


Newsletter #6 February 2009 Edition

9 Veno St, Heathcote. Ph: 9548 2818 Open 7 days

Back in Stock!!!!

Hymenosporum flavum
Dwarf 'Gold Nugget'

Banksia spinulosa
'Birthday Candles'

Acacia howittii
Prostrate 'Green Wave'

Rhododendron lochiaie
'Native Rhododendron'



Citris australasica



Rubus rosifolius

Bushtucker Plants

Australian aborigines selected food which was available and ate it for nutritional purposes; there was no refrigeration or storage containers. Local knowledge of which plants were edible, palatable, or delicious, as well as the best time for harvest, were passed down by word of mouth to the next generation. Some plants or their fruits are less toxic at certain times.

Captain Cook, in order to protect his crew from scurvy, searched for suitable greens on landing at Botany Bay. Warrigal Greens (*Tetragonia tetragonoides*) was collected and taken back to England.

Bushtucker plants are used now for jams, chutney and jellies, flavourings (eg. Lemon Myrtle), spices (eg. Mountain Pepper), drinks, sauces, colours (eg. Davidson's plum)

Available in the nursery:

Austromyrtus dulcis	Midyim Berry
Backhousia citriodora	Lemon Myrtle
Backhousia anisata	Aniseed Tree
Citris australasica	Native finger Lime
Davidsonia pruriens	Davidsons Plum
Euromyrtus ramosissima	Rose Heath Myrtle
Macadamia teraphylla	Macadamia
Rubus rosifolius	Native Raspberry
Tasmania insipida	Pepper Bush
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach
Tetragonia tetragonoides	Warrigal Greens
Syzygium spp.	Lilly Pilly

In Flower in February



Banksia marginata – Silver Banksia

Banksia serrata – Old Man Banksia
Bauera rubioides – River Rose
Euromyrtus ramosissima – Rose Heath Myrtle
Hibbertia scandens – Golden Guinea Flower
Kennedia rubicunda – Dusky Coral Pea



Lambertia formosa – Mountain Devil



Persoonia pinifolius – Pine-leaf Geebung

Thysanotus spp. – Fringe Lily
Tristaniopsis laurina - Water Gum
Wahlenbergia – Native Bluebells

Frog Ponds



When creating a frog pond, frogs need plenty of moisture, shelter and food. This means planting native trees, shrubs and ground cover, using mulch on garden beds and providing rocks, logs, and water.

Shelter and protection

Plant native shrubs, ground cover and trees of different heights. Shrubs and ground cover provide frogs with a comfortable resting place, hiding spots from predators and shelter from wind. Vegetation also attracts insects to your garden. Frogs eat a variety of insects and can act as natural insect predators. Compost heaps raised off the ground (bricks work well) and covered with chicken wire also provide shelter and attracts food for frogs.

Moisture

All frogs need moisture as they can get dehydrated too. Some frog species need water for breeding. Clean water is essential.

Ponds

Frog ponds can range from an old bath tub to specially designed ponds. You can use many different objects including styrofoam boxes, children's pools, old laundry tubs, baby's baths, plastic containers like bins, clay garden pots, fish ponds or aquariums (without the fish!).

A pond should have sloped sides and ideally would be spoon-shaped with shallow sloping ramps. This allows access for the frogs and metamorphs (tadpoles turning into frogs) to get in and out of the pond. Vegetation attracts food for frogs. A frog pond should contain a few aquatic plants

Your pond should not be in direct sunlight. Water can become hot enough to kill tadpoles.

Plants for around your frog pond:

Isolepis
Lomandra spp.
Fern spp.



Restio tetraphyllus – Tassel Rush

Acacia spp.