

WHAT'S SPROUTING AND RIPENING THIS MONTH



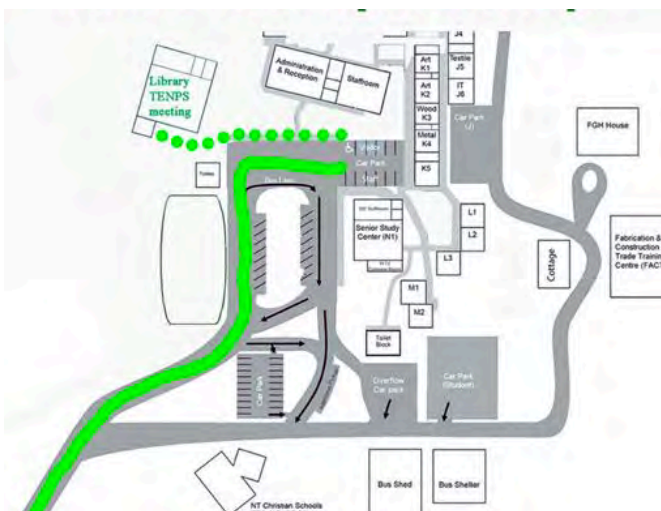
*Cycas armstrongii* by Roland Muench

**MONTHLY MEETINGS**

Top End Native Plant Society (TENPS) general meetings are held at 7:00pm on the third Thursday of the month at Marrara Christian College library on the corner of Amy Johnson Ave and McMillans Rd. Bring your plants to swap, sell or have identified over a cuppa. The guest speaker presents at 8pm.

This month's talk will be by John Brock and Willie Burgess on their recent trip.

NEXT MEETING: AUGUST 21ST 2025



**TENPS (Top End Native Plant Society) Committee Members**

- President: Russell Dempster (0459440665)
- Vice President: Sean Stieber
- Secretary: Johanna Stieber
- Treasurer: Graham Zemunik
- Publications and Librarian: Richard Boyne
- General Committee Member: Ian Morris
- General Committee Member: Claire Hewitt
- Publicity: Vacant please inquire
- Webmaster: Vacant please inquire
- Public Officer: Dave Liddle

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[www.topendnativeplants.org.au](http://www.topendnativeplants.org.au)

 [topendnativeplants](https://www.facebook.com/topendnativeplants)

VISIT OUR FACEBOOK FOR INFO ON OUR NEXT EVENTS AND SALES!

## CDU SCHOLARSHIP CELEBRATION 2025

Russell and Penny Dempster attended the Charles Darwin University Scholarship Celebration at the Casuarina Campus on July 30 in the Indonesian Garden, on behalf of TENPS. The celebration was a chance to connect, share stories, and honour the role philanthropy plays in supporting education and opportunity.



We were delighted to share the evening with the TENPS 2025 CDU Scholarship winner Samuel Amini. TENPS congratulates Sam again on his scholarship and research. It was lovely to meet some of Sam's friends and fellow scholarship winners at the event, along with Dave and Robin Liddle.

Top End Native Plant Society are listed as "Fellows" in the Giving Showcase booklet, recognised for having contributed over \$10,000 in the Friends of CDU program.

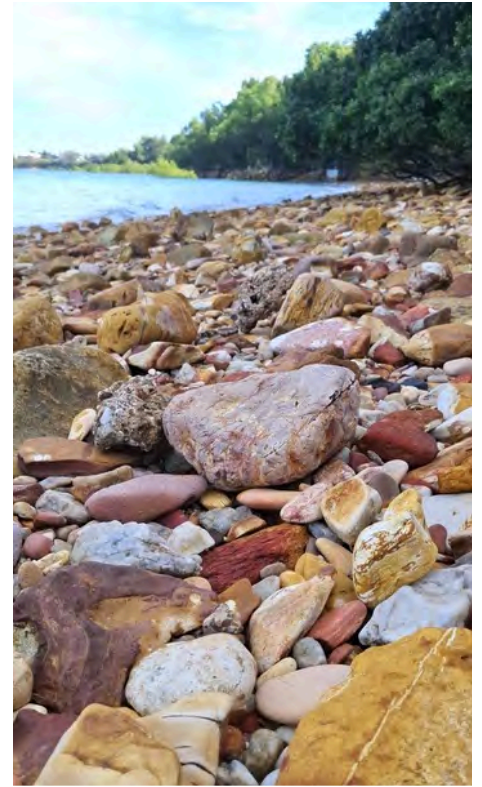
Sam has promised to give another presentation to TENPS at one of our future meetings. Sam thanked TENPS again at the evening, saying how appreciative he is of the scholarship. CDU also thanked TENPS for our continued support.

## JULY FIELD TRIP ~ DARWIN ESPLANADE

For our July field trip, we met at the top of the steps above the Deckchair Cinema on the Darwin Esplanade on Saturday July 19. John Brock led the walk.

The bitumen pathway provides an easy pathway along Bicentennial Park. We initially walked towards the west and down to and along Lameroo Beach.

The cliffs along the escarpment above Lameroo Beach provide a lush monsoon forest habitat, home also for a few non-native plants. Plantings along the lawned Bicentennial Park area provide pleasant shade and relaxing areas enjoyed by locals and tourists alike.



Near our rendezvous, *Guettarda speciosa* (above) were flowering. The white flowers of this tree are pleasantly fragrant, and the large leaves have been used by Indigenous folk and Pacific Islanders as plates for food.

*Maranthes corymbosa* (right) were flowering at the carpark. These evergreen trees are widespread around Darwin, being used for street trees besides being found frequently in monsoon forests throughout the Top End. Some *Sterculia quadrifida* (Peanut Tree) were leafless and flowering, others were bearing some new leaves.



*Buchanania arborescens* (below) is a slender evergreen tree with edible fruit. It was seen flowering; it is a handsome tree.



*Tamarindus indica* is a large spreading tree, probably introduced to the NT by Macassan traders. One of the trees observed was laden with fruit capsules. The fruit pulp is edible and has medicinal uses.

*Sersalicia sericea* (formerly *Pouteria sericea*) (right) has edible fruit. Ripe fruit is not often seen, as birds generally devour them before humans get a chance to savour them.

*Albizia lebbek* trees (below) were photographed with an abundant supply of long seed pods. These large, spreading trees have creamy-grey blotchy bark and bi-pinnate leaves.



The walk down to Lameroo Beach was interesting seeing *Ficus virens* (Banyan Tree) roots (below, left), vines, including *Pachygone ovata* (below, right) and ferns, including *Stenochlaena palustris* (Climbing Fern).





In incoming tide greeted us as we walked over the colourful rocks on Lameroo Beach. *Calophyllum inophyllum* (Beauty Leaf) (above) and *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Beach Hibiscus) (right) stretch out from the bottom of the cliffs toward the sea.



Other native plants seen included *Pittosporum molaccanum* (left), *Heptapleurum actinophyllum* (Umbrella Tree), *Alstonia actinophylla* (Milkwood), and *Elaeocarpus arnhemicus*.

A very pleasant morning was had by all. Some finished the excursion with some refreshing morning tea at a local city café. Thanks so much for leading the walk John, and for sharing your knowledge and stories with us.

Text and photos by Russell Dempster

## GUEST ARTICLE ~ MOSSARIUM BY ROALND MUENCK

Here are recent photos of my new 'mossarium' (established early May) with small bits collected from several sites in the Top End. 4 species of moss, at least three species of lichen, two species of liverwort and two species of ferns as well as the odd fungi popping up. The mossarium seems to go pretty well with input only being occasional spray. There is some wildlife such as springtails, tiny beetles and millipedes as my 'gardeners' for this tiny habitat.

The photos have reflections as I had taken them after misting (should have done them before). I follow this in more detail and may be able to come up with pretty cool videos and photos, the mossarium being an experimental work in progress and a new learning experience for me as well. Apart from *Cycas*, I have now also taken up the study of lichen, bryophytes, ferns and the mossarium is a cool way of learning about these by seeing the whole life cycle not really easy in our harsh seasonal climate outside.

The thing about mossariums is that one can create a microclimate like the Wet Tropics. In the Top End most bryophytes and lichens experience complete desiccation in the dry and some ferns also dry out. It only takes a few minutes after a bit of spray for some of these things to change colour and plump up. I find it useful to carry a 10x hand lens with inbuilt light and scale bar and spray bottle when I go out.



The mossarium



Moss, possibly *Octophepharum* sp.



Moss, possibly *Fissidens* sp.

## FROM THE ARCHIVES ~ COLLATED BY LON WALLIS

### 30 years ago August 1995: Guest Speaker Report - Lorraine Poole

Lorraine Poole from TOP END SEEDS told us all about collecting, storing and doing other useful things with seeds. Lorraine Poole has the sometimes enviable job of scouring the Top End's tropical woodlands and monsoonal rainforest for seeds. Not just anyone can collect seeds from the bush, a special licence from the CCNT is required, and even then some rarer plants are protected. Most seeds come from trees and shrubs rather than understorey plants as the seeds of these are more difficult to obtain.

Lorraine described how she goes about collecting seed. During the dry a reconnaissance into the bush locates some good seed-bearing plants that she can return to after flowering. There is a big risk that the tree has been consumed by a bush-fire, or the seed or fruit consumed by a flock of cockatoos. Unfortunately it may not be possible to beat the birds, which like the seed not too dry, as seed collected too early is immature and will not be viable. In addition, it is not always possible to predict when flowering will occur, especially further south.

Actually collecting the seed may involve climbing onto the roof of the four wheel drive with a pair of shears on the end of 20 foot pole. Some seed can only be collected by giving a tree a good prune. Other seed can be collected on a tarpaulin after giving the tree a good shaking. For the really tall tree, being a deadshot with a rifle sometimes helps. Winnowing may be necessary to remove the chaff. Seed collecting is a very laborious process, made worse by the fact that many Top End plants are only in seed during the build up to the wet.

Kapok seed involves a novel approach, in that the fruit is placed in an old washing machine with old thongs fixed to beat out the seed. The fluff is then removed by rubbing over a sieve and finally the seed is fumigated with phosgene to kill any bugs that survive the thonging.

Now Lorraine is not into selling little seed packets that you see at the supermarket. It's more of a 5kg bagful which for some seeds may be a few million. That is if you have the patience to count out the sand-grain sized *Eucalyptus argentea* seeds at 7000 per gram.

The seeds need to be stored under constant humidity and temperature to maintain viability. The seeds are then put to good use in revegetating areas devastated by the mining industry. The ground is deep-ripped to 18 inches or so, and the seed is then sown. Sowing takes place once the wet has started, too early and the seedling may perish. Ideally, the seed that is sown should represent what was originally found in the area. Restoration is required by legislation once the mining company has finished with the land. In some cases top soil can be stockpiled, and seed in the soil can remain viable for several months. Birds also contribute to revegetation by carrying in new seed. Some success has been had at mines near Pine Creek and Tennant Creek.

Other seeds are sold for bush tucker, (Kakadu plums) while other seeds are exported to Africa as alternate food supplies for both people or stock (*Acacia victorii*).

The price of seed is set by how labour intensive it is to collect the seeds, whether that be because of rarity, remote location, height of the seed in a tree, or the treatment required to separate seeds from the chaff, twigs and other extraneous plant material. Some of the prices are:

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Acacia dunii</i>     | \$100/kg       |
| <i>A. hilliana</i>      | \$600/kg       |
| <i>Alstonia</i> species | \$1000/kg      |
| <i>Cycas angulata</i>   | \$200 per 1000 |
| <i>E. microtheca</i>    | \$150/kg       |
| <i>E. setosa</i> (red)  | \$750/kg       |

So if you fancy a kilo or two of native seed, give Lorraine a call.

## 20 years ago August 2005: Future Directions for Landscape Ecology in Northern Australia : Building on the Lessons from Palms and Termites by Professor David Bowman

Professor Bowman is an occasional speaker at our meetings and never fails to dazzle us with his enthusiasm and challenging subject matter; this talk was no exception.

He began by likening the engagement between landscape and plants to a conversation or dialogue that creates a story, and outlined the history of landscape ecology. It used to be plot-based but since the advent of new and powerful technology such as global information systems there is now the capacity and the means to deal effectively with the landscape by retaining spatial and temporal aspects.

Increasingly the value of the savannah is being realised, especially as a carbon sink to ameliorate the effects of global warming. Approximately 1 tonne/ha of Carbon is captured, two thirds of which is biomass located underground. Some stark alternatives are becoming clear; what is more important, cattle or carbon sinks?

With a convergence of disciplines there is new thinking about landscapes in evolutionary ways. Organisms are the work of millions of years of evolution and can disappear in a short time frame. Landscape change is closely coupled to population viability, and the study of ecological genetics (eg minimum population analysis used to study inbred populations) leads to realistic models and maps that can assist in determining which part of the landscape is to be kept or destroyed.

Prof. Bowman used 3 case studies to illustrate his talk; *Livistona sp.* Palms, 'magnetic' termites (bio-markers of the monsoon) and rock rats.

*Livistona* palms are spread over a range of habitats, but DNA analysis, used to build a family tree of the genus, have resulted in the finding that the initial invasion was from SE Asia, followed by an explosive radiation that filled the available niches. The reason for the close genetic relationship between the current species is that big rivers (paleo-channels) carried the seeds across the landscape.

Prof. Bowman suggests that convergent evolution of fire-tolerant taxa has occurred, and that the relatively recent radiation of *Livistona* has resulted in the genus filling a broad cross-section of pre-existing habitats, including fire-prone ones.

Prof. Bowman says that the monsoon is the driver of flammability in the Australian environment. The summer monsoon with its seasonal contrast of prevailing winds and rainfall has influenced the northern half of the continent for a very long time, but it is likely that the power of the monsoon has dropped away in more recent times, as indicated by the distribution of the paleochannels.

Fires, characteristic of the dry season, are terminated by thunderstorms, and our region (the Kimberley to Darwin) is the 'circuit breaker' for the planet. This was shown by quite vivid imagery showing the level of lightning strikes in our region compared to the rest of Australia and the world.

The so-called Maritime Continent (covering the area of Northern Australia and Indonesia) is a global heat engine, derived from the extent of the warm, shallow seas in the area, and has generated the northern monsoon for a very long but uncertain time. Evidence for the greater southerly extent and influence of the monsoon is found in Pleistocene lake sediments for the arid zones that show the waxing and waning of monsoonal incursions, and the evidence that the Barkly Tableland was once an enormous wetland.

### **The bio-physics of ‘magnetic’ termites.**

These termites are endemic to northern Australia; their mound acts a solar panel that is aligned to local conditions so that cool air is counteracted by heating due to higher temperatures on the eastern side of the mound. These mounds represent a perfect adaptation to the monsoon climate and local conditions. Each group of mounds has an individual orientation, produced as a result of the genetic makeup of the termites, that is consistent with the antiquity of the habitat of these ‘magnetic’ termites and thus the monsoon, which Prof Bowman speculates could be 20 million years old.

Carpentaria Rock Rats, a native rat has been around for a long time and appeared to be critically endangered, according to knowledge acquired over the last 20 years.

Population modelling showed that if changed fire patterns continued to threaten their rainforest habitat the survival of the species would be threatened. However, using new technologies, it appears that their habitat is expanding despite fire, and so the animal may not be critically endangered after all.

The lesson to be learnt from this data is that there is not such an important need to monitor populations (which is very resource-intensive) but instead do regular collection of molecular samples (hair, scats etc), and combine this with targeted remote sensing, then statistical analysis (eg to determine degrees of inbreeding). This strategy is consistent with good adaptive management of species as otherwise the cost of more resource-intensive land management is prohibitive.

Prof. Bowman says that we need to find new ways of thinking and doing in land and natural resource management so as to better negotiate land use in the current situation where everything has a value and everything is being ‘put to work’.

The love and awe of nature is still a valid value but we cannot rely solely on it when there are other possible users of natural resources and other interested parties that we need to engage with.

In conclusion, Prof. Bowman says that:

1. Global change will demand novel approaches
2. The opportunity exists for genuine integrative research
3. Technology advances provide fresh opportunities
4. Disciplinary convergence (consilience) will continue to provide new perspectives on natural resource management.

- *Geoff Gaskell*

## 10 years ago: August 2015 July meeting report – The City of Darwin Planting Program, Jamie Lewis.

Jamie Lewis shared with TENPS the role of native plants in the City of Darwin planting programme. His presentation was in the form of a question and answer session.

### *Which plants ‘work’ and which ones don’t from the Council’s perspective?*

For a plant to work in urban areas in Darwin it needs to fulfil a number of criteria. Firstly it needs to survive. Trees on verges commonly grow with little or no dry season water, have a restricted environment for roots to grow in, are subject to vandalism and damage from traffic and infrastructure maintenance. So trees with low water requirements that grow quite fast are favoured. Fast growing trees are essential, as slower growing trees tend to sustain damage from vandals before they reach maturity, and are slower to recover if they are damaged.

Trees that provide shade are a major asset in Darwin. This limits the appeal of some species due to the fact they either provide little shade or take a very long time to produce a shaded area. We also choose our planting to give each street a distinctive look and feel. We are favouring planting out streets with the same species now instead of random plantings.

This tends to give streets a more formal look. We have found that trees will work as long as they are chosen carefully to suit the environment they are used in and receive appropriate maintenance.

### *What have you learned from past plantings?*

Probably the major lessons we have learnt have been choosing appropriate trees for specific locations, the importance of selecting good nursery stock and the importance of providing the tree with improved care over the first two or three years. Most of our newly-planted street trees are watered 3 times a week for the first two years and then once a year over the third year with liquid fertiliser applications at 6 month intervals and annual mulching.

This has improved our success rate to around 95%. We investigated the causes of tree failure over a twelve month period and found that the major causes of tree death in our parks and streets was termite damage, root damage and poor planting stock/practices.

### *How do you decide which plants to use?*

First and foremost we take the environment the plant is being planted in into account. In urban areas the area available for plant root systems is often restricted and can therefore influence our species selection. Some trees have been shown to be very damaging to nearby infrastructure so we tend to avoid those when planting in proximity to underground services. We also consider the amenity value required at different sites. In most sites the provision of shade is the top priority, so large spreading shade trees are favoured. Other sites are planted for mostly aesthetic reasons so flowering trees and trees with appealing foliage may be chosen. Conflict with infrastructure such as PAWA services, footpaths and roadways is also taken into account and has a strong influence over the size of the species we plant.

We do not specifically favour native plants, yet the majority of our tree plantings are natives. This is due to their suitability to local conditions, and in many cases superior performance over introduced species.

### *Do you have trial plots?*

Yes. We have some older trial plots located at Lake Alexander and Winnellie. The Winnellie plot was set up to assess plants for suitability for use under power lines. The successful species from that trial were *Asteromyrtus arnhemica* and *symphocarpa*. We will be utilising these species more often as a result of that trial.

We commonly trial new plants “in situ” by using small amounts of different species in our tree planting programs. We have had a few failures. *Diospyros compacta*, *Horsefeldia australiana* and *Aidia recemosa* under-performed. We found the *Aidia* and *Diospyros* did not establish well in full sun, and the *Horsefeldia* had too high a water requirement.

We are trialling a number of species including *Celtis phillipensis* and *Xanthostomon paradoxus* and we would like to start trialing some of the local Eucalyptus, *Denhamia* and *Lophostomon*. We would be happy to take recommendations for trial species from TENPS.

***Do you ask Councils in other parts of the country?***

We often consult with staff from Cairns and we have sought horticultural advice from Perth, Brisbane and Melbourne. Darwin has however a unique climate, so advice from other parts of the country is sometimes not suited to Darwin.

***How do you engineer urban sites to keep trees healthy as they mature or do you plant and hope for the best?***

We focus on getting the tree planted “right” and hope for the best. By “right” we mean a correctly proportioned planting hole and proper after-planting care such as mulching, watering and fertilising.

We have also found that the quality of planting stock, particularly of the root systems has a profound impact of the success or failure of our planting. We are now fussier with the quality of nursery stock we will accept than we have been in the past, and we also grow quite a few of our own trees in special ‘Rocket Pots’ to assist with the development of good root structure.

In areas such as the CBD, where root space can be restricted, we use underground plant cells to provide additional areas for root systems. These cells are load-bearing and can be filled with growing media, and then roads and pathways are constructed over the top.

We also build bigger tree pits now than before to allow for better root growth. We also drill holes in our gutters connected to agricultural drains in the tree pits to direct storm water to the tree’s root systems.

This allows trees planted in concrete to collect a greater volume of water from wet season rains than would otherwise be available.

We also provide trees in high traffic areas with tree cages. These are primarily to protect the trees from vandalism; and have proven very successful. These can be seen throughout the CBD and in many suburban shopping centres.

***Does Darwin’s wet and windy Xmas weather influence the plants you choose to use in parks and streets?***

Yes, to a small extent. We have found shallow rooted species such as *Grevillea pteridifolia* and some of the Acacias such as *A. latescens* are very prone to blowing over in wet weather.

Most species, when planted and maintained correctly are capable of standing up well to most wet season weather. However, the past few cyclones have shown us that African Mahogany, *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Peltophorum pterocarpum* are particularly prone to failure.

***Frangipanis say ‘tropical’, Jacarandas say ‘Grafton’, Bougainvilleas used to say Darwin. Are there new signature plants that you have identified as really saying ‘Darwin’?***

Not really. We are more focussed on providing a diverse urban forest than cultivating a distinctive look for the city.

That being said *Allosyncarpia ternata* is being planted widely due to its excellent shade, hardiness and aesthetics so we may well end up with a signature species. *Mimusops elengi* is another tree that has been widely planted.

***If you have selected signature species, are they local, native or introduced?***

*Allosyncarpia* is native but the *Mimusops* commonly used in cultivation is most likely not.

*Article supplied by Jamie Lewis.*

## AUGUST MEETING

The speakers for our upcoming meeting on August 21<sup>st</sup> will be John Brock and Willie Burgess.

They will cover stories and adventures from their 2-week bush safari in June 25th - July 10th 2025 when they visited the Roper River, Limmen National Park (including the remarkable Lost City), Borroloola and the Gulf region. Interesting plant species will include: *Brachychiton collinus*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Pittosporum angustifolium*, *Senna venusta*, *Terminalia platyptera*, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *cucumerina*. Top story: the *Drosera* Blockbuster Butterfly Harvest beside the Wearyan River.



Roper River from Tomato Island by Felix Dance (Wikimedia Commons)

## MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

A reminder that it is time to renew memberships for TENPS to cover the financial year from 2025 to 2026. These are due by 1 July 2026. We invite you to make a special effort to attend one of our general meetings in the next two months to renew your membership in person. Thanks to those members who have already renewed.

Come along to our next meeting on Thursday 21 August if possible.....

Invite your friends along too, and whoever is interested in the environment, and encourage them to join. Discounts on native plants bought from TENPS and TNP apply for financial members, 10% for TENPS plants and 5% for TNP sales. TENPS activities provide a great way to meet other like-minded folk and to learn about native plants, their habitats, conservation and propagation, as well as getting access to informative newsletters, our library, notices about upcoming events, discounts on native plant purchases, information about field trips, details of other activities.....

If you have joined our society in the past few months, welcome! You do not have to renew your membership until 1 July 2026. It's easy to renew online. See the last page in the newsletter for our bank details with the Bendigo Bank.

## AUGUST PLANT SALE

We have been invited to sell plants at the Top End Native Eco-Fair and Plant Sale on 23 August at the Jingili Water Gardens from 8:30 – 15:00. If you are after some native plants, come along and get your 10% discount off plants purchased from TENPS. It is a good time to plant out. The cooler months enable plants to adjust and get their roots down, and although the build-up is a stressful time for all plants, once the wet season comes, the established plants take off!

Volunteers are also needed to host our stall. If you can help on the day, even if it's only for an hour or two, please contact us. See the first page of the newsletter for contact details.

**national science week** Enhancing Top End Native Ecosystems, Habitats & Biodiversity **Inspiring Australia**

# TOP END NATIVE ECO-FAIR AND PLANT SALE

**WHERE:** JINGILI WATERGARDENS. FRESHWATER ROAD, JINGILI  
**WHEN:** SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST | 8.30AM - 3PM

**WALKS AND TALKS!**  
 Wander the water gardens on a guided native plant tour. Engage with expert talks on irrigation, planting, pruning & mulching | Birds, reptiles & insects | Connect with community landcare!

**KIDS ACTIVITIES!**

- Botanical Laser Lab
- Book readings & Craft Workshops
- Eco-Fair Detective Quiz!

**INSPIRING AUSTRALIA**  
INSPIRED NT

**2000 FREE PLANTS!**

- Native Plant Giveaway, 8.30-11am
- Free home garden consults!
- ABC Radio - Saturday Gardener Broadcast

**CITY OF DARWIN** **DARWIN**

**OVER 2500 NATIVE PLANTS FOR SALE**

- Groundcovers & Grasses
- Grevillea & Wattles
- Flowering Shrubs
- Edible Bushtucker
- Screening & Hedging
- Shade Trees

More than 150 species in all sizes up to 28ltr to suit your budget. Plus native timber slabs, tables & housewares!

**Territory NATIVE PLANTS** **Territory NATIVE TIMBER**

**LIVE MUSIC, FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT**

- Native Botanical Gin Bar! Food, drinks & snacks
- Meet the animals in your garden: Snakes, Crocs, Lizards, Bees & Bugs galore
- Shady all abilities playground and picnic areas.

**NATIVE FLORA!**

- Bush tucker
- Free plant/weed ID and soil testing service
- Brings your samples and pics!

**Landcare NT** **NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT** **PowerWater**

This project received funding from the Australian Government's Urban Rivers and Catchments Program and is supported by Inspiring Australia, an Australian Government initiative, Power Water and City of Darwin. Please BYO coffee cups & food containers, to minimise event waste and Eco footprint.



**BECOME A MEMBER!**  
Member discounts for plant sales.

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**  
(Due annually on 1st July each year)

The Top End Native Plant Society is a community group aimed at **PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE APPRECIATION, CONSERVATION AND STUDY OF FLORA NATIVE TO THE TOP END AND THE DIVERSE HABITATS OF THIS FLORA**. The Society is active in the propagation and cultivation of Top End native flora.

Visitors are welcome to meetings held on the third Thursday of the month at 7.00 pm with a speaker starting soon after. The venue is Marrara Christian College, on the corner of Amy Johnson Avenue and McMillans Road. Guest speakers are a feature of meetings and field trips are undertaken each month to a diverse array of habitats.

New Membership       Renewal

Membership fees are:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Individual Waged:   | \$35.00 |
| Family Waged:       | \$45.00 |
| Individual Unwaged: | \$15.00 |
| Family Unwaged:     | \$20.00 |

Payment: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Family name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name/s: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal address: \_\_\_\_\_

To pay online:

Bank Bendigo Bank

Account Name: Top End Native Plant Society

BSB: 633 000

Account: 207 974 247

Note: Please include your name in the transfer reference and email the information in this form to [topendnativeplantsociety@hotmail.com](mailto:topendnativeplantsociety@hotmail.com)


Or pay in person at meetings or events where cash or card will be accepted.

Follow 'Top End Native Plant Society' on Facebook for information on current activities and events.

[topendnativeplantsociety@hotmail.com](mailto:topendnativeplantsociety@hotmail.com)

[www.topendnativeplants.org.au](http://www.topendnativeplants.org.au)

Contact us by

 [topendnativeplants](https://www.facebook.com/topendnativeplants)