

SE 4.2

FLORA COLLECTION

QUEENSLAND CRA/RFA STEERING COMMITTEE

FLORA COLLECTION

REPORT

QUEENSLAND CRA/RFA STEERING COMMITTEE

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Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Queensland and Commonwealth governments. The Queensland and Commonwealth governments do not accept responsibility for any advice or information in relation to this material.

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SUMMARY

Flora, specifically foliage, collection, processing and sale is the forest industry with the steepest growth in SEQ, both in the recent past and likely over the next decade. It is also the most export-oriented, with nearly all of its production sold overseas.

Having turned into a professional industry only recently, foliage collection has been set up with environmental considerations already in mind. As the main export markets place a great emphasis on environmental issues, the industry is striving to maintain an environmentally-responsible image.

The current turnover of the foliage collection industry is around \$3 million. This is expected to triple over the next decade, once foliage collection is increased to the extent currently allowed in the licence conditions. Employment is in excess of 50 people currently, and twice this number in the forecasts.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

While commercial exploitation of native flora in Australia's forests must be as old as European settlement itself, development of a regulated industry of flora collecting that complies with modern environmental regulations is a recent phenomenon.

Flora collection is considered in the comprehensive regional assessment of South-East Queensland forests as an industry in its own right, similarly to timber, beekeeping and grazing. Flora collection is currently the smallest of the forest industries however, if industry forecasts prove correct, it has the best prospects for growth.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this report are:

- to describe the nature of the flora collection industry in SEQ
- to describe the significance of State Forests, Timber Reserves and State Reserves to the industry
- to provide sufficient quantitative data (product volumes and financial) to allow the economic significance of the flora collection industry to be described, and impacts of land use changes estimated.

1.3 PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

For the project specifications, refer to Appendix 1.1.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

<i>Flora collection</i>	the collection of plants, whole or parts thereof, from their natural habitat for commercial purposes, excluding logging.
<i>Foliage collection</i>	the collection of leaves of plants in their natural habitat for commercial purposes.

2. INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION

2.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

Australia's unique native flora fills a market niche internationally, with Australian exports (worth some \$30 million in 1995) amounting to less than one per cent of the international trade in flowers and foliage (Karingal Consultants 1997, p. 6). Domestically, wildflowers constituted some five to eight per cent of the total flower market worth \$250–300 million (*ibid.*).

The most important product of the native flora industry is fresh wildflowers, followed by dried flowers and fresh foliage. Increasingly, the industry has been shifting from bush harvesting to cultivation. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, the value of bush-picked material has increased from \$0.7 million to \$2.8 million, while that of cultivated material grew from \$0.5m to \$3.4m. In the cultivated segment of the industry, Queensland was placed third behind Western Australia and Victoria in 1993 with 18 per cent of the total area (*ibid.*, p. 45). Beal (1997) put the 'current Australian native flower production' at \$85m. Western Australia is the largest bush harvester of native flora products, followed by Queensland, while other States' bush harvesting is much lower than that of WA and Queensland (Cindy Steensby, Environment Australia, pers. comm.). Fifteen per cent of the WA wildflower production was from wild harvest in 1995/96, against around 50 per cent in 1985 (Beal 1997).

Karingal Consultants (1997) forecast an Australia-wide total turnover of \$64–108m (in 1993 dollars) for the industry in the year 2000.

The segment of the industry using Crown forests in SEQ is typically reliant on the bush collection of foliage. Over the past six years, a previously fragmented, small scale and ad hoc industry went through a period of professionalisation and concentration in South-East Queensland. This was partly due to the decision of the resource manager (the Department of Primary Industries, or DPI) to conduct competitive tendering for the resource since 1996. While Australia-wide the value of bush-harvested foliage was around \$1 million in 1995/96 (Karingal Consultants 1997, p. 51), by 1997/98 the value of bush-harvested foliage from South-East Queensland alone was around \$3 million.

Increasing regulation of the industry has reflected the intention of minimising environmental impact. This shifted industry focus from the collection of whole plants to the collection of parts such as flowers and foliage.

A single company became the major Queensland operator in foliage collection, processing and export, constituting some 90 per cent of the total SEQ flora collection industry by value. Originally

involved in orchid trade, the company has completely changed its product profile to foliage. The company has developed a tightly integrated vertical chain of collection, preservation and packaging, shipment, and marketing of their produce, mainly in export markets. Much scientific, as well as business, expertise was employed by the company. Wishing to be a long term operator, it cultivated a 'green image' by not only complying with existing environmental objectives and principles, but also cooperating with the State and Commonwealth Departments of Environment in the further development of scientific methodology and environmental audit.

Collectors of whole orchids and grass trees are, in comparison, much less significant economically and constitute only a small proportion of the industry by now.

Another section of the industry is the collection of bush foods (Graham and Hart 1997). At this stage, there is no information on the economic parameters of this activity in SEQ, only an estimate of a total Australia-wide turnover of \$10–12 million (ibid.)

Yet another separate segment of flora collection is that by Aboriginal people. The products of this activity do not enter formal marketing channels.

2.2 CURRENT AREAS OF OPERATION

DPI has created 29 lots, that is, specified areas within State forests and timber reserves, for the purposes of flora collection. Of these, 14 consist, partly or fully, of native forest areas.

Table 2.1 Foliage collection lots in SEQ

Lot no.	Forestry district	Forest	Forest type
2	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 611	plantation
3	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 561, 611	plantation
4	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 589	native, plantation
5	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 177, 572, 34, 291	native
6	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 832	native
7	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 782, 783, 1239, 368	native
8	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 893	native
9	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 893	native
10	Beerburrum	part(s) of SF 893	native
11	Yarraman	part(s) of SF 665	native
12	Yarraman	part(s) of SF 564	native
13	Yarraman	part(s) of TR 561, SF 616	native
14	Yarraman	part(s) of SF 616	native
15	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
16	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
17	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
18	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
19	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
20	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
21	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
22	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
23	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
24	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 1004	plantation
25	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 952, 959, 997	plantation, native
26	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 915	plantation
27	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 915	plantation
28	Maryborough	part(s) of SF 840	plantation
29	Imbil	part(s) of SF 788	native

Note that commercial confidentiality prevents the identification of licence holders and their lots. Lot sizes and locations, although held at DNR, cannot be reported here for the same reason.

3. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT AND FLORA COLLECTION

3.1.1 Legislation

Taking native flora from State land is regulated under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*. Under these, the Department of the Environment can issue Wildlife Harvesting Licence and Commercial Wildlife Licence authorising the collection of specific protected native plants or parts thereof. In May 1998, there were four current licences in the SEQ region for the collection of whole plants, two each for grass trees and orchids. There are eight commercial operators licensed for collecting foliage.

Sales licensing is carried out by DPI under the *Forestry Act 1959*. Under the Wildlife Harvesting Licence, all species allowed to be collected are specified, whether protected or not.

Exportation of native flora is regulated at the Commonwealth level, by the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act of 1982*. Environment Australia (EA) has the power to issue the Declaration of Controlled Specimens that is required for the exportation of native plants. The Australian Nature Conservation Agency's Population Assessment Unit estimates the amount of the targeted resource, an input into the decision on export licensing.

3.1.2 Management

Only Western Australia and Queensland have developed a management plan for their native flora sectors, reflecting the importance of the industry in these States. In Queensland, the Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) has developed a Code of Practice for the Taking and Use of Protected Plants, within its **Nature Conservation (Protected Plants in Trade) Plan 1995**, that applies to the industry (DEH 1996). (Note that, since protected flora constitutes State property, these provisions apply to all land tenures.)

Another code of practice is being prepared by DNR for minor forest products. This will increase

the scope of species beyond the protected ones that are the subject of the DEH code.

Operators provide regular reports of harvested quantities by species to DEH and EA. Both DPI Forestry and DEH regularly carry out spot checks on collection allotments to monitor compliance. In addition, sales contracts include an obligation on flora collectors to set up monitoring plots with a specified experimental design including a control, in order to generate data for the long-term assessment of industry impacts.

3.1.3 Flora collection Permit Price Determination

The Queensland resource manager, DPI, uses the method of competitive tendering for awarding rights to collect native flora from State forests. The tender document (DPI 1996) outlined the areas offered and the plant families or family groups available for harvest. The companies submitting a tender offer must specify the species of interest, the quantities intended to be harvested and the amount offered for the harvesting right. Harvesting rights are given for a set number of years, after which a new tender is called. The contract specifies a minimum royalty, with an additional performance-related component, for each location or lot. Collection of plants is only allowed in the nominated areas, by the licensed operators.

Operators are required to file monthly reports with DPI, specifying for each permit location and species the quantity and value of collection.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF FLORA COLLECTION

Webber et al. (1997) gave the environmental concerns associated with bush harvesting as:

- ‘sustainable harvesting limits are difficult to define and even more difficult to enforce’
- ‘the removal of seed with fruit, flower heads or foliage’
- ‘the removal of nutrients as biomass and subsequent loss of nutrients to what are often very delicately balanced nutrient cycles’
- ‘damage to what are perceived as low value plants which hamper the picker;
- ‘poaching from protected areas’
- ‘the repeated removal of superior stem lengths, flowers and foliage may have the long term effect of changing the makeup of the natural gene pool and may reduce both the diversity and commercial value of the natural stand’
- ‘the possible spread of plant pathogens, weed seeds and insects through the ecosystems’.

Fears about the unsustainable bush harvesting of such species as *Banksia coccinea* (WA) and *Blandiflora grandiflora* (NSW) have led to the introduction of controls over the industry (Beal 1997).

In Queensland, issues of ecological sustainability are addressed in the Code of Practice (see above) that limits the amount of flora that can be collected in the wild and the impact on the surrounding flora and fauna. Ongoing work on a DNR code of practice will formally address the issue of ecologically sustainable forest management (ESFM) for all species. Industry practices will also be subject to a formal ESFM test within the CRA process.

However, even without a formal treatment of ESFM, potential environmental impact has already been weighed in determining the management regime. Ecological sustainability is the core mission of environment departments at the State and Commonwealth levels. The methodology proposed in

DEH's management plan for the determination of sustainable harvest rates and policing has been audited by EA and it was subject to extensive community consultation before ministerial approval at the Commonwealth level (Cindy Steensby, EA, pers. comm.).

Data are limited on the actual impact of foliage collection, due to the fact that many of the species which are currently exported have only recently been commercialised by the major operator. While harvesting rates have been set on the basis of plant physiology, analysis is carried out by the industry under its Code of Practice obligations to verify that ecological sustainability at current harvest rates is being maintained. Initial results of this work are currently subject to a review by independent expert and will become publicly available after the review. The foliage collection industry is conscious to be seen as environmentally responsible, as this is a precondition of its success in the sophisticated export markets that it relies on.

4. PRODUCTS AND USES

4.1 PRODUCTS & USES

Beal (1997) named Byfield Fern, Koala Fern, Emu Feathers, Umbrella Fern, Steel Grass and Geebung as the main species presently bush harvested in Queensland.

The largest single item of non-timber flora collected from SEQ forests is foliage, that is, leaves of various plants, followed by flowers. These are sold mainly in fresh or dried flower arrangements. Due to the uniqueness of Australian flora and strategic marketing, there is an export market for these products. The major commercial operator exports green leaves of Australian native plants to a number of countries. The foliage industry is primarily export-oriented, with only a small fraction of its production sold on the domestic market. Note that commercial confidentiality prevents the identification of the species processed by the major operator.

The bush harvest of flowers and whole plants is a much less significant activity in SEQ than foliage collection, carried out by part-time operators on an opportunistic basis. Since no operators could be identified for data collection, the use of SEQ-sourced material is unknown. The same applies to the collection of bush foods in SEQ.

There have been studies of Aboriginal use of wild plants (see, e.g., Symons and Symons). While traditionally forest resources were sources of staple foods, their strictly economic importance has declined markedly even in traditional societies. The cultural importance of maintaining such traditions as bush harvesting, on the other hand, is likely to be significant, even though its assessment is beyond the scope of this project.

4.2 PRODUCT STATISTICS

Data are only available on foliage collection in SEQ. Due to the concentration of the industry, few of the collected data can be included in this report without breaching commercial confidentiality.

However, sufficient data have been collected to enable the valuation of licensed collection areas on Crown land. Relevant information will be provided directly into the integration process.

The Appendix contains data on bush-collected and cultivated material from the records of Environment Australia.

5. ASSESSMENT METHODS

5.1 RESOURCE ASSESSMENT METHODS

The relatively small size of the native flora industry among other forest-using industries has limited the amount of assessment resources devoted to it in the CRA process. Consequently, no resource assessment has been undertaken. The large number of species involved would have made formal resource assessment particularly expensive. Instead, only the foliage collection resource in the licensed lots of SEQ was assessed, through contributions to the financial results of the industry (see following section).

No assessment of less important other forest products has been undertaken, as their small size makes it unlikely that they would have any impact on the reserve design for the RFA, the criterion used for rationing the limited resources in the SEQ CRA.

5.2 ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT METHODS

An economic survey of the major operator in SEQ has been carried out. The method of assessment was primarily financial. The company has provided data on production costs and revenues, from which its operating profits could be calculated.

The company operates on specific sites in specific State forests. Since royalty figures payable to DPI are known down to the level of State forests, operating profits were distributed to sites in proportion with the respective royalty figures. Differentiation within the lots was undertaken on the basis of relative contribution of different MUIDs comprising each lot, as defined by the major operator.

Given its overwhelming weight in the industry (some 90 per cent by value), extrapolation to the whole industry of the major operator's data was possible within the constraints of statistical significance in sampling.

Production Potential

There appears to be substantial potential for growth in the industry. The major operator has developed a business plan for expansion until 2005/06 that was used for prognosis. The method for the forecast was business prognosis based on market expectations.

The planned expansion of production by the major operator would not need any additional areas. Rather, it envisages the extension of collection up the extent allowed by the licence conditions from the current, lower levels.

There are indications that bush harvest of a much wider range of products than addressed in this report may have significant economic potential. Bush foods unique to Australia have been the subject of attention. Graham and Hart (1997) investigated economic and marketing potential and Symons and Symons (1994) have assessed plants in the SEQ region. A study of the economic and conservation aspects of utilising native fauna is in ACIL (1997). Low (1990) is among the recent publications to review the medicinal qualities of Australian plants. At this stage, this potential is not quantifiable to the extent required by the CRA process.

Beal (1997) points to the commercialisation of the macadamia nut, eucalyptus oil and tea-tree oil production as indicating the potential of Australian native flora.

Limitations of Data

The most thorough method of assessing the industry would have been a full resource mapping and the estimation of the resource available for commercial use. A statistically structured survey of commercial operators would have provided data on financial indicators.

While this extent of data collection could not be undertaken, statistical properties of the financial data are robust due to the fact that the largest single operator, representing some 90 per cent of industry value, has been surveyed.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 CURRENT PRODUCTION

Total industry turnover in 1997/98 was likely in the vicinity of \$3 million, most of it from the major operator. The number of employees is in excess of 50 on a yearly average, full time basis, in the Sunshine Coast hinterland.

State forests are by far the most important sources of foliage, with plantation areas a distant second. Within State forests, Mapleton, Mt Mee and Tewantin State forests (respectively SF1239, SF893 and SF959) contain the most important foliage resource. Again, while detailed data are held by DPI and DNR on harvesting statistics from each lot in a monthly breakdown, these cannot be reported for reasons of commercial confidentiality.

6.2 POTENTIAL PRODUCTION

On the basis of the forecast by the major operator, industry has the capacity to more than treble its turnover by 2005/06, doubling the number of employees. This would require no further areas, only the increase of foliage collection in licensed lots to the extent currently allowed in the licence conditions.

6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RESOURCE WITHDRAWAL

The most important areas for foliage collection are Mapleton, Mt Mee and Tewantin State forests, respectively SF1239, SF893 and SF959. Indications are that these collection areas are not replaceable for the industry. If they were to be reserved, the major operator anticipates having to cease operations, resulting in a dramatic shrinkage of the industry and the loss of most of its employees (Chris Deane, pers. comm).

While there have been suggestions that the industry should switch to artificially cultivating its raw material, the major operator in SEQ has not so far managed to develop such technologies for their principal products (ibid.). Webber et al. (1997) describe the process of domestication and commercial development of native plants as 'slow, frustrating and very expensive in terms of capital costs and labour', and expect eight years to be necessary to reach commercial viability for the four species currently researched. Beal (1997) cites the commercialisation of rice flower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*) as having taken 10 years.

Alternative industry development paths, based on cultivation, have not been investigated in this study.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Evaluation of the data collected in the experimental plots will provide firmer indications on the environmental sustainability of the industry. With the industry's growing economic importance, this issue will assume increasing significance, as there is likely to be demand for the extension of the collection areas and species.

The ecological sustainability of bush harvesting of native flora is being questioned within the CRA. Further work is necessary to settle the issue, and it has been agreed that bush harvesting will be subject to review within the ESFM processes of the CRA.

Further investigation of the potential extent of artificial cultivation in the industry would provide information pertinent to the dependence of the foliage industry on bush harvesting. Additional work is planned by the Department of Environment and Heritage to address this issue.

Studies previously quoted on further products that may be commercially harvested are not at the level of business plans, and further assessment is necessary to determine the feasibility of specific products in SEQ. This issue will constitute another aspect of the project proposal under development.

There is also need for the assessment of the value of bush resources for Aboriginal people. Being part of tradition, the identification and collection of bush foods and medicinal plants have a cultural value that well exceeds their measurable economic significance. It is anticipated that Indigenous issues projects, currently in the proposal stage, will provide information on the value of traditional collection of bush material for Aboriginal people.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Flora, particularly foliage, collection, processing and sale is the forest industry with the steepest growth in SEQ, both in the recent past and likely over the next decade. It is also the most export-oriented, with nearly all of its production sent overseas.

Having turned into a professional industry only recently, flora collection has been set up within state-of-the-art environmental regulations. The industry is conscious to preserve an environmentally responsible image that is required in its export markets.

Current industry turnover of around \$3 million is expected to triple over the next decade. Employment is in excess of 50 people currently, and twice this number in the forecasts.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1

CRA/RFA PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

PROJECT NAME:	Forest grazing, apiculture, and other products description and assessments		
PROJECT IDENTIFIER:	SE 4.2		
LOCATION/EXTENT:	SEQ		
ORGANISATION/S:	CRA Unit, DNR DPI–Forestry BRS		
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LINKAGES/DEPENDENCIES:	SE 4.4 Incorporation of Other Industries into FORUM development (highly dependent on SE 4.2 for base data sets)		
	PI 5.3 Broad Economic Assessments (linkages from SE 4.4)		
	SE 5.2 Regional Social Profile Analysis (limited linkages)		
	SE 5.3 Social Case Study Area (limited linkages)		
TYPE OF STUDY:	Resource/Economic		

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

To describe the features of the forest grazing, apiculture and other minor forest product industries relevant to CRA, and to provide sufficient quantitative data (product volumes and financial) to allow the economic significance of the industries and to be described and impacts of land use changes estimated.

2. BACKGROUND

Native forests in South-East Queensland (SEQ) are a major source of nectar and pollen for the apiculture industry in Queensland. Department of Primary Industries (DPI) maintain records of paid apiary sites and are currently compiling an extensive database of the industry in Queensland. These will form the basis of the apiculture assessment.

Forest grazing has historically been an important sector of the grazing industry in Queensland, with most available forest areas grazed. Databases derived from DPI stock grazing permit and DNR grazing lease information have been compiled and these will form the basis of the forest grazing assessment.

The public forest resource in SEQ is a major source of other wood products for the wood & wood products industry in the region. DPI maintain the sales database of all products sold by DPI on state forests and plantations and this in consultation with DPI-Forestry personnel will form the basis of the assessment of other wood products.

A detailed assessment of the resource with respect to the aforementioned industries will provide base data for the economic analysis and the option development process.

Estimated land use capacity will to the greatest extent possible be based on the principles of ecologically sustainable forest management.

3. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

Project will detail the nature of the industries, the current situation and any trends in the industries as well as providing data required for analytical purposes.

4. METHODS

- Available data sources on the relevant industries to be evaluated and collated.
- Compile databases of Stock Grazing Permits and forested Term Leases.
- For forest grazing, available data on stock carrying capacities to be modelled to generate complete coverage of forest grazing potential.
- Compile database and Arcview coverage of paid apiary permits.
- Compilation of other wood products sales data and derivation of rule of thumb for these products.
- Discussion with industry and government experts to identify key features of the industries.
- Economic value of industries to be identified on the basis of secondary data from various sources and expert groups.
- Analysis of forest types and structure in relation to its significance to the apiary industry.
- Inputs include:
 - Stock Grazing Permit, Term Lease and Apiary Site data from DPI and DNR

- Survey of apiary industry conducted by DPI.
- Industry description, production features (including current levels, potential and limits) and economic information from peak industry bodies, industry experts and government specialists.
- Financial data for industries from range of sources; such as literature, industry bodies, ABS, DPI etc.

5. CRITICAL PATH

Outcomes/Outputs

- Spatially related databases suitable for input into FORUM and decision-support system for the forest grazing and apiculture industries, detailing:
 - existing use patterns
 - production potential across the forest estate
- Report on forest components of the industries detailing:
 - brief description of industries
 - estimate of current and potential use of forested areas for those industries
 - regional dependence on the forest estate
 - contribution of various land tenures
 - where possible, value of broad forest types to each industry
 - cost of production and gross margin data for major producers
 - the economic contribution of these industries to SEQ
 - limitations of methodology

Reporting

Draft project report (grazing & apiculture) to be prepared by end of September 1997.
Progress reports to be prepared monthly.

Milestones and Timetable

Task description	Duration (w,d)	Earliest / Actual Start	Actual Finish	Task dependencies diagram	Who	Link to Payment Yes/No Amount

6. BUDGET DETAILS

<i>Commonwealth cash</i>	
<i>Commonwealth (in kind)</i>	\$5,000
<i>Queensland cash</i>	
<i>Queensland (in kind)</i>	\$60,000
TOTAL BUDGET	\$65,000

8. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- the project outcomes are useable
- improvement in the extent and quality of existing information
- the industries are satisfied with their representation in the assessment reports
- completion of the project in a timely manner
- funds are properly acquitted
- information able to be easily incorporated into the economic analysis

9. QUALITY CONTROL

- Regular project reporting to Project Manager, CRA Queensland
- Submit draft reports to industry for comment
- Regular review of data and methodologies by SE Technical Committee

Appendix 2.1

Native plants exported from Queensland

Environment Australia collects data related to the annual export licences for flora collected and propagated in Australia. The tables below derive from this data and list native flora species collected in the 'wild' and 'artificially propagated'; quantities; and type exported (i.e. flowers, stem, whole plants).

The data covers exports under both Permits (for one quantity of export, valid for 6 months), and Authorities (for multiple exports and valid for 12 months). However, information in the below tables should only be seen as a *general indicative list of the types and quantities of flora collected and propagated for export in a particular year from Queensland*.

This is because it is not possible to segregate out species collected or propagated solely within SEQ as Environment Australia's database does not include this information. Additionally, exports of artificially propagated flora of less than 20 plants, stems and/or flowers per species per annum were excluded from the list. The Environment Australia database shows the year in which the Permit or Authority was issued, but if this was late in the calendar year, then the export may have actually taken place the following year.

Additionally, there may be some foliage collected in New South Wales but exported through Queensland.

Table A1. Bush-collected material exported from Queensland

Scientific name	Year Permit issued	Description	Quantity
1995			
Actinotus helianthi	1995	STEMS	300
Anigozanthos sp	1995	STEMS	500
Caustis blakeii	1995	STEMS	16 710
Caustis flexuosa	1995	STEMS	67 420
Caustis flexuosa	1995	FLOWERS	4000
Caustis recurvata	1995	STEMS	87 650
Cy Cycas revoluta	1995	PLANTS	2740
Dicranopteris linearis	1995	STEMS	13 000
Gleichenia dicarpa	1995	STEMS	16 400
Helichrysum diosmifolium	1995	STEMS	13 010
Lepironia articulata	1995	STEMS	144 000
Persoonia virgata	1995	STEMS	4500
Persoonia virgata	1995	FLOWERS	2500
Podocarpus ouynianus	1995	STEMS	1000
Pultenaea villosa	1995	STEMS	400
Pycnosorus globosus	1995	STEMS	12 000
Restio pallens	1995	STEMS	60 000
Restio pallens	1995	FLOWERS	20 000

Restio tetraphyllus	1995	STEMS	101 200
Restio tetraphyllus	1995	FLOWERS	2000
Sticherus flabellatus	1995	STEMS	291 585
Xanthorrhoea australis	1995	STEMS	515 110
Xanthorrhoea australis	1995	FLOWERS	3200
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	1995	STEMS	28 000
Xanthorrhoea sp	1995	STEMS	6 039 550
Xanthorrhoea sp	1995	FLOWERS	3080
Za Bowenia serrulata	1995	STEMS	36 633
Za Zamia furfuracea	1995	PLANTS	75
1996			
Acacia merinthophora	1996	FLOWERS	140
Acacia sp	1996	STEMS	10
Adenanthos cuneatus	1996	STEMS	95 085
Adenanthos cygnorum	1996	STEMS	29
Adenanthos cygnorum	1996	FLOWERS	720
Adenanthos obovatus	1996	STEMS	5
Agonis juniperina	1996	FLOWERS	112 600
Agonis parviceps	1996	STEMS	48
Agonis parviceps	1996	FLOWERS	5750
Alpinia arctiflora (Bentham,1873)	1996	PLANTS	1
Alpinia caerulea	1996	PLANTS	2
Anigozanthos species	1996	STEMS	20
Banksia attenuata	1996	FLOWERS	1800
Banksia baxteri	1996	STEMS	10 000
Banksia baxteri	1996	FLOWERS	3150
Banksia burdettii	1996	FLOWERS	18 800
Banksia coccinea	1996	FLOWERS	250
Banksia hookeriana	1996	FLOWERS	12 580
Banksia menziesii	1996	STEMS	90
Banksia menziesii	1996	FLOWERS	3950
Banksia prionotes	1996	STEMS	245
Banksia prionotes	1996	FLOWERS	35 690
Banksia speciosa	1996	FLOWERS	4620
Beaufortia decussata	1996	FLOWERS	270
Blechnum indicum	1996	PLANTS	1
Boronia megastigma	1996	FLOWERS	80
Callipteris prolifera	1996	PLANTS	21
Callitris columellaris	1996	STEMS	19 1970
Casuarina decussata	1996	STEMS	5
Caustis blakeii	1996	STEMS	1 202 520
Caustis dioica	1996	FLOWERS	5000
Caustis flexuosa	1996	STEMS	526 090

Caustis recurvata	1996	STEMS	724 680
Caustus flexuosa	1996	STEMS	1020
Chamelaucium uncinatum	1996	STEMS	20
Chamelaucium uncinatum	1996	FLOWERS	50
Cordyline cannifolia	1996	PLANTS	4
Crinum pedunculatum	1996	PLANTS	2
Cy Bowenia serrulata	1996	STEMS	1690
Dicranopteris linearis	1996	STEMS	265 300
Doryanthes excelsa	1996	STEMS	6
Eucalyptus cinerea	1996	STEMS	8
Eucalyptus tetragona	1996	FLOWERS	4300
Gahnia sieberiana	1996	STEMS	0
Geleznovia verrucosa	1996	FLOWERS	5250
Gleichenia dicarpa	1996	STEMS	340 880
Helichrysum diosmifolium	1996	STEMS	0
Hoya macgillivrayi	1996	PLANTS	2
Hoya nicholsoniae	1996	PLANTS	3
Jasminum simplicifolium	1996	PLANTS	3
Kingia australis	1996	FLOWERS	380
Leea indica	1996	PLANTS	3
Lepironia articulata	1996	STEMS	315 000
Medinilla balls-headleyi	1996	PLANTS	8
Microsorium punctatum	1996	STEMS	600
Motherwellia haplosciadia	1996	PLANTS	3
Murraya ovatifoliolata	1996	PLANTS	3
Peperomia blanda floribunda	1996	PLANTS	1
Peperomia johnsonii	1996	PLANTS	8
Persoonia longifolia	1996	STEMS	95 080
Persoonia longifolia	1996	FLOWERS	3600
Persoonia saccata	1996	STEMS	5
Persoonia virgata	1996	STEMS	411 990
Platynerium hillii	1996	PLANTS	1
Platynerium willinckii	1996	PLANTS	1
Podocarpus ouynianus	1996	STEMS	150 125
Podocarpus ouynianus	1996	FLOWERS	18 100
Podocarpus sp	1996	STEMS	60
Pr Hakea cucullata	1996	FLOWERS	1800
Restio tetraphyllus	1996	STEMS	670 140
Rhaphidophora pachyphylla	1996	PLANTS	10
Rhaphidophora petrieana	1996	PLANTS	4
Schefflera versteegii	1996	PLANTS	5
Sticherus flabellatus	1996	STEMS	2 559 330
Stirlingia latifolia	1996	STEMS	3850

<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	1996	FLOWERS	1780
<i>Tecomanthe hillii</i>	1996	PLANTS	3
<i>Timonius singularis</i>	1996	PLANTS	6
<i>Verticordia brownii</i>	1996	STEMS	3000
<i>Verticordia eriocephala</i>	1996	FLOWERS	1750
<i>Verticordia grandis</i>	1996	FLOWERS	2600
<i>Verticordia nitens</i>	1996	FLOWERS	5000
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	1996	STEMS	5 047 700
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	1996	FLOWER SPIKES	5280
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	1996	STEMS	4 139 975
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	1996	PLANTS	652
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	1996	STEMS	1190
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	1996	FLOWERS	150
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	1996	FLOWER SPIKES	1600
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	1996	PLANTS	90
<i>Xanthorrhoea sp</i>	1996	STEMS	4 020 200
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	1996	FLOWERS	3450
<i>yana formosa</i>	1996	STEMS	1800
<i>yana formosa</i>	1996	FLOWERS	4500
<i>yana quercifolia</i>	1996	FLOWERS	1400
<i>Za Bowenia serrulata</i>	1996	STEMS	3895
<i>Za Macrozamia miquelii</i>	1996	STEMS	470 100
<i>Za Macrozamia moorei</i>	1996	PLANTS	227
<i>Za Macrozamia riedlei</i>	1996	STEMS	12 558
1997			
<i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>	1997	STEMS	80
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	1997	STEMS	60
<i>Adenanthos spp</i>	1997	STEMS	10
<i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>	1997	STEMS	20
<i>Agonis juniperina</i>	1997	STEMS	2100
<i>Agonis parviceps</i>	1997	STEMS	192
<i>Babingtonia spp</i>	1997	STEMS	6960
<i>Baekkea fruticans</i>	1997	STEMS	4560
<i>Banksia collina</i>	1997	STEMS	100
<i>Banksia hookeriana</i>	1997	STEMS	12
<i>Banksia robur</i>	1997	STEMS	185
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	1997	STEMS	4683
<i>Bowenia serrulata</i>	1997	STEMS	1525
<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	1997	STEMS	3225
<i>Caustis blakeii</i>	1997	STEMS	351 426
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	1997	STEMS	224 805
<i>Caustis recurvata</i>	1997	STEMS	211 301
<i>Caustus flexuosa</i>	1997	STEMS	36 430

Cy Bowenia serrulata	1997	STEMS	6295
Cy Cycas media	1997	PLANTS	1
Dicranopteris linearis	1997	STEMS	33 730
Gahnia sieberiana	1997	STEMS	0
Gleichenia dicarpa	1997	STEMS	196 310
Leersia sp	1997	PLANTS	6
Lepironia articulata	1997	STEMS	150
Leptospermum polygalifolium	1997	STEMS	2444
Microsorium punctatum	1997	STEMS	70
Persoonia longifolia	1997	STEMS	1900
Persoonia virgata	1997	STEMS	22 601
Podocarpus ouynianus	1997	STEMS	1275
Pr Hakea cucullata	1997	STEMS	13
Pycnosorus globosus	1997	STEMS	20 400
Restio pallens	1997	STEMS	50
Restio tetraphyllus	1997	STEMS	16 050
Sticherus flabellatus	1997	STEMS	2 475 095
Verticordia brownii	1997	STEMS	100
Verticordia nitens	1997	STEMS	40
Wodyetia bifurcata	1997	SEEDS	24 800
Xanthorrhoea australis	1997	STEMS	2 781 570
Xanthorrhoea glauca	1997	STEMS	261 600
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	1997	STEMS	4 675 307
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	1997	STEMS	36 676
Xanthorrhoea latifolia	1997	PLANTS	58
Xanthorrhoea preissii	1997	STEMS	4200
Xanthorrhoea sp	1997	PLANTS	0
Xanthorrhoea sp	1997	STEMS	35
Xylomelum occidentale	1997	STEMS	35
Za Bowenia serrulata	1997	STEMS	10 100
Za Macrozamia communis	1997	STEMS	150
Za Macrozamia miquelii	1997	STEMS	60 015
Za Macrozamia moorei	1997	PLANTS	269
Za Macrozamia riedlei	1997	STEMS	400
1998			
Agonis parviceps	1998	STEMS	162
Babingtonia spp	1998	STEMS	4380
Baekkea fruticans	1998	STEMS	2035
Banksia hookeriana	1998	STEMS	10
Caustis blakei	1998	STEMS	235 270
Caustis dioica	1998	STEMS	40
Caustis flexuosa	1998	STEMS	66 500
Caustis recurvata	1998	STEMS	83 230

Dicranopteris linearis	1998	STEMS	8700
Gahnia sieberiana	1998	STEMS	1975
Gleichenia dicarpa	1998	STEMS	36 120
Leptocarpus scariosus	1998	STEMS	360
Leptospermum polygalifolium	1998	STEMS	7580
Persoonia virgata	1998	STEMS	68 090
Restio tetraphyllus	1998	STEMS	63 210
Sticherus flabellatus	1998	STEMS	848 700
Verticordia nitens	1998	STEMS	40
Wodyetia bifurcata	1998	SEEDS	5000
Xanthorrhoea australis	1998	STEMS	692 000
Xanthorrhoea australis	1998	PLANTS	17
Xanthorrhoea glauca	1998	STEMS	2 293 880
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	1998	PLANTS	128
Xanthorrhoea spp	1998	PLANTS	300

Table A2. Exports of cultivated native plants from Queensland

Scientific name	Description	Source	Quantity	Unit	Year permit issued
Dionea muscipula	PLANTS	A	3603	NO	1995
Ne Nepenthes albomarginata	PLANTS	A	23	NO	1995
Ne Nepenthes hybrids	PLANTS	A	115	NO	1995
Ne Nepenthes rafflesiana	PLANTS	A	39	NO	1995
Ne Nepenthes spp	PLANTS	A	1859	NO	1995
Cymbidium hybrids	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1995
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	895	NO	1995
Or Oncidium hybrid	PLANTS	A	30	NO	1995
Sarcochilus hybrid	PLANTS	A	90	NO	1995
Cy Cycas revoluta	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1995
Cy Cycas species	PLANTS	A	30	NO	1995
Za Bowenia spp	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1995
Za Dioon spp	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia miquelii	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia riedlei	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1995
Za Zamia spp	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1995
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	262	NO	1995
Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	262	NO	1995
Za Bowenia serrulata	STEMS	A	200	NO	1995
Cymbidium (orchidaceae) sp.	PLANTS	A	76	NO	1995
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	118	NO	1995
Or Cattleya hybrid	PLANTS	A	1974	NO	1995
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	3439	NO	1995
Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1995
Or Denobium sp indet	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1995
Or Epidenium hybrids	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1995
Or Oncidium hybrids	PLANTS	A	27	NO	1995

Or Orchidaceae spp	PLANTS	A	249	NO	1995
Or Phalaenopsis hybrids	PLANTS	A	33	NO	1995
Or Vanda hybrids	PLANTS	A	312	NO	1995
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	22		1995
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	71		1995
Or Denobium sylvanum	PLANTS	A	15		1995
Or Epidenium stamfordianum	PLANTS	A	53	NO	1995
Or Vanda hybrids	PLANTS	A	50	NO	1995
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	3000		1995
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	1392	SC	1995
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1500	NO	1995
Za Dioon spinulosum	PLANTS	A	47	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia communis	PLANTS	A	66	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia fawcettii	PLANTS	A	49	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia hybrids	PLANTS	A	42	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia miquelii	PLANTS	A	36	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia moorei	PLANTS	A	30	NO	1995
Za Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi	PLANTS	A	29	NO	1995
Za Zamia species	PLANTS	A	27	NO	1995
Anigozanthos manglesii	STEMS	A	1760	NO	1995
Anigozanthos sp	STEMS	A	35 627	NO	1995
Anigozanthos species	STEMS	A	10 500	NO	1995
Anigozanthus spp	STEMS	A	3500	NO	1995
Banksia ashbyi	STEMS	A	300	NO	1995
Banksia hookeriana	STEMS	A	300	NO	1995
Banksia prionotes	STEMS	A	60	NO	1995
Blandfordia grandiflora	STEMS	A	880	NO	1995
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	STEMS	A	18 165	NO	1995
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	2085	NB	1995
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	158 695	NO	1995
Helichrysum diosmifolium	STEMS	A	26 970	NO	1995
Stemanthemum spp	STEMS	A	500	NO	1995
Stemanthemum hybrid	STEMS	A	63 580	NO	1995
Stemanthemum scortechenii	STEMS	A	295	NB	1995
Stemanthemum scortechenii	STEMS	A	2290	NO	1995
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	7500	NO	1995
Nymphaea spp	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1995
Boronia spp	PLANTS	A	1500	NO	1995
Prostanthera spp	PLANTS	A	76	NO	1995
Actinotus helianthi	STEMS	A	400	NO	1995
Agonis parviceps	STEMS	A	45	NO	1995
Anigozanthos hybrid	STEMS	A	270	NO	1995
Banksia burdettii	STEMS	A	130	NO	1995
Banksia menziesii	STEMS	A	96	NO	1995
Banksia occidentalis	STEMS	A	70	NO	1995
Banksia prionotes	STEMS	A	50	NO	1995
Banksia speciosa	STEMS	A	40	NO	1995
Boronia heterophylla	STEMS	A	250	NO	1995
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	2500	NO	1995

Eucalyptus ptychocarpa	STEMS	A	240	NO	1995
Helichrysum diosmifolium	STEMS	A	700	NO	1995
yana formosa	STEMS	A	660	NO	1995
yana polycephala	STEMS	A	300	NO	1995
yana quercifolia	STEMS	A	180	NO	1995
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	1500	NO	1995
Cy Cycas revoluta	PLANTS	A	2000	NO	1995
Za Dioon edule	PLANTS	A	50	NO	1995
Za Dioon spinulosum	PLANTS	A	50	NO	1995
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	1000	NO	1995
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1500	NO	1995
Acacia fimbriata	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Acacia maconochieana	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Archontophoenix alexanae	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1995
Asplenium australasicum	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Callistemon viminalis	PLANTS	A	1148	NO	1995
Grevillea hybrid	PLANTS	A	416	NO	1995
Grevillea hybrids	PLANTS	A	224	NO	1995
Leptospermum flaveces	PLANTS	A	168	NO	1995
Melaleuca linariifolia	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Melaleuca thymifolia	PLANTS	A	112	NO	1995
Pandorea jasminioides	PLANTS	A	338	NO	1995
Pandorea pandorana	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Westringia fruticosa	PLANTS	A	140	NO	1995
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	PLANTS	A	56	NO	1995
Cy Cycas revoluta	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1995
Pa Neodopsis decaryi	PLANTS	A	266	NO	1995
Anigozanthos sp	STEMS	A	100	NO	1995
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	200	NO	1995
Helichrysum diosmifolium	STEMS	A	100	NO	1995
Caustis blakeii	STEMS	A	400	NO	1995
Caustis recurvata	STEMS	A	800	NO	1995
Sticherus flabellatus	STEMS	A	3500	NO	1995
Za Zamia species	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1995
Sticherus flabellatus	STEMS	A	15 000	NO	1995
1996					
Cy Cycas revoluta	PLANTS	A	152	NO	1996
Pa Neodopsis decaryi	PLANTS	A	301	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	1020	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	3000	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1200	NO	1996
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	198	NO	1996
Or Angraecum species	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Or Cattleya dowiana	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Or Denobium sp.	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Or Rhynchostylis gigantea	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Cy Cycas taitungensis	SEEDLINGS	A	13	NO	1996
Cy Cycas taitungensis	SEEDS	A	50	NO	1996

Dionea muscipula	PLANTS	A	13 929	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes alata	PLANTS	A	135	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes albomarginata	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes ampullaria	PLANTS	A	26	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes bicalcarata	PLANTS	A	26	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes hybrids	PLANTS	A	1295	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes mirabilis	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes pervillei	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes rafflesiana	PLANTS	A	43	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes tobaica	PLANTS	A	42	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes truncata	PLANTS	A	131	NO	1996
Ne Nepenthes ventricosa	PLANTS	A	453	NO	1996
Za Dioon edule	SEEDLINGS	A	1000	NO	1996
Za Macrozamia miquelii	SEEDLINGS	A	1000	NO	1996
Butia capitata	SEEDLINGS	A	200	NO	1996
Cy Cycas media	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1996
Cy Phoenicophorium borsigianum	SEEDLINGS	A	50	NO	1996
Normanbya normanbyi	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	23 900	NO	1996
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	SEEDLINGS	A	200	NO	1996
Za Zamia fischeri	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	1000	NO	1996
Ca Zygocactus hybrids	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	200	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	16 600	NO	1996
Cy Cycas spp	SEEDLINGS	A	82	NO	1996
Or Denobium hybrid	SEEDLINGS	A	39	NO	1996
Or Disa hybrids	SEEDLINGS	A	60	NO	1996
Or Zygopetalum hybrids	SEEDLINGS	A	50	NO	1996
Za Bowenia serrulata	PLANTS	A	32	NO	1996
Za Bowenia spp	SEEDLINGS	A	52	NO	1996
Za Dioon spp	SEEDLINGS	A	175	NO	1996
Za Dioon tomasellii	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1996
Za Macrozamia spp	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1996
Za Zamia furfuracea	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1996
Za Zamia loddigesii	PLANTS	A	38	NO	1996
Za Zamia spp	SEEDLINGS	A	193	NO	1996
Acacia merinthophora	STEMS	A	200	NO	1996
Anigozanthos viridis	STEMS	A	75	NB	1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	154 305	NB	1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	175 484	NO	1996
Eucalyptus pulverulenta	STEMS	A	530	NB	1996
Scholtzia capitata	STEMS	A	70	NO	1996
Scholtzia oligana	STEMS	A	2300	NB	1996
Scholtzia oligana	STEMS	A	80	NO	1996
Thryptomene stenophylla	STEMS	A	595	NO	1996
Or Paphiopedilum hybrids	PLANTS	A	27	NO	1996
Dionea muscipula	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	2570	NO	1996

Or Cattleya hybrid	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1996
Or Oncidium hybrid	PLANTS	A	205	NO	1996
Or Vanda hybrid	PLANTS	A	417	NO	1996
Or Orchidaceae	PLANTS	A	940	NO	1996
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	1161	NO	1996
Or Denobium fleckeri	SEEDLINGS	A	40		1996
Or Denobium gracilicaule	PLANTS	A	20		1996
Or Denobium gracilicaule	SEEDLINGS	A	40		1996
Or Denobium hybrids	SEEDLINGS	A	47		1996
Or Denobium jonesii	PLANTS	A	20		1996
Or Denobium jonesii	SEEDLINGS	A	20		1996
Or Denobium kingianum	PLANTS	A	479		1996
Or Denobium kingianum	SEEDLINGS	A	140		1996
Or Denobium species	PLANTS	A	525		1996
Or Denobium species	SEEDLINGS	A	247		1996
Or Sarcochilus ceciliae	SEEDLINGS	A	30		1996
Or Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii	SEEDLINGS	A	40		1996
Or Sarcochilus hartmannii	PLANTS	A	20		1996
Or Sarcochilus hartmannii	SEEDLINGS	A	41		1996
Or Sarcochilus hybrids	PLANTS	A	50		1996
Or Sarcochilus hybrids	SEEDLINGS	A	32		1996
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	428	NO	1996
Or Cattleya guttata leopoldii	PLANTS	A	28	NO	1996
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	35	NO	1996
Or Cattleya skinneri	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1996
Or Cattleya skinneri alba	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Or Cattleya violacea	PLANTS	A	32	NO	1996
Or Denobium aemulum	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Or Denobium bigibbum	PLANTS	A	29	NO	1996
Or Denobium canaliculatum	PLANTS	A	41	NO	1996
Or Denobium discolor	PLANTS	A	33	NO	1996
Or Denobium gouldii	PLANTS	A	34	NO	1996
Or Denobium helix	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Or Denobium hybrid	PLANTS	A	121	NO	1996
Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	84	NO	1996
Or Denobium lasianthera	PLANTS	A	60	NO	1996
Or Denobium lineale	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1996
Or Denobium ruppianum	PLANTS	A	32	NO	1996
Or Denobium spectabile	PLANTS	A	35	NO	1996
Or Oeoniella polystachys	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Or Oncidium splendidum	PLANTS	A	54	NO	1996
Or Cattleya hybrid	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1996
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	943	KG	1996
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	645	NO	1996
Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	30	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	8000	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	100	NO	1996
Anigozanthos sp	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Callistemon viminalis	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996

Leptospermum flavescens	PLANTS	A	45	NO	1996
Syzygium australe	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	20 473	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	10 000	NO	1996
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	19 705	KG	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	450	NO	1996
Actinotus helianthi	STEMS	A	1245	NO	1996
Angianthus pusillus	STEMS	A	50	NO	1996
Anigozanthos sp	STEMS	A	19 980		1996
Anigozanthos sp	STEMS	A	17 240	NO	1996
Anigozanthos species	STEMS	A	11 000		1996
Anigozanthos spp	STEMS	A	300	NO	1996
Banksia prionotes	STEMS	A	40	NO	1996
Blandfordia grandiflora	STEMS	A	112	NO	1996
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	STEMS	A	8429	NO	1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	9321		1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	66 890	NO	1996
Helichrysum diosmifolium	STEMS	A	810		1996
Helichrysum diosmifolium	STEMS	A	80 270	NO	1996
Melaleuca sp	STEMS	A	1200	NO	1996
Melaleuca uncinata	STEMS	A	440	NO	1996
Stenanthemum scortechenii	STEMS	A	2677	NO	1996
Thryptomene calycina	STEMS	A	1000		1996
Thryptomene calycina	STEMS	A	2360	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2005	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	3000	NO	1996
Or Orchidaceae spp	PLANTS	A	1215		1996
Or Sarcochilus hybrids	PLANTS	A	20		1996
Or Paphiopedilum hybrids	PLANTS	A	45	NO	1996
Or Phragmipedium hybrids	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1996
Banksia baxteri	FLOWERS	A	3000		1996
Banksia coccinea	FLOWERS	A	625		1996
Banksia hookeriana	FLOWERS	A	405		1996
Boronia purdieana	FLOWERS	A	440		1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	FLOWERS	A	92 980		1996
Eucalyptus pulverulenta	FLOWERS	A	220		1996
Thryptomene calycina	FLOWERS	A	28 000		1996
Trymalium floribundum	FLOWERS	A	80		1996
Acacia acinacea	PLANTS	A	36	NO	1996
Acacia baileyana	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
Acacia fimbriata	PLANTS	A	29	GR	1996
Acacia fimbriata	PLANTS	A	84	NO	1996
Acacia glaucoptera	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
Acacia longifolia	PLANTS	A	200		1996
Acacia podalyriifolia	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
Acacia pravissima	PLANTS	A	72	NO	1996
Acacia sp	SEEDS	A	50	GR	1996
Adenanthos detmoldi	PLANTS	A	95	NO	1996
Adenanthos detmoldi	SEEDS	A	200	GR	1996

<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1996
<i>Adenanthos sericeus</i>	PLANTS	A	129	NO	1996
<i>Adenanthos</i> sp	PLANTS	A	59	NO	1996
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1996
<i>Boronia pinnata</i>	PLANTS	A	256	NO	1996
<i>Boronia</i> sp	SEEDS	A	1137	NO	1996
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	PLANTS	A	200		1996
<i>Callistemon pachyphyllus</i>	PLANTS	A	200		1996
<i>Callistemon</i> sp	PLANTS	A	200		1996
<i>Callistemon</i> sp	PLANTS	A	680	NO	1996
<i>Callistemon</i> sp	SEEDS	A	138	NO	1996
<i>Cassia sturtii</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>	PLANTS	A	768	NO	1996
<i>Dampiera diversifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	620	NO	1996
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1996
<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	PLANTS	A	280	NO	1996
<i>Eremophila</i> spp	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1996
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	SEEDS	A	1000	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus orbifolia</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus parvifolia</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus rhodantha</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Eucalyptus tetragona</i>	SEEDS	A	25	GR	1996
<i>Graptophyllum excelsum</i>	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
<i>Grevillea poorinda</i> royal mantle	PLANTS	A	256	NO	1996
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	PLANTS	A	70	NO	1996
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	SEEDS	A	170	GR	1996
<i>Hoya australis</i>	PLANTS	A	320	NO	1996
<i>Hoya macgillivrayi</i>	PLANTS	A	448	NO	1996
<i>Hoya nicholsoniae</i>	PLANTS	A	256	NO	1996
<i>Leptospermum hybrid</i>	SEEDS	A	35	GR	1996
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	SEEDS	A	50	NO	1996
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	200		1996
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp	PLANTS	A	3770	NO	1996
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	200		1996
<i>Melastoma</i> spp	PLANTS	A	64	GR	1996
<i>Melastoma</i> spp	PLANTS	A	64	NO	1996
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	PLANTS	A	42	NO	1996
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	SEEDS	A	200	GR	1996
<i>Prostanthera aspalathoides</i>	PLANTS	A	50		1996
<i>Prostanthera aspalathoides</i>	PLANTS	A	432	NO	1996
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	PLANTS	A	360		1996
<i>Prostanthera denticulata</i>	PLANTS	A	144		1996
<i>Prostanthera incana</i>	PLANTS	A	36		1996
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	60		1996
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
<i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>	PLANTS	A	594		1996

Prostanthera ovalifolia	PLANTS	A	100	GR	1996
Prostanthera ovalifolia	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
Prostanthera rhombea	PLANTS	A	144		1996
Prostanthera rotundifolia	PLANTS	A	654		1996
Prostanthera saxicola	PLANTS	A	596		1996
Prostanthera spp	PLANTS	A	1520		1996
Prostanthera spp	SEEDS	A	346	NO	1996
Restio tetraphyllus	PLANTS	A	182	NO	1996
Rhodomyrtus sp	PLANTS	A	64	NO	1996
Syzygium leuhmannii	PLANTS	A	910	NO	1996
Syzygium wilsonii	PLANTS	A	364	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2500	NO	1996
Platycerium spp	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	2000	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	24 109	NO	1996
Banksia prionotes	STEMS	A	95	NO	1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	20	NO	1996
Eucalyptus cinerea	STEMS	A	20	NO	1996
Xanthorrhoea preissii	STEMS	A	21	NO	1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	2750	NO	1996
Boronia heterophylla	FLOWERS	A	400		1996
Chamelaucium uncinatum	FLOWERS	A	640		1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	3000	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	1000	NO	1996
Cordyline terminalis	STEMS	A	200	NO	1996
Cy Cycas revoluta	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
Za Zamia furfuracea	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
Za Zamia species	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	2350	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1996
Cy Cycas spp	PLANTS	A	90	NO	1996
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	9654	NO	1996
Za Zamia species	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1996
1997					
Pa Neodypsis decaryi	PLANTS	A	50	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	1500	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1000		1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	40 100	NO	1997
Or Denobium species	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1997
Or Paphiopedilum haynaldianum	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	20 700	NO	1997
Dionea muscipula	PLANTS	A	35	NO	1997
Ne Nepenthes ampullaria	PLANTS	A	37	NO	1997
Ne Nepenthes hybrids	PLANTS	A	21		1997
Ne Nepenthes hybrids	PLANTS	A	792	NO	1997
Ne Nepenthes tobaica	PLANTS	A	39	NO	1997
Ne Nepenthes truncata	PLANTS	A	49	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	80 025	NO	1997

Acacia leiocalyx	STEMS	A	148	NO	1997
Anigozanthos manglesii	STEMS	A	20	NO	1997
Banksia ericifolia	STEMS	A	20	NO	1997
Banksia prionotes	STEMS	A	20	NO	1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	20	NO	1997
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	51 293	KG	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	100	NO	1997
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	3271	NO	1997
Or Cattleya hybrid	PLANTS	A	102	NO	1997
Or Denobium hybrid	PLANTS	A	115	NO	1997
Or Oncidium hybrid	PLANTS	A	203	NO	1997
Or Vanda hybrid	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	816		1997
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	4495	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae spp	PLANTS	A	171		1997
Or Denobium hybrid	PLANTS	A	84	NO	1997
Or Denobium kingianum	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1997
Sarcochilus spp	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	8000	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	6500	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	22 000	NO	1997
Banksia baxteri	STEMS	A	2100	NO	1997
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	18 900	KG	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1050	NO	1997
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	5075	KG	1997
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	189	SC	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2000		1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2050	NO	1997
Or Bulbophyllum spp	PLANTS	A	28	NO	1997
Or Denobium fulgidum	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Denobium laevifolium	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Denobium lawesii	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Denobium pentapterum	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Denobium pseudoglommeratum	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Denobium subclausum	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Diplocaulobium regale	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Glossorhyncha viridis	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Mediocalcar decoratum	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Or Paphiopedilum haynaldianum	PLANTS	A	25	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	1500	NO	1997
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1997
Or Encyclia hybrids	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1997
Or Epidenum hybrids	PLANTS	A	150	NO	1997
Acmena smithii	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1997
Hardenbergia violacea	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1997
Helichrysum ramosissimum	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1997
Viola hederacea	PLANTS	A	21	NO	1997
Ne Nepenthes hybrids	PLANTS	A	29	NO	1997
Cy Bowenia spectabilis	PLANTS	A	75	NO	1997

Cy Cycadaceae spp	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1997
Cy Cycas panzhihuaensis	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1997
Cy Cycas pectinata	SEEDLINGS	A	30	NO	1997
Cy Cycas siamensis	SEEDLINGS	A	25	NO	1997
Cy Cycas thourassii	SEEDLINGS	A	50	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	130	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	53 450	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	44	NO	1997
Za Bowenia spectabilis	SEEDLINGS	A	75	NO	1997
Za Ceratozamia plumosa	SEEDLINGS	A	28	NO	1997
Za Dioon edule	SEEDLINGS	A	300		1997
Za Dioon spp	SEEDLINGS	A	200		1997
Za Lepidozamia peroffskyana	SEEDLINGS	A	24	NO	1997
Za Macrozamia macdonnellii	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1997
Za Macrozamia moorei	SEEDLINGS	A	30	NO	1997
Za Macrozamia riedlei	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1997
Za Zamia neurophyllida	SEEDLINGS	A	50	NO	1997
Actinotus helianthi	STEMS	A	710		1997
Anigozanthos sp	STEMS	A	26 520		1997
Anigozanthos spp	STEMS	A	13 520		1997
Anigozanthos spp	STEMS	A	160	NO	1997
Banksia coccinea	STEMS	A	150		1997
Caustis blakei	STEMS	A	600		1997
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	STEMS	A	1244		1997
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	STEMS	A	14 613	NO	1997
Chamelaucium sp	STEMS	A	176 418		1997
Chamelaucium spp	STEMS	A	680		1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	300	NO	1997
Cryptana scortechinii	STEMS	A	15 624		1997
Ixodia achillaeoides	STEMS	A	272	NO	1997
Melaleuca uncinata	STEMS	A	11 235		1997
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	STEMS	A	40 050		1997
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	STEMS	A	150	NO	1997
Thryptomene calycina	STEMS	A	4140		1997
yana formosa	STEMS	A	6185		1997
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1997
Xanthorrhoea spp	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	250		1997
Or Denobium kingianum	PLANTS	A	331	NO	1997
Or Denobium speciosum	PLANTS	A	58	NO	1997
Or Denobium tetragonum	PLANTS	A	26	NO	1997
Or Laelia dayana	PLANTS	A	28	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae	PLANTS	A	70	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	967	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae spp	PLANTS	A	936	NO	1997
Or Paphiopedilum hybrids	PLANTS	A	35	NO	1997
Or Pterostylis hybrids	PLANTS	A	852	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	60	NO	1997
Boronia megastigma	PLANTS	A	210		1997

Dampiera diversifolia	PLANTS	A	500		1997
Lechenaultia biloba	PLANTS	A	263		1997
Lechenaultia hybrids	PLANTS	A	300		1997
Scaevola albida	PLANTS	A	1000		1997
Scaevola pallida	PLANTS	A	200		1997
Swainsona formosa	PLANTS	A	35		1997
Viola hederacea	PLANTS	A	200		1997
Ca Zygocactus spp	PLANTS	A	900	NO	1997
Za Dioon mejiae	SEEDLINGS	A	67		1997
Za Macrozamia species	SEEDLINGS	A	20		1997
Acacia merinthophora	STEMS	A	900	NO	1997
Actinotus helianthi	FLOWERS	A	1000		1997
Actinotus helianthi	STEMS	A	2400		1997
Agonis juniperina	STEMS	A	2400	NO	1997
Anigozanthos hybrid	STEMS	A	10 050		1997
Anigozanthos hybrids	STEMS	A	950	NO	1997
Anigozanthos spp	FLOWERS	A	1383		1997
Anigozanthos spp	STEMS	A	240		1997
Baekkea camphorosmae	STEMS	A	4650		1997
Baekkea camphorosmae	STEMS	A	5000	NO	1997
Banksia attenuata	STEMS	A	735		1997
Banksia attenuata	STEMS	A	210	NO	1997
Banksia baxteri	STEMS	A	200	NO	1997
Banksia coccinea	FLOWERS	A	1880		1997
Banksia coccinea	STEMS	A	14 441		1997
Banksia coccinea	STEMS	A	4610	NO	1997
Banksia hookeriana	STEMS	A	110		1997
Banksia hookeriana	STEMS	A	50	NO	1997
Banksia speciosa	STEMS	A	1165		1997
Banksia speciosa	STEMS	A	850	NO	1997
Boronia heterophylla	FLOWERS	A	6438		1997
Boronia heterophylla	STEMS	A	16 720		1997
Boronia heterophylla	STEMS	A	1600	NO	1997
Caustis blakei	STEMS	A	1700	NO	1997
Caustis blakei	STEMS	A	1500	NO	1997
Caustis recurvata	STEMS	A	450	NO	1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	FLOWERS	A	1650		1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	703 730		1997
Chamelaucium uncinatum	STEMS	A	262 395	NO	1997
Conospermum spp	STEMS	A	280	NO	1997
Conospermum stoechadis	STEMS	A	400	NO	1997
Cryptana scortechinii	FLOWERS	A	300		1997
Cryptana scortechinii	STEMS	A	600		1997
Cy Bowenia serrulata	STEMS	A	30	NO	1997
Hybanthus veronii	STEMS	A	625		1997
Hypocalymma robustum	STEMS	A	400		1997
Ixodia achillaeoides	STEMS	A	2250		1997
Ixodia achillaeoides	STEMS	A	5100	NO	1997
Kunzea spp	FLOWERS	A	3255		1997

Kunzea spp	STEMS	A	200		1997
Leucospermum cordifolium(not native)	STEMS	A	3940		1997
Leucospermum cordifolium(not native)	STEMS	A	5856	NO	1997
Melaleuca huegelii	FLOWERS	A	270		1997
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	FLOWERS	A	19 165		1997
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	STEMS	A	16 770		1997
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	STEMS	A	23 520	NO	1997
Restio tetraphyllus	STEMS	A	200	NO	1997
Scholtzia involucrata	STEMS	A	7250	NO	1997
Sticherus flabellatus	STEMS	A	5500	NO	1997
Stirlingia latifolia	STEMS	A	28 500		1997
Stirlingia latifolia	STEMS	A	12 700	NO	1997
Telopea speciosissima	FLOWERS	A	2475		1997
Telopea speciosissima	STEMS	A	210		1997
Telopea speciosissima	STEMS	A	548	NO	1997
Thryptomene calycina	FLOWERS	A	18 000		1997
Thryptomene calycina	STEMS	A	538 940		1997
Thryptomene calycina	STEMS	A	15 600	NO	1997
Verticordia brownii	STEMS	A	1200		1997
Verticordia brownii	STEMS	A	1800	NO	1997
Verticordia sp	STEMS	A	250		1997
Xanthorrhoea australis	STEMS	A	43 100	NO	1997
Xanthorrhoea australis	STEMS	A	200 000	NO	1997
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	STEMS	A	90 000	NO	1997
yana formosa	FLOWERS	A	140		1997
yana formosa	STEMS	A	1450		1997
yana quercifolia	STEMS	A	1210		1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	2000	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	7000	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	609	NO	1997
Xanthorrhoea australis	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1997
Xanthorrhoea preissii	PLANTS	A	217	NO	1997
Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	13 170	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2000	NO	1997
Cycadaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	50	NO	1997
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	200	NO	1997
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	28 700	NO	1998
1998					
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	400	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	93 000	NO	1998
Cy Cycas taitungensis	SEEDS	A	1000	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	50	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2500	NO	1998
Za Encephalartos cycadifolius	SEEDLINGS	A	20	NO	1998
Za Encephalartos ngoyanus	SEEDLINGS	A	53	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	21 000	NO	1998
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	135	NO	1998

Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	22	NO	1998
Or Vanda hybrids	PLANTS	A	34	NO	1998
Haemodorum coccineum	STEMS	A	200	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	5000	NO	1998
Or Orchidaceae hybrids	PLANTS	A	109	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	13 000	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	37 000	NO	1998
Duboisia hybrid	STEMS	A	18 900	KG	1998
Or Cattleya hybrids	PLANTS	A	80	NO	1998
Or Denobium hybrids	PLANTS	A	55	NO	1998
Or Oncidium hybrids	PLANTS	A	35	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	548	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	66 250	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	2000	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	16 000	NO	1998
Eucalyptus pulverulenta	STEMS	A	24	NO	1998
Ixodia achillaeoides	STEMS	A	650	NO	1998
Juncus holoschoenus	STEMS	A	120	NO	1998
Leptospermum lanigerum	STEMS	A	25	NO	1998
Or Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum lemana	PLANTS	A	24	NO	1998
Or Paphiopedilum hybrids	PLANTS	A	161	NO	1998
Or Paphiopedilum lowii	PLANTS	A	23	NO	1998
Or Paphiopedilum primulinum	PLANTS	A	30	NO	1998
Or Paphiopedilum hybrids	PLANTS	A	55	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	300	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	7000	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDLINGS	A	5000	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	200	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	35	NO	1998
Cy Cycas revoluta	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1998
Cy Cycas taitungensis	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1998
Cy Cycas thourassii	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1998
Cy Dioon spinulosum	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1998
Pa Neodypsis decaryi	PLANTS	A	100	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1998
Xanthorrhoea australis	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1998
Xanthorrhoea glauca	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1998
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1998
Xanthorrhoea preissii	PLANTS	A	300	NO	1998
Cy Cycas hybrids	PLANTS	A	20	NO	1998
Wodyetia bifurcata	SEEDS	A	5000	NO	1998

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