1925 Florenz Bleeser, the assistant postmaster in Darwin and avid naturalist, collected the first specimen of *Ptychosperma* in the NT from Bankers Jungle. It was from this specimen that the German taxonomist Burret described the species *Ptychosperma bleeseri* in 1928 (Burret 1928). A further factor is the demonstrated commitment from the landholder, past involvement of the Palm and Cycad Society, and the Parks and Wildlife Service to manage the site. This proposal provides an ideal avenue to continue community involvement through the Top End Native Plant Society. There is clearly a need for broadly based support to look after the mosaic of rainforest patches on Darwin's doorstep.

A Mosaic of Rainforest Patches: A feature of rainforests in the NT is their occurrence in small interconnected patches. Fruit eating birds and bats are important vectors of pollen and seeds between rainforest patches, providing a flow of genetic material that is essential to the long term maintenance of many rainforest plant species.

In turn, the rainforest patches provide an important source of food for birds such as the Torres Imperial Pigeon, Rose Crowned Fruit Doves and Orioles. In a study of this interdependence, Price et al. (1998) predicted that if patches are removed from the network, three fruit eating birds and about 30 plant species are at risk of rapid population decline. Management to conserve the habitat for *Ptychosperma* at Bankers Jungle contributes to the regional conservation of

rainforests and their constituent flora and fauna.

References:

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Liddle, D. T., B. Brook, et al. (in prep). "Threat and response: a decade of decline under menace from fire and introduced animals for a regionally endangered rainforest palm."

Liddle, D. T., D. R. Larcombe, et al. (2001). "From uncontrolled

harvest to weeds and fire: an evolution of threats to the endangered rainforest palm, *Ptychosperma bleeseri*." *Palms & Cycads* 72(July - September): 18-25.

Price, O. F., C. S. Bach, et al. (1998). Design of Reserves for Mobile Species in Monsoon Rainforests. Darwin, Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory.

PWCNT (1998). A Management Program for *Ptychosperma bleeseri* Burret in the Northern Territory of Australia, PWCNT

~ Next Committee meeting ~

25th January 2005 7:30 pm
56 Wanguri Terrace Wanguri,
All members' welcome

~ Coolalinga Plant Sale ~

The Coolalinga plant sale proved to be a great promotional success for TENPS with many plants being sold and raising over \$400. Thanks to Russell, Willy and Marj who provided most of the plants.

~ 50th Anniversary of the NT Herbarium ~

On the 28th October 2004 Dr Chris Burns, Minister for Parks and Wildlife hosted a gathering to celebrate 50 years of operation of the NT Herbarium. Between Darwin and Alice Springs there are over 200,000 fully-databased specimens in the NT collection. This collection is a significant contribution to the Australian Virtual Herbarium (AVH), an online resource founded on data from over 6 million specimens held in Herbaria around Australia. A feature of the celebration was the official launch of the NT node of the AVH, with the first plant displayed being the floral emblem of the NT, Sturt's Desert Rose, *Gossypium sturtianum*. A good representation of current and past Herbarium staff and affiliates were present to join in the formalities, which included an address from George Chippendale. Chippendale's records and plant checklists of the 1960's and 1970's were significant steps in the

evolution of our knowledge of the local flora. Perhaps a little known aspect of the advance in knowledge of NT flora has been the major setbacks due to the ravages of cyclones and wars. Perhaps the most tragic loss was the blatant disregard by the military in the Second World War when the collection of plants curated by Florenze Bleeser was destroyed. By hearsay, the military of the day tossed Bleeser's specimens out on the streets when they took possession of his house. It is easy to be complacent about the high standard of herbarium service and relatively easy access we have to taxonomic and distribution data today, clearly a situation we should not take for granted.

The AVH NT node address is:

<http://www.ipe.nt.gov.au/avh/index.html>

~ History of Herbaria in the Northern Territory ~

The earliest herbarium in Darwin was almost certainly formed by Maurice Holtze in the late 1800s. Maurice Holtze was government gardener of the Palmerston Botanic

Gardens (i.e. today's George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens) from 1878 to 1891 and he was succeeded as head of the Gardens by his son Nicholas. Both father and son

are known to have collected plant specimens and to have sent them to Ferdinand Mueller in Melbourne for identification. These specimens are still housed in the National

Herbarium of Victoria. There are also specimens in the National Herbarium of New South Wales.

Although there can be no doubt that at least one herbarium existed in these early years there is also no doubt that the specimens did not survive in an establishment in Darwin. Knowles Mair, who was Curator of the Darwin Botanic Gardens from 1936 to 1939, indicated that when he became curator no herbarium existed but that one was established in that year. The herbarium established during Mair's term as Curator was short-lived, apparently being disposed of during occupation of the Gardens by military personnel during World War II.

Northern Territory herbaria after 1954: Prior to self-government in 1978 public institutions in the Northern Territory were under the control of the Commonwealth Government. In 1954 a Botany Section and Herbarium, within the Animal Industry Branch of the Northern Territory Administration (Department of Territories), was established in Alice Springs with George Chippendale in charge. At that

time no other public herbarium existed in the Territory and Chippendale's responsibilities extended throughout the NT. When Chippendale arrived in Alice Springs only a small collection of specimens existed, these having been gathered by members of CSIRO, various veterinary officers and stock inspectors of the Animal Industry Branch. These specimens were the basis for the present Northern Territory Herbarium. In 1968 the herbarium was physically relocated to the Arid Zone Research Institute, approximately 10 km south of Alice Springs.

Meanwhile, in 1966 a second herbarium was formed in the Northern Territory. It was established in Darwin, with Mr Norm Byrnes in charge. In 1970 the Northern Territory Herbarium consisted of perhaps 40,000 specimens with about 3,500 specimens in Darwin, the rest in Alice Springs. In that year two new staff members, Peter Latz and Clyde Dunlop, joined the Botany Section in Alice Springs. The former remained there until his retirement but the latter left in 1972 to become officer-in-charge at the herbarium in Darwin. Located for many

years in the suburb of Berrimah, and surviving the ravages of Cyclone Tracy, the herbarium was transferred to its current site in Palmerston in 1988. In the same year the majority of specimens housed in the herbarium at Alice Springs were transferred to Palmerston, the former retaining a large reference collection of the species of central Australia. The specimens retained at Alice Springs are now housed in a herbarium in the grounds of the Alice Springs Desert Park.

Administratively the Northern Territory Herbarium is now part of the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment. In more recent times two other herbaria, one associated with the Office of the Supervising Scientist at Kakadu, the other with the Forestry Research Institute, were formed in the Top End. However, these were comparatively short-lived and at least some specimens from these herbaria are now housed in the Northern Territory Herbarium.

Source

http://www.nt.gov.au/ipe/pwcnt/index.cfm?attributes.fuseaction=open_page&page_id=6282

~ Interesting talks in 2005 ~

In addition to the events listed at the front of this newsletter a great line up of speakers is evolving for TENPS meetings next year.

17 February 2005, Dr Lynda Prior, "**Why evergreen in Australian tropical savannas?**"

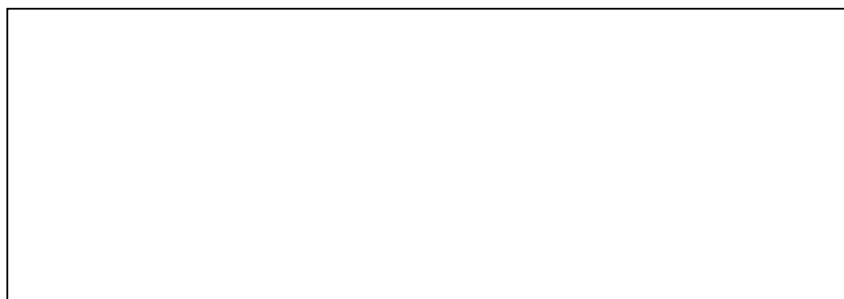
17th March 2005, Piers Barrow, "**The ecology of Leichhardt's Grasshopper: when life is dependent upon a select group of plants**"

21 April 2005, Dr Sean Bellairs, Two in One: "**The Millennium Seed Bank Project**"; and "**Why 3 Plus?**"

**NEXT MEETING
THURSDAY 20TH JANUARY 2005**

**GUEST SPEAKER:
DAVE LIDDLE
“ATTRIBUTES OF NT THREATENED PLANTS”**

**SENDER: TOP END NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
PO BOX 135 PALMERSTON
NT 0831**



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