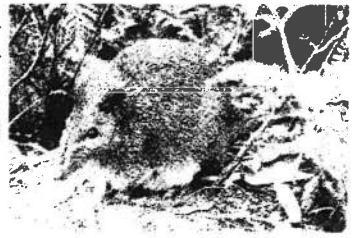


come & join in
 Barung's 10th birthday at the AGM
 Saturday September 18th - at Barung
 have a drink, socialize,
 even plant a tree - details inside

BARUNG LANDCARE NEWS



The name "Barung" comes from a local Aboriginal language word for a species of Rat-kangaroo which was apparently common throughout the area covered by our landcare group. This would have been the Long-nosed Potoroo or *Potorus tridactylus*. *P. tridactylus* was one of the first mammals recorded by Europeans in Australia. A description and illustration appeared in Governor Phillip's account of the settlement at Botany Bay in 1789. The Blackall Range region is at the extreme of its distribution as in The Complete Book of Australian Mammals. Stan Tutt reports that the long-nosed potoroo or 'Barung' was once common in the area but they may now be locally extinct. They are restricted to areas with an annual rainfall greater than 760mm, inhabiting coastal heath and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. A major habitat requirement is thick ground cover and according to P.G. Johnston (in Strahan's book) they are heavily concentrated in areas where the soil is light and sandy. There is debate about whether the name Baroon Pocket has the same derivation as Barung with alternative origins having been suggested. Interestingly, since the soil in Baroon Pocket was of alluvial origin, it would have been sandy. Those who knew the area before it was inundated would attest to the fact that it was rich in wet sclerophyll understorey and ground cover - just the sort of habitat in which a Barung would have thrived.

I can hardly believe that it was ten years ago that I received a call from Lindsay Kruger inviting me to attend an afternoon meeting with himself, Dean Cameron and Jo Ferrier at the Primary School. I was there in my capacity as a signwriter to make suggestions for a logo and sign for the fledgling Barung Landcare. I don't recall much about the meeting itself but went away briefed for the task. I seem to remember that the idea of using a Quandong seed as the central device for the design came to me almost immediately. Living beside a large quandong I had always been impressed by its majestic form and fascinating dried seed cases, looking so much like a deeply convoluted brain. I liked the idea of using a brain-like image in the logo. It suggested notions of 'rationality', 'reason' and 'intelligence'. That had to be a positive image. As I began to play around with some sketches it all fell into place quickly and easily - the seedling emerging from a seed case which is half brain, half globe. After ten years it still looks good to my eyes. As a graphic artist, it gives me considerable pleasure to produce a piece of work that survives in the the community space for many years. It is even nicer when the work is associated with an organisation which has a positive and growing profile in our community. I would like to congratulate Barung on their many wonderful achievements to date, and to take this opportunity to wish them every success in the future.

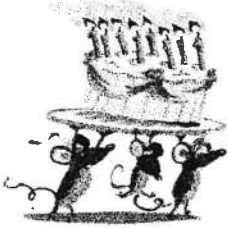


Matthew Jarvis

August - September 1999

THE BARUNG LANDCARE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & 10 YEAR CELEBRATION

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 18TH AT THE BARUNG RESOURCE CENTRE



As indicated in my President's report, it's Annual General Meeting time again AND we will be celebrating our tenth anniversary. Founding members are being invited and an historical display is being prepared. This year the AGM will be a lot more than a meeting. We really want you to join us for the party, reminisce with old friends, let newer members know how we and in fact Maleny have changed over those ten years and look forward to a bright future. This will be an exciting event for what I understand is Maleny's oldest and largest community group.

In addition to your presence, we also need your nomination! More than half of the members of the present Management Committee will not be standing for re-election so now is the time to have a say in the running of your organisation. Nominations and proxy forms are included in this newsletter. All nominations are to be in writing and signed by the member and/or his/her proposer and seconder, and lodged with the Secretary (Linda Ivezic) at Barung by August 28th. The list of candidates will be posted in the Barung office.

Any skills and experience you can bring to the organisation will be much appreciated. WE NEED YOU! The only essential qualifications are a care for the land, a willingness to work with people who may have different views, and some time and energy. The Management Committee meets for about three hours once a month and sub-committees handle matters not requiring the attention of the full committee. Retiring committee members have indicated their willingness to continue to serve on sub-committees and therefore share the work.

We look forward to seeing you on September 18th sharing in the celebrations and to your active participation in taking Barung into its next decade.

Joan Dillon, President

FEEDBACK FROM YOUR MEMORIES - NEEDED - photos etc for Barung historical display at the AGM.
The October/November issue of the Barung Newsletter will be focussing on the history of Barung and Landcare. If you have any photos or memories of these early days, or any knowledge which will help with the historical perspective, please let Mim know at the office.

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WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

<i>John Evans</i>	<i>Jukie Johnson</i>
<i>Greg Farmer</i>	<i>Edward Blair</i>
<i>Maurice Sloane</i>	<i>Andrew Wernbacher</i>
<i>Lennart Lovdin</i>	<i>Chris & Theresa Campbell</i>
<i>Peter Crosby</i>	<i>Roy & Jenny Brown</i>
<i>Andrew Norris</i>	<i>Jo Ferrier & Ken Taylor</i>
<i>Jason Pinwill</i>	<i>Douglas & Estelle Haynes</i>
<i>Josi Marriott</i>	<i>Leon & Yvonne Taylor</i>
<i>Glenda Pickersgill</i>	<i>R Garnish</i>
<i>J Butler</i>	<i>N Rooseboom</i>
<i>Ian Parker</i>	<i>Douglas Robertson</i>
<i>AM Howard</i>	<i>J&J Glasscock</i>

Thankyou for your landcare support

BARUNG COMMITTEE MEMBERS STANDING FOR RE-ELECTION AT THE AGM.

Jan Tilden

I am currently the co-proprietor of Double Take Publishing, a desktop publishing business based in Maple St., Maleny. A resident of Maleny for 25 years, I have taken an active interest in community development and environmental issues, serving on the boards of several co-operatives and, for the past six years, on the committee of Barung Landcare.

In this time, through the efforts of talented and dedicated committee members, staff and volunteers, I have seen Barung develop into one of the most dynamic and effective Landcare groups in the country. I would like to stay on the Management Committee for another year and contribute my experience and talents to the work of Barung Landcare.

Linda Ivezic

I have served on Barung's Management Committee for the last three years and have been a member of Barung for eight years. My current position is that of Secretary. I would like to continue in that role for one more year because I am in the process of creating a Policies and Procedures Manual for staff, committee and volunteers. I do not believe I would be able to complete this task without holding the office of Secretary. I continue to believe strongly in the principles of Landcare and take a special interest in the management of weeds. I have been running a monthly "Weedbusting" group for the last two and a half years under the professional guidance of Barung's former Revegetation Officer, Jim Watson. I am now looking forward to working with our new Revegetation Officer, Josi Marriott who wants to review our planning and processes in the hope that we can become an increasingly effective part of Barung's land management scheme.

Neil MacLeod

I bought my 134 acre ex-dairy farm in Maleny in 1991. Prior to that, I worked in accountancy and administration. Our property contains around 40 acres of old regrowth rainforest and both my wife and I are deeply committed to preserving this significant area and to establishing/maintaining a sustainable balance between this area and the rest of the farming property.

Because of our own experience and observations around the district, I consider two of the highest priority landcare issues to be the eradication of environmental weeds and establishing harmony between areas of natural bushland and farming/residential land. Both my wife and I feel that the Landcare movement is a very important tool in helping to improve stewardship of the land we all live in and to preserve it into the future. In light of that view, I have served one year on the Barung Management Committee as Treasurer and would like to continue in that position for the next 12 months.

Joe Herron

I have owned a 54 hectare dairy farm at Conondale on the Mary River and Elamon Creek for the past 25 years, as well as smaller blocks on other watercourses.

My main focus with management is to create the most effective long term plan for profitable, sustainable practise. Within the dairy industry, I regularly attend discussion group meetings on stock and pasture management. I am a member of the Queensland Dairyfarmers Organisation sub-committee and am a member of the Herd Management Advisory Group.

I am particularly interested in Barung because of its structure for accessing funding for farm improvements in this area and for its vision of blending environmental practises with sustainable land-use.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Joan Dillon

It's hard to believe that the time for the next Annual General Meeting is approaching but now is the time to consider submitting a nomination for the Management Committee. Forms are included with this newsletter and are also available at Barung. A profile of members who are re-nominating is provided in this issue.

John and I will be standing down after two busy years but will still be involved at sub-committee level. As every member will be aware, Barung is a large and busy organisation and it would be foolish to suggest that playing an active role doesn't consume some personal time. Personal commitment by committee (or more accurately Board) members and staff has, however, made Barung what it is; a dynamic group of people working with a wide cross-section of the community to achieve a better and more productive environment, in the widest sense, for all of us.

Active involvement at management level is the best way to understand the depth and breadth of Barung, is stimulating, and opens avenues to contacts in other areas and disciplines. It's also fun. I therefore urge members to consider nominating. We need you and support is provided.

Now is also the time to make some long overdue changes to our constitution, which is ten years old. It was based on "model rules" for incorporation current at the time, which have since been superceded. The model rules for incorporation now used are simpler and more appropriate to our present operation.

A notice of motion to rescind the old constitution and replace it with the current model rules as they apply to Barung is attached as a supplement to this newsletter. A copy of the proposed model rules is also included. Complete copies of the present constitution and additional copies of the current model rules proposed for adoption are available at Barung.

In our tenth year of operation we can afford to look back on and celebrate our many achievements. We hope "original" members who may have gone on to do other things will join current members for a special event. We must also look forward. The future of Natural Heritage Trust Funding for new projects is uncertain and member support of the nursery and other fund raising activities will be even more important to the delivery of the landcare message.

A conference last year in northern NSW examined changes in attitude, increases in knowledge and the development of the skills base after ten years of rainforest regeneration. The Proceedings are at Barung and are pertinent to our own work as we look at linking remnants, the importance of edge effects, seed sources and sinks and many other issues. We must utilise the collective expertise and research of others plus our own experience to make the gains of the next ten years as effective and memorable as those of our first decade.

We are more aware than ever that "everyone lives in a catchment" and I have been very pleased to see the extent of cooperation between landcare groups and others in the several catchments in which our members live. Seeking information, sharing knowledge and experience, finding that little bit of volunteer time and working together will all help to extend the Decade of Landcare (and Catchment Care) well into the next century. Our catchments will need help for a long time to come. I extend my best wishes to all members and the next Board of Management and hope to spend a little more time tackling the all too common but immediate landcare issues in my own catchment of Petrie Creek.



DEADLINE

FOR OCT/NOV NEWSLETTER
FRIDAY 17TH SEPT.

PLEASE LET US KNOW ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SO WE CAN KEEP MEMBERSHIPS UP-TO-DATE. PLEASE RENEW YOUR M'SHIPS- YOUR SUPPORT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO BARUNG - THANKYOU

COORDINATOR'S CHAT

from John Muir

With the first decade of Barung Landcare coming to a close, it is timely to see where we fit into the bigger picture of Landcare:

- * In 1988, a historic partnership between the National Farmers Federation (NFF) and the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) initiated the concept of local Landcare community groups working together to address local Landcare issues.

- * In 1989 Bob Hawke announced the 'Decade of Landcare', with bilateral funding agreement of all parties.

- * Since then, over 4,500 community Landcare groups have been formed throughout Australia.

- * Budgets have increased annually, peaking with the allocation of more than \$1.23 billion to Landcare projects in the last three years of the decade (directly related to the sale of Telstra.)

- * Over 60% of all farmers in the country are involved in some way in Landcare activities or projects.

- * Over 75% of the general public have some concept or idea of what Landcare is about and what it stands for.

- * Businesses have sponsored millions of dollars for Landcare support, and Landcare even has SOCOG (Olympic) endorsement.

LANDCARE:

- * has pulled all levels of government together, to work better and more efficiently.

- * has a close working relationship with Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) or Total Catchment Management (TCM), another new way of looking at resource management planning.

- * concepts have expanded and developed many other forms and names such as: Coastcare; Dunecare; Bushcare; Catchment Care; Farmcare; Water Watch; Streamcare; Corridors of Green; Property Management Planning; and Soils Sense.

- * has resulted in technocrats, scientists, extension workers, farmers and the general community working more closely to solve our many and diverse land resource issues.

- * has helped raise awareness of Natural Resource Management issues generally.

- * has increased on ground works which address land degradation.

- * has caused us to look at longer term solutions to big problems that would not usually be addressed e.g. salinity, soil acidity, property management planning, vegetation clearing and management, water allocations, biodiversity and threatened species etc.

- * Landcare has now gone international with Landcare concepts being developed in South Africa, America, Canada and the Philippines.

Barung now has over 600 members, a nursery turnover of more than 80,000 plants per year, a staff of eight and projects in the following areas: revegetation, education, dairy effluent, farm forestry, corridor mapping, horticultural farmcare and Mary River Cod. Barung has been an integral part of this Landcare Decade, and needs the ongoing support of all its members with their myriad skills to help carry on the good work into the new millennium.

SEEDS.

with
Ann Oliver



An exciting afternoon was spent with Sandy Jones in July creating colourful Mary River Cod Wind Socks. S.E.E.D.S. all took home some wonderful examples of their productive afternoon.

The August S.E.E.D.S. meeting will be at the remnant site in the Maleny Showgrounds. We will be planting new trees and doing maintenance work around the site, building on previous S.E.E.D.S. and Green Corps achievements. S.E.E.D.S. should be proud of this area as it is one of the last stands of original rainforest in town.

September S.E.E.D.S. meets again with Sandy Jones who will be bringing a Mary River Cod display with her.

"Woody the Weed" will be our special guest in October. He will be sharing his knowledge of weeds and their harmful creepy weedy ways in our environment! Don't miss this fun introduction to "Weeds Week".

Membership forms were sent home after our July S.E.E.D.S. day and we would appreciate forms and payment being returned by the next S.E.E.D.S. meeting.

A S.E.E.D.S. camp for the Christmas hols is in the beginning stages of planning. Any input from any S.E.E.D.S. parent would be great. Till next S.E.E.D.S. meeting, have fun in your environment.



An injured possum brought in for S.E.E.D.S. to understand the work of WILVOS.

TRIPPING AROUND

Tree ID Walk to Bridge Creek Remnant

from Jenny Allen

Barung's rainforest Tree I.D. field trips are always educational and exciting - and the last one I went on was no exception. We explored David Dugaard's property, looking at the range of plants living on 3 different soil types.

There were two highlights for me - firstly, seeing a very exaggerated version of the corky prickly vine (*Caesalpinia subtropica*). It was covered with very wide flanges of cork that spiralled around like a helicopter propeller.

The second highlight was giving Marc a red seed-like specimen (that I retrieved from my snack bag). He was baffled. He then identified it as a lolly (a red coated chocolate M&M). I'm glad to see he keeps his ID skills well tuned!!

Weekend Revegetation Workshop

About 15 Barung members attended this workshop which was conducted by Josi Marriott, with Marc Russell and Rob Tap (from Forest Farmer) as key speakers.

Topics included species selection, pioneer and understory species, spacing, site preparation, cover crops, weed control, watering,

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mulching, fertiliser application and fire.

This was the first Barung weekend workshop, the aim being to bring in members who work during the week and are therefore unable to attend the normal weekday workshops. Several of those who attended said that they were unable to attend previous workshops due to work commitments. Following such a response, it is planned to hold further weekend workshops on key topics such as revegetation and weed control. Planning for a weekend workshop on weed control is currently under way.

If any members who work during the week would like additional topics covered in weekend workshops, please contact Barung.

Mapleton Hardware Helping Hands Helps Barung



Peter Gould of Mapleton Hardware, congratulates John Seebeck on his win.

Congratulations to John Seebeck of Mapleton who was the winner of the first HELPING HANDS prize draw at Mapleton Thrifty-Link Hardware.

Just to remind you, Peter & Sue Gould of Mapleton Hardware have nominated Barung as their partner in the Thrifty-Link Helping Hand Community Support

scheme. This program donates 5% of the purchases recorded on participating customers' completed cards to a nominated community group (in this case Barung) on a quarterly basis. (A completed card requires five separate purchases at the Mapleton store.) This will provide Barung with a valuable and on-going source of income. HELPING HANDS is just that - turning your purchases into donations for landcare. As a further incentive (if you need one!) Thrifty-Link is offering a prize each quarter, drawing one of the completed cards as winner.

If you live in the Montville-Mapleton area and would like to participate in this worthy cause, pick up a participation card from Barung next time you are here. Cards can also be picked up from the store in Mapleton.

Peter and Sue have just passed on their first donation to Barung, thanks to Barung members' purchases. Thanks again to Peter and Sue for giving Landcare a HELPING HAND in this way, to Thrifty-Link, and to all Barung members supporting the scheme.

Are the green hills of Maleny being ruined by the planting of trees?

This will be the topic of a lively debate between Maleny Toastmasters and Barung Landcare at a Green Hills Week Dinner to be held on Friday 1st October, at 7.30pm at the RSL.

The Green Hills Fund are planning to pit enthusiasm for the subject (I guess they mean Barung!) against skill at public speaking (Toast-

masters). Hopefully Barung will be able to skillfully present their arguments for the affirmative with great enthusiasm!!

If you have any ideas/arguments/great humorous insight into the affirmative side of this topic - jot them down and let us have them!! Otherwise - come to the dinner and listen to a lively landcare(?) debate.

THANKS TO...

...Bob Miller

Barung's part-time Nurseryman and Butterfly Guru, for manning the World Environment Day display in Landsborough in June. It is great for Barung to be able to participate in these worthwhile education events, but unfortunately it is not always possible due to restrictions on everyone's time. Thanks Bob.

... The Maleny & District Credit Union for their very ethical decision to introduce an Eco Tax, in response to concerns about increased paper consumption. This Eco Tax means that for every ream (500 sheets) of paper used, the MDCU will donate 50 cents to Barung to plant trees to counter those cut for paper production. Thanks to Peter Pamment for this suggestion - perhaps other businesses round town may join the MDCU!!

...Maleny Timbers for their building and supply of the new photocopy stand for the Barung office.

ANDREW DOIG PARK, KUREELPA from Jocelyn Leech

Friends of the Andrew Doig Park, Kureelpa have had quite a few gatherings now, including a very informative morning when, despite the rain, Ann Moran kindly came along to identify many of the species found in this small but valuable remnant forest.

Amongst these were *Alchornea ilicifolia* (native holly), *Alyxia ruscifolia* (chain fruit), *Anthocarapa nitidula* (incense cedar), *Apananthe philippinensis* (native elm), *Austrosteenisia blackii* (blood vine), *Sterculia quadrifolia* (peanut tree), *Streblus brunonianus* (whalebone tree), *Microcitrus australisica* (native lime) and *Nyssanthes diffusa* - a very prickly interesting small bush known as "barbwire weed."

However, on the down side we found *Ligustrum lucidum* (privet), *Zebrina pendula* (variegated wandering jew), and worst of all, *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (cat's claw creeper).

We have found help and information on how to deal with the cat's claw from Lyn Brown, Cat's Claw Project Officer with Gympie Landcare Group.

With the assistance of Chris from Greening Australia and Kate from Maroochy Council, we have had over 200 holes augered in preparation for commencement of planting.

Interested people would be most welcome to come along to our working bees which have proved to be informative, social gatherings. If you would like to help, contact Kate MacKenzie at Maroochy Council on 5441 8211.





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CEPHENES BLUE (*Pseudodipsas cephenes*)

from Bob Miller

Many of us will never see this butterfly; as it is a very elusive little insect. It measures only approximately 25mm from wingtip to wingtip and with the light blue colouring on its upper wings, it can remain motionless and out of sight for long periods of time.

Whilst blending in with the sky, its wings act as solar panels, warming the butterfly to "flight temperature" approximately 20 deg. C. When the wings are closed, they are even more difficult to see, being cryptically marked with camouflage patterns.

As the temperature rises sufficiently to allow flight, a solitary butterfly will



Cephenes Blue *Pseudodipsas cephenes*

move from its resting-place. This will then cause a chain reaction of "dog-

fighting." This is the term used to describe the

butterflies chasing each other very rapidly, spiralling to great heights and then returning back to the original positions on their trees, to await the next intruder. This act serves to mark a butterfly's territory, allowing less competition when a female finally approaches.

The Cephanes Blue butterfly is mainly found on the outer edges of rainforest, near its larval foodplants, *Diospyros fasciculosa* and *Smilax australis*. We all know "Smilax," commonly called Barbed-wire Vine because of its habit of wrapping itself around our legs, effectively removing about twenty layers of skin.

The larvae look like small, dry slugs and will be attended by many black ants with greyish coloured abdomens. These ants are actually milking the larvae, in return for the larvae protection from predators. Young larvae are greenish-brown in colour, becoming more predominantly brown with age. The pupae can vary from pink to dark brown and will be attached by anal hooks and a central silken girdle.

Barung usually has both of the foodplants, *Diospyros fasciculosa* and *Smilax australis*, in stock.

Further information on this butterfly can be researched from "BUTTERFLIES OF AUSTRALIA" by Common and Waterhouse 1981.



LOOK OUT FOR THESE NEW (&OLD) FACES AT BARUNG!! R to L: Josi Marriott - our new Reveg Officer, Marc Russell -out there in the field mapping remnant vegetation as our new Corridors of Green Consortium Project Officer, Spencer Shaw - new Nursery Manager, and Nick Willis - our new part-time Nursery Assistant.

NURSERY REPORT *Spencer Shaw*

Thank you to all for the warm welcome I've received as the new Nursery Manager at Barung. The staff, customers, committee members and volunteers have been most supportive - what a great place Barung is!!

I'd like to say a special thanks to Marc Russell for all of his hard work over the years, providing the guidance that has helped give Barung the diversity of species we now have to offer.

The nursery has been a hive of activity with the volunteers doing some great work. Jason has done an outstanding job in the gardens and special thanks to Mal, Pete,

Daniel, Pop and the Phantom for their work on the various improvements in the Nursery. To those great potters and weeders - thank you all.

We've been steadily building up our stock again now spring is on the way - cross fingers there will be no more frosts and that we'll be looking at an exceptional year for planting as long as we keep those weeds under control!!!

I look forward to meeting all of you I haven't yet met and maintaining and building the level of service for which Barung Nursery has become famous.

Thank you!



BOOK REVIEW *Spencer Shaw*

"AUSTRALIAN TIMBERS - Volume One Commercial Timber Species of Eastern Sub-tropical Australia"

"Australian Timbers- Volume One" by Ashley Sewell is a visual and educational feast for all those interested in our local cabinet timber species.

Of the 65 species listed, 50 are listed as a "best bet" with commercial potential and another 15 as second preference. This helps all those from the novice to the expert decide on what timbers are appropriate for their plantation and the best purposes for which these timbers can be utilized.

As I've mentioned, this book is a visual feast with two A4 pages of information per species, including photos of the tree, bark, leaf flower/fruit and the dressed timber. Also listed is a botanical description and technical information relating to the timber, for all those woodworkers and lovers of wood out there. Milling and seasoning methods are also covered, making this the all-round book for those interested in our cabinet timber species and their uses.

"Australian Timbers - Volume One" is in stock now at the Barung Resource Centre Nursery Office, along with many other books on 'landcare' related topics.

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Ac	Acacia aulacocarpa	Hickory Wattle	L	GC	Celastrus subspicata	Large-leaf Staff Vine	H
Ac	Acacia complanata	Flat-Stemmed Wattle	H	GC	Centella asiatica	Gotu Kola	
Ac	Acacia falcata		H	LT	Cinnamomum oliveri	Oliver's Sassafrass	L
Ac	Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane Golden Wattle	M	Sh	Citriobatus pauciflorus	Orange Thorn	H
Ac	Acacia irrorata	Green Wattle	H	MT	Citronella moorei	Chumwood	
Ac	Acacia leiocalyx subs. leiocalyx	Black Wattle		ST	Citrus australis (Microcitrus)	Native Lime	L
Ac	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	H	Sh	Clausena brevistyla	Native Wampi	
Ac	Acacia myrtifolia			Sh	Clausena Hervey Bay	Native Wampi	
Ac	Acacia sophorae	Coastal Wattle	H	ST	Commersonia bartramia	Brown Kurrajong	L
ST	Acmena hemilampra	Blush Satinash	N	U	Cordyline petiolaris	Broad Leaved Palm Lily	L
LT	Acmena ingens (brachyandra)	Red Apple	N	U	Cordyline rubra	Red-Fruited Palm Lily	L
Sh	Acmena smithii v. minor	Lilly Pilly (shrub form)	L	U	Cordyline stricta	Slender Palm Lily	L
U	Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair	N	Euc	Corymbia intermedia (Eucalyptus)	Bloodwood	L
U	Adiantum formosum	Giant Maidenhair		Euc	Corymbia tessellaris (Eucalyptus)	Moreton Bay Ash	H
LT	Agathis robusta	Queensland Kauri Pine	L	U	Crinum pedunculatum	River Lily	N
MT	Ailanthus triphysa	White Bean		ST	Cryptocarya bidwillii	Yellow Laurel	
ST	Alangium villosum sub. polyosmoides	Muskwood		LT	Cryptocarya erythroxylon	Pigeonberry Ash	
ST	Alectryon coriaceus	Beach Bird's Eye		MT	Cryptocarya glaucescens	Silver Sycamore	L
SLT	Allocauarina littoralis	Black She-Oak	H	U	Cryptocarya laevigata var. bowiei	Glossy Laurel	
SLT	Allocauarina torulosa	Forest She-Oak	H	MT	Cryptocarya macdonaldii	Rusty Laurel	
MT	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	L	LT	Cryptocarya obovata	Pepperberry Tree	
LT	Alphitonia petriei	White Ash	L	ST	Cryptocarya rigida	Rose Maple	
U	Alpinia arundelliana	Ginger	N-rec	ST	Cryptocarya schierophylla		
U	Alpinia caerulea	Native Ginger	N-rec	MT	Cryptocarya triplinervis	Three Veined Cryptocarya	L
Sh	Alyxia ilicifolia var magnifolia	Large-Leaved Chain Fruit	H	GC	Cullen tenax	Emu Foot	
Sh	Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain Fruit, Prickly Alyxia	H	ST	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	N
U	Angiopteris evecta	King Fern		ST	Cupaniopsis parvifolia	Small-Leaved Tuckeroo	L
MT	Aphananthe philippinensis	Rough Leaved Elm	L	ST	Cupaniopsis serrata	Smooth Tuckeroo	
SLGC	Aphanopetalum resinolum	Gum Vine		U	Cyathea australis	Hairy Tree Fern	
GC	Apium Prostratum	Sea Celery		U	Cyathea cooperi	Australian Tree Fern	
LT	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine	H	SLGC	Cymbopogon refractus	Barbwire Grass	
LT	Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine	L	GC	Cyperus gracilis		
ST	Archidendron grandiflorum	Lace Flower Tree		ST	Davidsonia pruriens var. jerseyana	Davidson Plum	L
Sh	Archirhodomyrtus beckleri	Rose Myrtle	M	Sh	Decaspermum humile (parviflorum)	Silky Myrtle	
U	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow Palm	L	MT	Dendrocnide photinophylla	Shiny-leaved Stinging Tree	
LT	Argyrodendron sp aff trifoliolatum (r)	Rusty Tulip Oak		ST	Denhamia celastroides	Orange Boxwood	
LT	Argyrodendron trifoliolatum	Brown Tulip Oak	L-twy	GC	Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	M
GC	Artanema fimbriatum	Koala Bells	L	U	Dicksonia antarctica		
ST	Arytera distylis	Twin-Leaved Coogera		ST	Diospyros australis	Black Plum	M
U	Asplenium australasicum	Bird's Nest Fern	N	LT	Diospyros pentamera	Myrtle Ebony	
Sh	Austromyrtus acmenoides	Scrub Ironwood		MT	Diploglottis australis (cunninghamii)	Native Tamarind	L
SLGC	Austromyrtus dulcis	Midyim	H	MT	Diploglottis campbellii	Small Leaved Tamarind	N
Sh	Austromyrtus hillii	Scaly Myrtle		MT	Dissiliaria baloghioides	Hauera	
Sh	Austromyrtus inophloia	Thread-Barked Myrtle		Sh	Dodonaea triquetra	Hopbush	H
MT	Backhousia anisata	Aniseed Tree		U	Doodia aspera	Prickly Rasp Fern	
ST	Backhousia citriodora	Lemon Scented Myrtle	L	U	Doodia media	Common Rasp Fern	M
ST	Backhousia myrtifolia	Carrol or Grey Myrtle	L	GC	Doryanthes palmeri	Spear Lily	N
SLSH	Baeckea virgata	Twiggy Baeckea	H	LT	Doryphora sassafras	Sassafras	N
SLGC	Baeckea virgata dwarf form	Twiggy Baeckea	H	MT	Drypetes deplanchei (australasica)	Yellow Tulip	
SLT	Banksia aemula	Wallum Banksia		LT	Dysoxylum fraserianum	Rosewood	L
SLT	Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia	M	LT	Dysoxylum molleissimum subsp. mo	Red Bean	L
SLSH	Banksia oblongifolia (asprenifolia)	Dwarf Banksia	M	MT	Dysoxylum rufum	Hairy Rosewood	L
SLSH	Banksia robur	Swamp Banksia	H	ST	Ehretia acuminata	Koda	L
SLSH	Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia	M	V	Elaeagnus latifolia	Millaa Millaa	
ST	Barklya syringifolia	Crown of Gold	L	MT	Elaeocarpus eumundi	Eumundi Quandong	
SLGC	Bauera rubioides	Dog Rose		LT	Elaeocarpus grandis (angustifolius)	Blue Quandong	L
LT	Beilschmiedia elliptica	Grey Walnut	N	LT	Elaeocarpus obovatus	Hard Quandong	H
LT	Beilschmiedia obtusifolia	Blush Walnut	N	ST	Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	H
U	Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern	H	U	Elatostema reticulatum	Rainforest Spinach	
U	Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water Fern		U	Elatostema stipitatum	Dwarf Rainforest Spinach	
MT	Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree	L	MT	Elatostachys nervosa	Beetroot Tree	
Sh	Brachychiton bidwillii	Little Kurrajong		GC	Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike Rush	
MT	Brachychiton discolor	Lacebark		GC	Eleocharis dukis	Water Chestnut	
MT	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	H	MT	Emmenosperma alphitonioides	Yellow Ash	
SLGC	Brachyscome multifida	Brachyscome	H	LT	Endiandra compressa	White Bark	
Sh	Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	N	LT	Endiandra discolor	Domatia Tree	
MT	Calcdluvia paniculosa	Rose Leaf Marara		ST	Endiandra pubens	Hairy Walnut	L
V	Callerya megasperma (Millettia)	Native Wisteria	N	MT	Endiandra sieberi	Pink Walnut	
ST	Callicoma serratifolia	Black Wattle	M	MT	Erythrina vespertilio	Bats Wing Coral Tree	M
SLSH	Callistemon pachyphyllus red	Wallum Bottlebrush	H	Euc	Eucalyptus cloeziana	Gympie Messmate	L
SLT	Callistemon salignus	Pink Tips	L	Euc	Eucalyptus conglomerata	Swamp Stringybark	L
SLT	Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	H	Euc	Eucalyptus curtisii	Plunkett Mallee	H
LT	Canarium australasicum	Brown Mango	N	Euc	Eucalyptus grandis	Rose Gum/Flooded Gum	H
SLGC	Carpobrotus glaucescens	Pigface		Euc	Eucalyptus maculata	Spotted Gum	L
ST	Cassia brewsteri	Brewster's Cassia	H	Euc	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	L
ST	Cassia marksiana	Native Laburnum	H	Euc	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	L
ST	Cassine australis var. australis	Red Olive Plum	N	Euc	Eucalyptus propinqua	Grey Gum	L
LT	Castanospermum australe	Black Bean	L-twy	Euc	Eucalyptus racemosa (signata)	Scribbly Gum	H
LT	Castanospora alphanthii	Brown Tamarind	N	Euc	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	L
SLT	Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Oak	H	Euc	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	L
SLT	Casuarina equisetifolia	Coast She-Oak	L	Euc	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	H
SLT	Casuarina glauca	Swamp She-Oak	H	Euc	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	H

Locations:

Euc - Eucalypts GC - Ground Cover
 LT - Large Trees MT - Medium Trees Sh - Shrubs
 SLGC - Sun loving ground cover SLSh - Sun loving shrubs
 SLT - Sun loving trees ST - Small trees
 U - Understorey V - Vines

FROST TOLERANCE

L - Tolerates low frost levels
 M - Tolerates medium frost levels
 H - Tolerates high frost levels
 N - Susceptible to frost
 Blank - Tolerance to be determined

BARUNG LANDCARE ASSOCIATION INC.

17 Bicentenary Lane

Maleny Qld 4552

Availability List - August 1999

Phone: (07) 5494 3151 Fax: (07) 5494 3141

Loc	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	Frost	Loc	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	Frost
U	Eupomatia laurina	Copper Laurel	N	GC	Orthosiphon aristatus	Cat's Moustache	
V	Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	N	SLSh	Ozothamnus diosmifolius (Helichrysum)	syn. Helichrysum	
ST	Ficus coronata	Creek Sandpaper Fig	V	V	Pandorea jasminoides	Native Jasmine	N
MT	Ficus fraseri	Sandpaper Fig	L	ST	Pararchidendron pruinosum	Snowwood	N
LT	Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig	L	V	Pararistolochia praevanosa (Aristolochia)	Richmond Birdwing Vine	N
LT	Ficus obliqua	Small leaved fig	V	V	Parsonia straminea	Monkey Rope	H
LT	Ficus superba v. henneana	Cedar Fig	N	Sh	Pavetta australiensis	Pavetta	N
LT	Ficus watkinsiana	Nipple Fig	N	GC	Pellaea falcata	Sickle Fern	
LT	Flindersia australis	Crows Ash	L	LT	Pennantia cunninghamii	Brown Beech	M
LT	Flindersia bennettiana	Bennett's Ash	L	Sh	Petalostigma pubescens	Bitter Bark	
LT	Flindersia schottiana	Bumpy Ash/Silver Ash	L	Sh	Petalostigma trilobulare	Quinine Berry	H
LT	Flindersia xanthoxyla	Yellow Wood	L	SLGC	Phyla nodiflora	No Mow Grass	
V	Freycinetia scandens	Climbing Pandanus	Sh	Sh	Pliiodistigma glabrum	Plum Myrtle	N
SLGC	Gahnia sieberana	Swordgrass	H	Sh	Pliiodistigma rhytisperma	Small Leaved Plum Myrtle	N
MT	Galbulimima baccata (belgraveana)	Galbulimima	Sh	Sh	Pipturus argenteus	Native Mulberry	N
V	Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling Lily	H	Sh	Pittosporum revolutum	Hairy Pittosporum	M
ST	Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	L	ST	Pittosporum rhombifolium	White Holly/Hollywood	M
LT	Gmelina leichhardtii	White Beech	L	ST	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pitt./Native Daphne	M
GC	Goodenia rotundifolia			ST	Pittosporum venulosum	Rusty Pittosporum	L
Sh	Graptophyllum spinigerum	Graptophyllum		SLGC	Plectranthus graveolens	Native Coleus	
Sh	Graptophyllum thorogoodii			SLGC	Plectranthus parviflorus	Native Coleus	
SLT	Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	M	MT	Pleiogynium timoriense	Burdekin Plum	L
ST	Guifoylia monostylis	Native Plum		MT	Podocarpus elatus	Brown Pine	M
MT	Guioa semiglaucula	Wild Quince	L	MT	Polyscias elegans	Celery Wood	N
SLGC	Gymnostachys anceps	Settler's Flax		MT	Polyscias murrayi	Pencil Cedar	N
SLSh	Hakea gibbosa	Hairy Hakea	L	MT	Pouteria australis (Planchonella)	Black Apple	L
GC	Hardenbergia violacea	Sarsparilla	H	ST	Pouteria chartacea (Planchonella)	Thin-Leaved Coondoo	
ST	Harpullia hillii	Tulipwood	N	MT	Pouteria pohimaniana (Planchonella)	Yellow Boxwood	
ST	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	L	U	Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love Flower	M
SLGC	Helichrysum ramosissimum	Yellow Buttons	M	U	Psychotria daphnoides	Smooth Psychotria	N
ST	Helicia glabriflora	Smooth Helicia	N	U	Psychotria loniceroides	Hairy Psychotria	N
ST	Hemandia bivalvis	Grease Nut	N	SLSh	Pultenea villosa	Bush Pea	H
Sh	Hovea acutifolia	Purple Bush Pea	L	Sh	Randia benthamiana	Native Gardenia	N
GC	Hydrocotyle pedicellosa	Pennywort		U	Randia chartacea	Narrow-leaved Gardenia	N
MT	Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipanni	M	Sh	Rapanea subsessilis	Red Muttonwood	
U	Hypolepis muelleri	Harsh Ground Fern		Sh	Rapanea variabilis	Muttonwood	H
Sh	Indigofera australis var. australis	Indigo	H	V	Rauwenhoffia leichhardtii	Zig Zag Vine	
SLSh	Jacksonia scoparia	Dogwood		ST	Rhodamnia acuminata	Cooloola Ironwood	
MT	Jagera pseudorhus	Foambark	L	MT	Rhodamnia argentea	Malletwood/Silver Myrtle	N
V	Kennedia rubicunda	Running Postie	H	ST	Rhodamnia dumicola	Rib-Fruited Malletwood	
ST	Lepiderema pulchella	Fine-Leaved Tuckeroo	N	ST	Rhodamnia rubescens	Brown Malletwood	N
U	Lepidozamia peroffskyana	Shining Burrawang	L	ST	Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	N
	Leptospermum conferta			MT	Rhodospaera rhodantha	Deep Yellow Wood	H
SLSh	Leptospermum liversedgei	Lemon Tea Tree	H	V	Ripogonum brevifolium	Small Leaf Supplejack	
SLSh	Leptospermum luehmannii	Tea Tree		MT	Sarcopteryx stipata	Steelwood	L
SLSh	Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	L	Sh	Sauropus albiflorus (Phyllanthus)		
SLSh	Leptospermum polygalifolium (flavum)	Wild May	H	GC	Scaevola aemula	Fan Flower	
U	Linospadix monostachys	Walking Stick Palm	N	SLGC	Scaevola albidula/aemula	Fan Flower White/Purple	H
MT	Litsea australis (leefeania)	Brown Bolly Gum		U	Scleria sphacelata	Rainforest Grass	
LT	Litsea reticulata	Bolly Gum		ST	Scolopia braunii	Brown Birch, Flintwood	
U	Livistona australis	Cabbage Palm	L	Sh	Senna acclinis		
SLGC	Lomandra hystrix	Creek Mat Rush	H	LT	Sloanea australis	Maiden's Blush	L
SLGC	Lomandra longifolia	Long Mat Rush	H	LT	Sloanea woollsi	Yellow Carabean	L
GC	Lomandra spicata	Rainforest Mat Rush		V	Smilax australis	Barbwire Vine	
SLT	Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	L	Sh	Solanum aviculare	Kangaroo Apple	
SLT	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Turpentine	H	MT	Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel Of Fire	"
U	Lygodium microphyllum	Climbing Fern		ST	Sterculia quadrifida	Peanut Tree	L
MT	Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia, Bush Nut	M	ST	Strebilus brunonianus (pendulinus)	Whalebone Tree	
ST	Macadamia ternifolia	Maroochy Nut		ST	Symplocos stawellii	White Hazelwood	
ST	Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga	N-rec	ST	Synoum glandulosum	Scentless Rosewood	L
Sh	Mallotus claoxyloides	Smell-of-the-Bush	L	ST	Syzygium australe	Brush Cherry	H
MT	Mallotus discolor	Yellow Kamala		Sh	Syzygium australe compact form (3)	Brush Cherry	
MT	Mallotus philippensis	Red Kamala	L	Sh	Syzygium australe miniature	Brush Cherry	
ST	Maytensis disperma	Orange bark	L	ST	Syzygium corynanthum	Sour Cherry	N
SLSh	Melaleuca bracteata	River Tea Tree	H	MT	Syzygium crebrinerve	Purple Cherry	L
SLSh	Melaleuca linarifolia	Snow in Summer	H	LT	Syzygium francisii	Giant Water Gum	
SLSh	Melaleuca nodosa	Prickly Paper Bark	H	ST	Syzygium hodgkinsoniae	Red Lilly Pilly	
SLT	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paper Barked Tea Tree	H	MT	Syzygium luehmannii	Cherry Satinash	N
SLSh	Melaleuca thymifolia	Thyme Honey Myrtle	H	U	Tabernaemontana pandacqui (Erva)	Banana Bush	N
MT	Melia azedarach	White Cedar	H	U	Tasmania insipida	Brush Pepperbush	H
MT	Melicope elleryana (Euodia)	Pink Euodia	L	GC	Tetragonia tetragonioides	Warrigal Greens	
V	Melodinus australis	Bellbird Vine		MT	Toechima tenax	Brush teak	
V	Melodorum leichhardtii	Zig Zag Vine		LT	Toona ciliata (australis)	Red Cedar	L
GC	Mentha satureioides	Native Pennyroyal		Sh	Trema tomentosa (aspera)	Native Peach	
ST	Microcitrus australis	Native lime		MT	Tristaniopsis laurina	Water gum	M
V	Milletia megasperma	Native wisteria		Sh	Trochocarpa laurina	Tree Heath	N
MT	Mischarytera lautereriana (Arytera)	Corduroy Tamarind	N	GC	Viola betonicifolia	Native Violet	H
ST	Mischocarpus anodontus	Veiny Pearfruit		GC	Viola hederacea	Ivy Leaf Violet	M
MT	Mischocarpus pyriformis	Yellow Pearfruit		MT	Vitex lignum-vitae (Premna)	Satinwood	N
ST	Neolitsea dealbata	White Bolly Gum	L	MT	Waterhousea floribunda	Weeping Lilly Pilly	L
ST	Niemeyera chartacea	Smooth Leaved Plum	N	MT	Xanthostemon oppositifolius	Southern Penda	
MT	Olea paniculata	Native Olive		Sh	Zieria species	Twiggy Midge Bush	
ST	Omalanthus populifolius (nutans)	Bleeding Heart	N-rec				



with Josi Marriott Revegetation Officer

Although this wet year will ensure a good growing season, the volume of rain is taking its fair share of our local soils to creeks and waterways. Topsoils take many decades to build up and are too valuable to lose to our waterways, or to the neighbours land!

On some of Barung's revegetation sites, the removal of woody weeds has left them vulnerable to soil loss during the early establishment phase. You may have noticed our green manure groundcover trials at the *Range to Coast* Entrance Site, below the High School on the road into Maleny. Here the sowing of a sterile winter grass, combined with the staking of bales on drainage lines at points of high velocity flow, has proved a cost effective method of ensuring our soils don't end up in the creek. Seasonal green manure crops also provide nitrogen, compete with weeds species and provide mulch when they die back, and might be useful if you have soil loss from the relentless rains of late. Of course these factors must be weighed against the selected groundcover's ability to compete with the trees for moisture and nutrients.

You may also have noticed the patchwork of groundcovers on the Entrance Site! To increase our knowledge we are monitoring the effects of various live groundcovers, including existing weeds, on the growth of the trees on this site. Mulching over several years of site establishment is expensive, so we are comparing the cost and effectiveness of alternate techniques.



Congratulations to our Greencorp who hosted Barung's National Tree Day Event on Sunday July 25th at a patch on the Obi Obi Creek below the Primary School.

The skies miraculously cleared and the team successfully supervised and assisted volunteers with the planting of another 350 trees and shrubs to



further envelope the school with healthy riparian corridors.

October 10th to 17th is Weedbusters Week - the wet will also ensure a bumper year for weeds. So consider your spring weed strategies now and avoid letting them go to seed. Also watch out for and pull out any new roadside weeds invading your neighbourhood. Our Weedbusting team is currently targeting new colonies of problem species as they arise in the local area, so vital to prevent the spread of new insidious weeds via large seed numbers. Come and join the Weedbusting team once a month for a satisfying and educational two hours on a Saturday morning - new hands are always welcome.

CORRIDORS OF GREEN CONSORTIUM PROJECT REPORT

from Marc Russell

Some of you may already be aware that Barung Landcare has recently undertaken a 3-year project, called Corridors of Green. The COG consortium consists of 5 groups - Greening Aust., Barung, Noosa, Gympie and Tiaro Landcares, each working on specific areas within the Mary River catchment.

As the Project Officer for the upper Mary River catchment, my job involves the ground-truthing existing vegetation maps and identifying target areas for local efforts in biodiversity conservation, revegetation/ regeneration and remnant linkages.

Implementation will then involve educational activities, liaison with landholders and carrying out on the ground works. On top of Barung's existing revegetation project work in the area, we hope to have more than 30 000 extra trees in the ground and up to 2 km of fencing for remnant protection.

I will be working with many community groups, government bodies and individuals during the course of the project. I also hope to have a close association with the Mary River Cod Recovery Project, WWF Cod Mapping Project, Kenilworth Landcare, Lake Baroon Catchment Care, Mary River Catchment Care, Caloundra/Maroochy Water Supply Board, Mary Valley Farm Forestry, DNR, and local councils. My aim is to encourage a collective approach for strategic areas within the catchment.

GIS data from Caloundra City Council, Maroochy Shire Council, Qld. Herbarium and other sources will play a crucial role in identifying important remnants and planning for revegetation works. I sincerely hope that this project will benefit local councils in their own planning activities and that we will continue to co-operate on local Landcare issues within the shire.

I am presently concentrating on the Obi Obi and Bridge Creek sub-catchments, so I am interested in talking to landholders from these areas in particular.

If you own a property in the Mary River catchment and have a substantial patch of rainforest or live between two valuable remnants, please contact me on 5494 9608 or leave a message at the Barung office 5494 3151. Assistance may be available if you would like to tackle conservation or revegetation issues on your land.

If you would simply like any more details about the project, don't hesitate to ring me on the number above.



Mary River Cod Community Network

SANDY JONES

Email: sjones@spiderweb.com.au
Ph: 07 5485 0421 or 015 751 400

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Towards the end of July I found myself talking about the Cod, political will, Department of Natural Resource guidelines, water/land usage and riparian zones to the geography students of Cooroora High. Some were into it, some so so, while of course others couldn't give a rats.

What struck me though was that collectively, local kids share an abundance of environmental knowledge. I hear constantly, "when we were in grade 7 we did waterwatch" or "in grade 5 we had a project on"

More & more, relevant issues are verbalized by youth who have a far greater understanding of the natural and man made forces impacting on their catchments than I ever did at such ages. The media, curriculum developments & the numerous hours put in by Noosa Landcare are producing a highly informed youth in this part of the catchment.

Likewise, the sproglets at Barung's SEEDS group had some thick & fast debates with each other



when I last visited the Maleny Junior Landcare crew. Obviously, these kids, like those mentioned earlier, listen, think & consider themselves confident enough to participate in information decimation. GREAT STUFF.

From an educational point of view, I find it exciting to share the 'teaching' role with others in any group (of any age from preschool to pensioner) who have something constructive or thought provoking to say. It seems that within the area of environmental education, kids are well primed to be involved if the adult careers/mentors assist facilitation of their input/ involvement.

These kids will soon be the young adults who will take up the challenge of debating issues regarding catchment care, endangered species, best management practices for industries, local planning, and land and water management plans. If we want them to make informed & reasonable decisions, then it is wise to build a sound knowledge & experiential base in their formative years.

The Mary River Cod Restoration Strategy requires

communities to be able to communicate and compromise when necessary to achieve water quality and riparian restoration measures to support the cod habitat needs. I try, where possible, to include these skills (communication & compromise) in my activities during community and educational visits.

If you would like to become part of this process, I could certainly use the help. If anyone out there has an hour to spare a week or fortnight, why not saunter down to your local kids gathering spot, i.e., preschool, primary school, high school, landcare group, church, scouts or guides and offer to do something with the kids. Tell yarns, make craft, plant gardens, map the existing gardens and identify weeds/preferred species. You could plan wildlife corridors, collect seed and propagate it, show them pictures of what their area used to look like and discuss the reasons for these changes. Help prepare an environmental display, activity or game for festival days.

Kids also need help to raise funds to enable them to go on field trips to see what is happening in their area e.g to Lake MacDonald Hatchery where the Mary River Cod are bred for release into the wild! All too often, a planned trip is cancelled when numbers can't pay the required fee. Adopt a class that is studying a catchment issue, help plan a trip and raise the funds to help those who would otherwise miss out.

The list of potential combinations is endless. Kids and adults alike would benefit from increased interaction. Teachers (and Cod Coordinators) are not always able to network enough to be aware of the abundant expertise and willingness out there in our communities. Knock on their doors and offer assistance. I would like to hear from everyone interested in becoming involved in such capers.

We are putting together a Web Site for the Mary River Cod Community Network. I envisage that schools and community groups may wish to have a home page where they may communicate about regional Catchment developments. If assistance is required please notify me (details in header of article), as I may be able to apply for regional funding to assist in this project development (mid August at the latest please).

Looking forward to hearing from all with a little time to help plan and present catchment care activities for your local group.

Open House

Winner of 1999 Qld Housing Ind.
'Energy Efficient House Award'

9am-1pm, 14th August, 177 Witta Rd, Witta.

See many award winning features in a real life home situation, where planning for energy efficiency was foremost for both architects and owners - a finalist in the Australian Architectural Awards.

Please book at Barung for catering purposes on 54943151.

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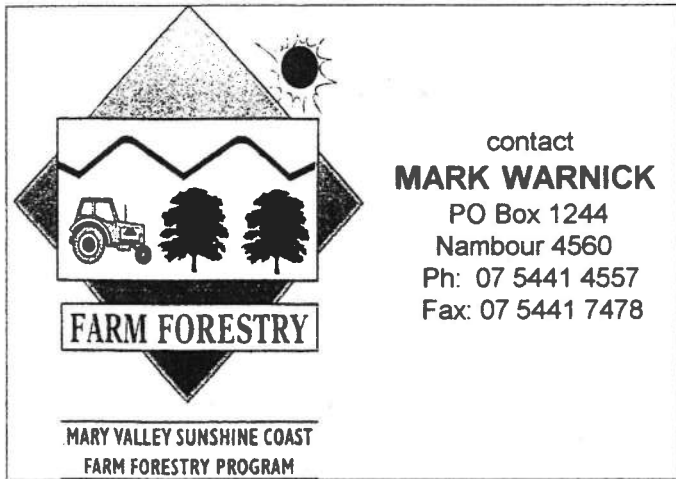
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FARM FORESTRY LANDOWNER EDUCATION SET FOR MAJOR MILESTONES IN AUGUST & SEPTEMBER

The farm forestry scene in the Sunshine Coast/Mary Valley region will be greatly boosted by a series of major landowner events to be held over the next 8 weeks. This landowner program represents one of the biggest extension programmes to private landowners seen in the last five years.

The program is being jointly organised by the Mary Valley/Sunshine Coast Farm Forestry Program, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Primary Industries with support from Barung and Noosa Landcares and Greening Australia.

The first event was a thinning and pruning field day on July 31st on the Blackall Range. This looked at a series of silviculture issues and landowner tree management skills.

The second event will be a Native Forest Management Workshop to be held in Nambour on August 2nd and 3rd. This seminar is looking at a multitude of native forest management issues including: forest types and species identification; identification of forest products e.g. post, rail, pole and sawlog; regeneration by species and location; control burning techniques and methodology; conservation values of native forest; codes of practise and local government recognition of farm forestry; tree spacing needs for good management; pests and diseases of forests; and market and economic facts for native forests.

The third and largest event is the South East Queensland Farm Forestry Expo to be held in Nambour on August 23rd-24th, with field trips throughout the Mary Valley/Sunshine Coast region. This Expo is part of Agroforestry Expo 99 - a national touring expo.

The National Farm Forestry Expo consists of a full day at Nambour Showgrounds on Monday August 23rd from 8.30am - 4.30pm. The official opening is at 9.00am and the highlight will be a participatory landowners' forum from 11am-12.30pm.

The day will also feature a full line-up of speakers, trade exhibitors and milling displays. An Expo dinner will be held at the Nambour RSL on the evening of August 23rd, with guest speaker Dr. Jim Finley, USA, a noted private forestry expert. Jim manages more than 100 hectares of native forest in his home state and runs a wide program of landowner group involvement activities in farm forestry. Bookings are essential for the dinner.

The fourth event will be an introductory day for landowners engaging in "Future Profit" property and business

management planning to be held at the Queensland Horticultural Institute in Perwillowen Road, Nambour, on Tuesday September 14th from 10am-2.30pm. It will introduce landowners to the exciting and comprehensive series of one-day workshops that enable landowners to do up their own professional property and business plans. Bookings are again essential.

These events are all designed and run for private landowners and continue in the vein of upgrading landowners' skills and knowledge as well as their networking and marketing opportunities. On behalf of all organisers, including Ashley Sewell, Nambour DNR Forestry Extension Officer, and DPI Private Forestry Extension Officer, Neil Halpin, I would urge all private landowners with interests in farm forestry to be involved in these events.

Further details and bookings for these events can be made through Ashley Sewell on 5451 2267, mobile 0407 596 201 or myself, Mark Warnick, on 5441 4557.

I urge all interested Barung members and other landowners with queries on growing trees and farm forestry to keep contacting Ashley or myself. I will resume writing a technical column next newsletter, and landowner feedback and knowledge is essential.

For the next 8 weeks, get involved and participate in a very worthwhile and exciting time for private landowners and sustainable land use practices.



Rate Rebates for Planting Trees? by George Whitlam

The Cooloolool Shire Council has introduced a rebate on property rates to encourage the planting of trees. Shouldn't the Caloundra City Council do the same, at least in areas where the commercial harvesting of trees is restricted by Council regulations? While tree plantings should be subject to technical checks on species suitability and growth adequacy, annual rate rebates, could, for example, be made proportional to the number of trees planted and extend over the tree maintenance period. Ideally, the rebate would be paid for by those in the community that benefit the most, such as consumers of lower-cost piped water and tourist-related businesses.

Why are rate rebates such an issue?

This year's heavy rains have demonstrated once again the environmental costs caused by the clearing of hillsides and gullies. Clearing trees causes landslips and soil erosion. Take the case of Lake Baroon, which supplies piped water to coastal communities. Landslips and soil erosion in the Lake's catchment increase the costs of treating water for supply to the coast. Landslips and soil erosion also increase the capital costs of supplying water by reducing the economic life of Lake Baroon. A strong case can, therefore, be made for encouraging tree planting to reduce the cost of piped water. More generally, the economic case for subsidizing tree planting stems from the fact that public benefits are greater than private benefits. With the public benefiting from an improved environment, tree planting can best be encouraged by paying a subsidy to property owners in the form of a rebate on property rates.

Rate Rebates for Planting Trees?

cont'd

To reap maximum public benefits, however, the rate rebate must be properly designed. This involves clearly defining eligibility for the rebate. Eligibility should apply only where public benefits exceed private benefits. Tree planting on slip-prone hillsides is a case in point. The environmental protection provided by trees planted on steep slopes benefits the public much more than the private property owner. To sustain the public benefits of hillside tree planting, moreover, local governments regulate tree harvesting. On slopes greater than 25%, only selective harvesting is allowed. In practice this means that property owners would only be willing to plant on steep slopes if compensated for the loss of return caused by selective felling as against clear felling. In such cases compensation could take the form of a rebate on property rates. A similar situation arises in regard to the planting of trees in riparian gullies. Eligibility for a rate rebate should include tree planting on riparian gullies where harvesting is constrained by local government regulations.

Such a scheme has been introduced by the Cooloola Shire Council. In addition to rate rebates for property owners planting on steep hillsides and riparian zones, the Cooloola Council provides rebates for general conservation purposes, such as the conservation of remnant rainforest and ecological linkages; and the preservation of natural scenery. While all these purposes would meet general eligibility criteria for public subsidies, funding constraints limit their effectiveness.

The effectiveness of the rate rebate depends on the level of incentive that it provides for planting trees. One drawback with the Cooloola Council scheme is that the level of rebate offered is small relative to the costs of tree planting. In Cooloola the level of rebate is constrained by the magnitude of the environmental levy raised to fund it. Sufficient funds must be raised to pay for a real incentive to tree growers. This involves identifying and taxing those community groups who benefit the most from tree planting. Such groups would include consumers benefiting from lower-cost piped water and businesses profiting from the increasing numbers of tourists.

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CONFESSIONS OF A 'HOBBY FARMER'

Some people who begin growing a species for fun find there is a viable business in their hobby. Some are still looking...

I attended a bushfoods workshop not so long ago in which a very wise man in the new crops sector challenged the attendees to be honest about whether bushfoods were a 'serious business' to them or simply a hobby. Despite the fact that I publish a magazine on bushfoods, I had to admit that I was a hobby farmer - and not even a very skilled one at that!

One day, my acre and a half will be substantially planted out to bushfoods. At present, it's a rather embarrassing blend of useless exotics, local bushfoods and some rather timorous experiments.

While I was mulling over my hobby status, the speaker went on to assure us all that hobbyists had a very important place in the sector. Much on-the-ground, hands-on research is done by hobby or leisure growers. Some people who begin growing a species for fun find there is a viable business in their hobby. And there's an interesting and important thing about enthusiasts - they tend to try to enthuse others - thus spreading both information and interest in our native foods.

I have tried to be a bushfood evangelist, encouraging my friends to try new discoveries (sometimes with mixed success), using every trick in my book (including guilt) to get neighbors to replace their exotics with natives you can eat and latching onto any chef within latching distance to extol the virtues of Lemon myrtle, Quandong, Riberry....

But what of my 'farm', with its hobby label? I have learned much from it - mostly I have learned that you never stop learning. Some of the things I have discovered may seem self-evident and overly simplistic but they were certainly lessons I had to learn first hand.

NON-LOCAL SPECIES

Looking back I realise that much of species selection is common sense. I love the central Australian bush tomato (*Solanum centrale*) but I was just a tad naïve to think I could grow it in my high rainfall area. They languished, they straggled. The geese finally put them out of their misery. I have a stubborn Muntari (*Kunzea pomifera*) which longs to be in the sandy soils southern South Australia. One day, perhaps, I should dig it out and send it back where it belongs for I doubt very much it will ever give me fruit.

SUN (AND WATER)

Trees have a funny habit of growing. And growing. To the numerous scrub wattle (*Acacia melanoxylon*) on my block were added a host of wise and not so wise species which gave wind protection, shelter for winged beasties and shade. And more shade.

I now have to hunt out areas of full or even semi full sun on the block - or create them with a little creative chain-sawing. A number of my bushfood species are no longer getting as much sun as they need and this will impact markedly on their growth and fruiting. I am left with the choice of treating these bushfoods as rather unhappy ornamentals or becoming ever more ruthless with those shade-creating trees which are threatening to make my entire block an understorey. But - I hear you say - aren't some of those same bushfood species understorey plants in the wild? Yes, indeed they were - but there is growing evidence that a number of species bear earlier and heavier with a good



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doze of full sun. Some (Davidson plum comes to mind) need some protection in the establishment period but really hit their stride when they hit the 2-3 year mark and get their heads into the sun. Please note that this is an observation largely based on anecdotal evidence.

The second hard lesson I have learned is to observe and use some common sense before planting. The Maleny area had suffered a number of 'dry' seasons when I first began planting and I simply didn't give enough thought to those spots which might become water-logged during the more normal wet. They did. They are. I have transplanted almost all of the hapless plants to higher, drier areas, with mixed success...better to put them in the right spot first!

PREPARATION AND SPACING

I was a bit haphazard with my preparation - my soil looks so good I was sure it could grow anything. At the very least, do a pH test. Better still, dig some deep holes and see where the clay starts - and what sort of clay it is. Many a first-timer has watched his treasured grove prosper for a year or two - and then hit clay. Some species can handle it, many will simply put on the brakes.

I gave 2-3m spacing to most of my trees without thinking of their eventual shape and their speed of growth. *Hibiscus heterophyllus* is not only a fast grower - it's a sideways grower at that! With apologies, I have pruned my drunk looking *H. heterophyllus* back to one upright. I plonked a Brown plum pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) in between two *Syzygiums* without a thought to its eventual size. It's a slow grower so the two Lilly pillies have a bit of a respite - but one day there's going to be some stiff competition for airspace amongst this trio! Not the sort of thing to encourage fruiting.

Despite my many mistakes, I've enjoyed almost every moment of this hobby. So much so that I am going to take the lessons learned and put them to use in a larger, commercial planting. I'll make more mistakes no doubt - but not twice.

Horticultural Farmcare groups - a new approach to horticultural Landcare

by Noel Vock

Principal Extension Horticultural Officer
Queensland Horticulture Institute, DPI Nambour

More than twelve months of effort by a unique new partnership has been rewarded by the recent approval of a major new horticultural Landcare project for southeast Queensland. The partnership involves five major stakeholders in the southeast Queensland horticultural industry - the Department of Primary Industries (DPI), Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers (QFVG), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Barung Landcare Association, and the University of Queensland.

In broad terms, the project aims to support horticultural grower groups who wish to work together on an industry basis to improve the management of their natural resources, particularly soil and water.

Funding is being provided by ACIAR (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research), a Commonwealth Government organisation that funds agricultural research and development projects of mutual benefit to Australia and

overseas underdeveloped countries. In this case, the overseas country is the Philippines where the project will support the development of Landcare groups in three agricultural areas of Mindanao. The four year project commences in July 1999.

The three key elements of the project

The project is built around three key elements:

1. Using a Landcare approach;
2. Working with industry based horticultural groups;
3. Identifying these groups as Farmcare groups.

1. THE LANDCARE APPROACH

Ten to fifteen years ago, programs to achieve improved management of farm natural resources tended to be driven mainly by Government and technical experts. As a result, success was somewhat limited. Then came the realisation that real change depended on a more grass-roots approach, with farmers and rural communities driving the activity, albeit with support from Government. This became the Australian Landcare movement.

As a concept, it has been spectacularly successful, with no parallel in the developed world. There are now over 4000 Landcare groups in Australia, comprising some 40% of all farmers. Across the ten years since its inception, Landcare has initiated more than 6500 funded projects. Its success has attracted international attention with the Landcare concept now being exported into Asia, Africa and North America.

Although Landcare has had a high participation rate amongst broadacre farmers and graziers, it has not had similar success in horticultural industries. In broadacre cropping and grazing areas, rural industries are generally large with the majority of the local community either directly involved in, or dependent on these rural industries. Consequently, there is more focus by the broader community on farming issues and their impact. By contrast, horticultural industries are generally small and located in areas with a more diverse industry structure, where farmers and community dependants may make up only a relatively small part of the local population. Here, rural issues generally do not have the same presence in the eyes of the broader local community. Secondly, broadacre and grazing industries are characterised by marketing systems with relatively little competition between farmers for marketing advantage. As a result, cooperation and sharing of community problems such as land degradation are more common. By contrast, horticultural industries are characterised by intense competition between farmers for marketing advantage. Here, there is generally less cooperation and a less obvious sharing of community problems.

This project proposes that the use of a Landcare approach to foster greater grass-roots participation in identifying and collectively owning resource management problems, is worthy of greater evaluation within horticultural industries.

2. INDUSTRY BASED HORTICULTURAL GROUPS

Groups of people working together are the essence of the Landcare concept. It is also well established that people, including farmers, learn more effectively in small peer groups. For this reason, this project is based on farmer groups. However, whereas Landcare has been generally characterised by cross-community groups, horticultural Landcare groups may be more effective if organised on an industry basis. For the reasons outlined earlier, industry based groups are more likely to have

common concerns and have the potential for a greater sense of cooperation in attempting to resolve them. Consequently, this project will research the effectiveness of industry based Landcare groups.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF GROUPS AS FARMCARE GROUPS

The project proposes to identify the industry based Landcare groups as Farmcare groups. This is for a number of reasons:

- It builds on the well-recognised QFVG Farmcare initiative, which has developed a Code of Practice for sustainable fruit and vegetable production in Queensland.
- It clearly identifies the unique Landcare status of the industry-based groups.
- It provides a fresh new focus to direct thinking and action towards the future, thereby lessening the impact of any past adverse experiences with this type of activity.

OPERATION OF THE PROJECT

The project will follow a number of key steps:

1. The first step will be the appointment of a Farmcare facilitator by Barung Landcare, to work closely with the Farmcare groups over the duration of the project. The facilitator will be jointly managed on a day-to-day basis by Barung and DPI. This will link Barung's Landcare experience with DPI's technical expertise, horticultural group experience and close association with the horticultural industry.
2. Horticultural industry groups in the southeast Queensland target area will be invited to participate in the program. Farmcare groups at this stage may be existing industry groups or new groups formed to be part of the project. The only requirements are that they are industry based with a collective desire to improve their management of natural resources. The project proposes a target of up to about eight groups for the program.
3. The Farmcare facilitator and project leader will help groups identify their main resource management issues, and initiate activities to address these needs. Where required, technical advice will be brought in to help groups with particular issues. This will then form an on-going process for the four year duration of the project.

IMPORTANT NOTES

Note that the project is providing the facilitation support to help groups work through and resolve their own problems. It will not provide funds for on-

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farm works or other group activities. However, support will be offered to groups to develop their own proposals for funding from such sources as the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT).

Also note that the Farmcare Facilitator and project leader are not there to tell the Farmcare groups what to do. Remember that the essence of Landcare is grass-roots grower participation and the groups will determine their priorities, what they want to do, and how they want to go about it.

FURTHER INFORMATION
may be obtained from Project Leader, Noel Vock, Phone: 07 5444 9614, Fax: 07 5441 2235, Email: vockn@dpl.qld.gov.au, or from Barung Landcare.

POSITION VACANT

Farmcare Project Officer

The Aust. Centre for International Agricultural Research is funding a horticulture industry project based in Aust. and the Philippines - a joint initiative of Barung Landcare, QDPI, QFVG, DNR and UQ.

The Farmcare Project Officer will facilitate the formation of Farmcare groups in SE Qld, help identify resource management issues using a landcare approach, and develop appropriate strategies for action. Group outcomes will be monitored and evaluated. For detailed Position Description, including remuneration, ring Barung on 07 5494 3151

Applications to be lodged with
Barung Landcare, 17 Bicentenary Lane,
Maleny 4552, by 16 August 1999

WEED OF THE MONTH

FIREWEED

Senecio madagascariensis

My focus this month, Fireweed, has the potential to be such a serious problem that it made front page news in the Sunshine Coast Daily last year. I hope you remember the magnificent full-colour spread it received. This article is to remind you of the dangers of Fireweed and alert you to its continuing presence in our region.

There have been several confirmed outbreaks of Fireweed in Caloundra Shire, more specifically in Maleny, Landsborough, Beerwah, Golden Beach and Caloundra. I haven't checked with Maroochy Shire representatives but there's no reason to think that they've been by-passed by this pest as specimens have been found as far north as Gympie. We can't afford to be complacent about Fireweed and I'll now outline why there's such a drama.

ORIGINS: As its botanical name suggests, Fireweed originated in Madagascar. It was first seen around Raymond Terrace in the Hunter Valley in 1918 and is thought to have come to Australia in the ballast of ships that had arrived here via the route around the southern tip of Africa. The "Senecio" part of its name is from the Latin for "old man" named for the white beard-like pappus (seed head) of the plant.

Most of the weeds previously covered by this column were introduced as garden ornamentals, not all of them pretty to my eye. This one I do find attractive and therein lies the danger - lots of other people do too. It grows as a small plant from 20-50cm high and has lots of lovely little yellow, daisy-like flowers. It has a native cousin *Senecio laetus* which is very similar, quite pretty and has no weed potential.

WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?

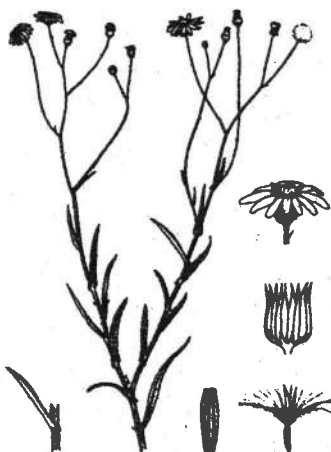
Fireweed and its relatives contain pyrrolizide alkaloids which are toxic and cumulative. This means that a small amount eaten this year may be tolerated, but to eat more in the next year or subsequent years leads to fatal poisoning. The main organ affected is the liver but the kidneys and lungs can be

involved too. Horses and cattle are the most affected, goats and sheep are less so (20 times less susceptible, in fact).

The name Fireweed was given primarily because of its ability to spread like wildfire as well as the fact that a field of it looks as though it's on fire when the plants are in full bloom.

DESCRIPTION: Usually a small erect bush or herb with bright green leaves alternating from side to side up multiple branches. Lots of pretty little yellow, daisy-like flowers form at the top of multiple stems.

I found scientific descriptions of this plant's structure very complicated so take a look at the accompanying diagrams. A picture sure says a thousand words in this case.



The difference between *S. madagascariensis* and *S. laetus* is highly specific and to be accurate an expert such as a botanist, or a weed/ land management officer should be consulted. *S. madagascariensis* has a more open structure with 20-21 bracts under the flowerhead whereas *S. laetus* has 11-14 bracts. (Bract: A leaf-like or scale-like structure at the base of a flower or inflorescence.) The seeds have microscopic differences too!

DECLARATION STATUS: declared as CATEGORY P2 in all Local Government areas of Queensland except the Gold Coast, Beaudesert, Boonah, Ipswich and Logan.

This means that ALL PLANTS MUST BE DESTROYED in all areas local to Barung and our membership. Peter Bell is the Caloundra City Council's Weed Management Officer. Last year I casually mentioned to him that I'd seen a plant resembling Fireweed in my garden and he was inspecting my garden within days,

so great is the danger to stock and pasture productivity. In fact he told me recently that Fireweed eradication is taking up all of his time and resources at the moment.

SPREAD: Wind can blow the seeds away from the parent plant, stock can carry them loosely attached to their fur but increasingly, the cause of its spread is being identified as the transport of pasture seed, hay, turf, mulch and stock.

CONTROL: Much is written about control methods. Farmers and small landholders need to look at pasture management, fertiliser use and routines and stock used (ie if logistics allow, goats would have an impact). The plants aren't palatable to livestock so they will only eat it when there isn't enough of the desirable pastures such as kikuyu or ryegrass etc.

I found that the Department of Natural Resources had a lot of detailed pasture management information. It seems as though we can't have too much info on fireweed because its life cycle varies with seasonal conditions, and seed can germinate at any time of the year if enough moisture is available. Main germination time is between March and June, growth is rapid and flowering starts within 6 to 10 weeks.

In really favourable conditions growth continues after flowering throughout summer and more flowers develop in the autumn.

While occurrence is sporadic, pulling plants by hand and bagging them to reduce seed viability is a good option. In view of the dangers associated with this plant and its Declaration Status, any suspected Fireweed must be dealt with actively. Ring Barung for further information on who to contact in your area.

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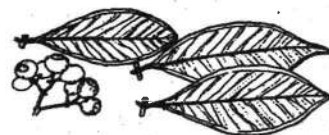
Seed to collect Aug/Sept

cont'd

bushfoods with its succulent, slightly sour red fruit and the shrub/tree itself makes a spectacular foliage plant, ideal for hedges - as are most of the Myrtles.

The problem with collecting Scrub Cherry seed is not a lack of fruit - they often produce these in good numbers - but that a wasp causes the seed to gall and be infertile, so good seed is in demand.

The Red Apple (*Acmena ingens*) and Blush Satinash



Acmena hemilampra
Blush Satinash

(*Acmena hemilampra*) are outstanding specimen trees with their glossy foliage. *A. ingens* has plum sized vibrant red fruit and *A. hemilampra* often produces large quantities of white fruit. *Acmea smithii* - Fine Leaf - (the smaller cousin to the other *Acmena's*) is a shrub or small tree occurring naturally on our local watercourses, and produces marble size purple or pink fruit. Along with the Weeping Lillypilly, *Waterhouseia floribunda*, (which are producing a small late crop this year) the *Acmena's* are particularly easy to propagate as the seed can be sown with the fruit intact.

The Blue Lillypilly, *Syzygium oleosum* and the Sour Cherry *Syzygium corynanthum* are both medium sized trees, with dense attractive foliage and beautiful clusters of bird attracting, edible fruit.

If you'd like any more information on the above species and the collection of their seed - feel free to visit us at the Nursery. Alternatively, come along to our free propagation workshops which are held at Barung at 2pm on the first and third Wednesdays of every month.

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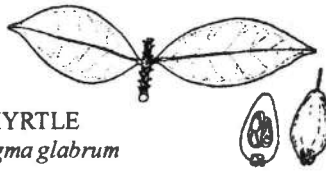
Through this column I'd like to encourage all you budding seed collectors out there to grab a bag or box (or even fill your pockets) with the fruit falling from that tree you've been wondering about. Grab a leaf and stem sample and bring it into Barung to help increase your knowledge and the biodiversity of species Barung can supply.

There are some species we just can't get enough of and through the vagaries of the seasons, trees we collect plenty of seed from one year may bear nothing the next. So the more seed collectors we have, the better it allows us to check more seed sources, provide greater diversity within the species grown and ultimately provide the best variety of plants on the Range.

Seed to collect Aug/Sept

by SPENCER SHAW

The Myrtaceae family



PLUM MYRTLE
Ptilidostigma glabrum



SMALL-LEAFED PLUM MYRTLE
Ptilidostigma rhytispermum

Illustrations from "Trees & Shrubs of Rainforests in NSW & Southern Queensland" published by Uni of New England.

For this article I'd like to concentrate on the family Myrtaceae, several of which should be carrying fruit through the August and September period.

The family Myrtaceae gives us many of our popular local garden shrubs and trees. The common name of 'lilly pillie' is given to many of these species and should be familiar to all.

All 'lilly pillies' bear fleshy bird-attracting fruits. The Plum Myrtle (*Ptilidostigma glabrum*) and Small-leaf Plum Myrtle (*Ptilidostigma rhytisperma*) are particular favourites with birds- it's hard to collect the ripe fruit because the birds eat it all as soon as it ripens!

The Scrub Cherry (*Syzygium australe*) is one of our tastiest *cont'd previous page*

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