

- 1992, April: Construction of glasshouse (1000 m<sup>2</sup>), pipe-frame glasshouse (1320 m<sup>2</sup>), and shipping yard (250 m<sup>2</sup>). No.1 grower of potted miniature roses.
- 1993, September: Construction of glasshouse (1000 m<sup>2</sup>) and automatic irrigation (open field). 500,000 potted miniature roses produced per year. Start of potted conifer production (*Juniperus* 'Gold Crest', 'Gold Star', and 'Silver Star')
- 1994, February: Potted miniature roses received a Gold prize from a Floral Exposition in Japan.
- 1995: Setting up lighting system in glasshouse for cutting production (3000 lx, 18-h photoperiod). Selling of "Happy Dome"; dried flower miniature roses.

### **FUTURE**

Our future goals are to increase the efficiency of cutting production, decrease the costs of production, and supply goods which meet the demands of the consumer.

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## **Ornamental Horticulture in Australia, the Propagators Role**

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Australia was initially settled by people of European background. The English and European influence in gardens and public spaces is outlined.

A brief resume of early nurseries and their role in a changing society is shown. Australian society changed, so nurseries grew and specialist staff were needed. A propagator who looks after crop scheduling, cutting production on mother stock, and the actual propagation unit is central to every successful nursery.

Modern nursery practice in Australia is up to world standards and is in some cases ahead of the industry elsewhere. Nursery accreditation, plant quarantine, tissue culture, plant variety rights among other things have had a distinct impact on the nursery industry in Australia.

Export and its potential in cut flowers, tissue-cultured plant material, and in young green plants is a growing business, expanding at about 12% per year.

A brief review illustrated with slides of the authors business was shown.