

## Reference list

### Books

M. Ralph (1994) *Seed Collection of Australian Native Plants for Revegetation, Tree Planting and Direct Seeding*, ISBN 0 646 12862 0

Sweedman, L. & Merritt, D. (eds) (2006) *Australian Seeds. A guide to Their Collection, Identification and Biology*. CSIRO Publishing

Loughran, A. (2006) *Native Plant or Weed?-Pick the Difference*. Dept. Primary Industries. ISBN 0 7313 0598 1 (2006) (Order through Tocal College, 1800 025 520)

Hunter Catchment Management Trust (2003) *Hunter Bushland Resource Kit. A guide to managing vegetation on private land in the Hunter catchment*. ISBN 0 9750670 0 1

### Internet

#### *Florabank*

<http://www.florabank.org.au/>

FloraBank aims to improve the availability and quality of native seed for revegetation and conservation purposes in Australia. We want people to be better informed about collecting, storing and using native seed.

FloraBank helps people across Australia exchange information and ideas about native seed. FloraBank is interested in the use of plant materials other than seed for revegetation and encourage practices that protect Australia's biodiversity.

#### *The Millennium Seed Bank Project*

<http://www.kew.org/msbp/>

The Millennium Seed Bank Project is an international collaborative plant conservation initiative. This worldwide effort aims to safeguard 24,000 plant species from around the globe against extinction.

#### *The Royal Botanical Gardens- Sydney*

[http://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/conservation\\_research/plant\\_conservation/nsw\\_seedbank/seedquest\\_nsw](http://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/conservation_research/plant_conservation/nsw_seedbank/seedquest_nsw)



The Sydney Botanic Gardens Trust is proud to be an international partner in the [Millennium Seedbank Project](#) established by the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#). This project is a global conservation initiative of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew that aims to have 10% of the worlds flora held as seed conservation collections by 2010.

The conservation of plants in their wild habitat remains the primary objective, however the world-wide rate of biodiversity loss is continuing unabated. Recognising the conservation role that ex situ seed banking can provide, the [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation](#) has a target of 60% of threatened plant species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10% of them included in recovery and restoration programmes'.

Well sampled and documented seed collections are a very cost effective means of conserving genetic diversity for future conservation work that can include reintroduction into the wild. Under good storage conditions, seed will retain viability for many hundreds of years.

***Australian Association of Bush Regenerators***

<http://www.aabr.org.au/>

AABR was established in 1986 out of concern for the continuing survival and integrity of bushland and its dependent fauna in or near bushland areas, and seeks new members and friends for promoting good work practices in natural areas. The Association's aim is to foster and encourage sound ecological practices of bushland management by qualified people, and to promote the study and practice of Bush Regeneration.

***Landcare Australia***

<http://www.landcareonline.com/index.asp>

Landcare is a uniquely Australian partnership between the community, government and business to 'do something practical' about protecting and repairing our environment.

More than 4,000 volunteer community landcare groups - including bushcare and urban landcare, rivercare, coastcare and sustainable agriculture groups - are tackling land degradation in every corner of Australia



***Hunter Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority***

<http://www.hcr.cma.nsw.gov.au>

The Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority is your connection to better managing the land, vegetation and water resources within your catchment.

Decades of planning and community effort precede the formation of the Hunter-Central Rivers CMA. Founded on the work of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast Catchment Management Boards and the Hunter Catchment Management Trust, it is the responsibility of the CMA to work with the community to build on these past successes and sustain our catchments into the future.

The CMA plays a vital role in managing a unique and diverse 37 000 square kilometres of the east coast of NSW—from Taree in the north, to Gosford and the coastal lakes of the Central Coast in the south, and from Newcastle in the east to the Merriwa Plateau and Great Dividing Range in the west.

***Greening Australia***

<http://www.greeningaustralia.org.au>

Greening Australia works in partnership with landholders, the community, government and business to tackle environmental degradation in a practical, apolitical, scientific way.