

**from**  
**CHAINSAW**  
 to fine  
**furniture**  
**MALENY WOOD EXPO 2002**

*Congratulations  
 to Barung  
 and our local  
 community*

BARUNG  
 LANDCARE  
 NEWS  
 June/July 2002



Thanks to the hard work of many people, the 2002 *From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture* Wood Expo was a huge success.

Visitor numbers were up despite heavy showers on the third day, the exhibitors were delighted, and the environmental component expanded to further promotion of farm forestry and biodiversity in the region.

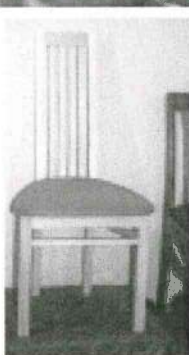
Both Maleny State High School and the Maleny Players reported record profits - as did Barung. Feedback from local businesses also indicated great spin-offs for the town.

The enormous volunteer effort that goes into making the Expo happen is a credit to the Barung member's belief in Landcare. It is not only the 140 odd people who give their time over the actual Expo weekend to support Barung, but also the many who put in hours during the previous months - planning, meeting, seeking sponsorship, phoning volunteers, photocopying and organising mailouts etc.

My dedicated team of volunteer coordinators deserve special mention:

- ✓ Ted Mulder whose graphic skills lent the Expo a themed and professional appearance with his logo, letterhead, poster, advertising and program designs;
- ✓ Barbara Nye whose efforts in coordinating the raffle raised more than \$5000 - a record to date;
- ✓ Eve Scopes for countless hours phoning Barung members and friends to fill the huge volunteer roster;
- ✓ Kevin Wormington for developing a Speakers Program that read like a high powered seminar with an awesome line-up of top speakers in their professions;
- ✓ Paul Clements for lining up such a great weekend of local and interstate musical talent;
- ✓ Trish Brunton for streamlining and overseeing all the fine details of cash control;
- ✓ Inga and Elaine Green whose concept of a timber history timeline for the area manifested as a wonderful historical display; and
- ✓ Karen Shaw for once again treating the public to the delights of our local bushfoods.

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## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Brett Anderson	Peter Richards
Evan Parry	Mark Fuller
Barry & Lyn Tierney	Susan Bonar
J Rother & K Snowden	J R Bolton
Paul Smith	D & J Meredith
Paul Hallpike	D & T & J O'Brien
Henry & Jenny Drew	Gordon & Jacqui Rose
Wayne Parrott	Sharon McQueen
Tammy Taylor	Heather & Keith Shortus
Jenny & Alister Inch	Peter Swanson
Yvonne Rayner	Steve & Marg Lowe
Ian & Dianne Webster	Jeff Margetts
G Burgher	Loretta Luxford
Joie Sumby	Kevin Haupt
B & P Seiler	Yvonne Mangan
Michael Farrar	Jim & Dawn Svensson
M J & C White	Gary Hands & Paula West

Penny Riddoch & David Gardiner  
Helen Rosenbaum & Cathy Donohue

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR LANDCARE SUPPORT



## DEADLINE

FOR AUGUST - SEPT NEWSLETTER

WED 17TH JULY

Please let us know of any change of address so we can keep membership data up-to-date.

Please renew your memberships

- your support is very important to Barung.

**THANK YOU**

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

*Lin Fairlie*

Congratulations and thanks to all volunteers, exhibitors and Barung staff for a wonderful Expo. Special thanks must go to Barung's coordinator, Mim Coulstock, for the herculian effort which she put into the Expo. Those Barung members who were unable to attend missed a comprehensive display of all aspects of trees, their growing and their products, presented in a wonderful atmosphere of comradeship.

All profits from the Expo go towards supporting Barung's education and on-ground activities.

The 2002 ArtisTree feature, creatively co-ordinated by Penny Smith, drew high praise from all visitors, exhibitors and others who did not attend but commended the concept.

We hope to be able to tour parts of the exhibition if funding can be found.

The Management Committee is planning to have an open day at Barung where current issues in Landcare can be discussed. We feel that members have not been given sufficient opportunities to interact with staff and the committee. It is very hard to find a time which suits everyone.

This first Open Day, from 11.00am to 2pm on Saturday, 17th August, will celebrate the beginning of Landcare Week with a BBQ. Please drop in, if only for a short time, and share with us your thoughts on landcare, meet the staff and committee, look at the displays and find how Barung can help you.

Many natural resource management issues are currently under discussion in the State and local government arena, as well as in the local community. One of these is the increasing need to consider the use of water, both underground and above ground for agriculture, urban use and for environmental flows.

The Water Resource Plan (WRP) for this region is currently being developed and will require community input at a later date. Local councils are going to have to consider water availability as they face the continuing increase in population in this S.E. Queensland region. There is quiet acknowledgement within some state departments and by SOME local councils that water will be the controlling factor for growth in the future.

On a related topic, the Burnett-Mary Regional Body for the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP) is currently developing its business plan and associated infrastructure so NRM groups along the Mary will soon have to consider developing projects which fit into this program. The public NAP meeting held in Maleny on 6th June was poorly attended by local landholders. Maleny is in the upper Mary catchment and there will be other meetings here, on rotation, in the future. Let's hope they are better attended.

Applications for EnvironFund grants and Threatened Species Network funding were due early in June and although there were



*Rob and Samantha Outridge*

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some interesting projects which Barung could undertake, the applications take considerable time and effort to compile and, due to pressure on staff, no applications were submitted. If there are any members with a little time and enthusiasm who could help to prepare applications in the future, please contact Barung so the projects can be discussed.

Due to its location, Barung also falls within two regions for NHT2 projects and so will be working with other landcare, catchment and waterwatch groups in the Sunshine Coast region. These groups have met to decide whether they can work together for joint sub-regional benefit within the much larger region extending from Cooloola to the Tweed River. The third sub-region in which Barung is involved, is the Upper Stanley and Upper Brisbane River.

These three funding sub-regions mean that Barung is going to be stretched to have the desirable active representation. If you feel you can be of any help - no matter in how small or large a way - please contact Mim to discuss ways of helping.

The last matter I wish to draw to your attention is the Annual General Meeting in September. It is time to consider whether you wish to become part of the Barung team whose impact on natural resource matters in this region continues to increase and is vitally important. No particular skills are required, only enthusiasm and a little time. Monthly Management Committee meetings last about three hours and sub committees also meet monthly. These are the powerhouses of ideas and activities of Barung.

It is very rewarding to be on the inside of such a vibrant organisation. But without new energy and ideas, Barung will slowly become less productive. Now is the time to consider whether there is a role you can play.

So a VERY BIG THANK YOU to MIM and EVERYONE involved who have contributed to sustainability of our natural environment.

## THE STATE OF THE LAND

### DRAFT WATER RESOURCE PLAN FOR MARY RIVER BASIN

Natural Resources Minister Stephen Robertson has announced that a draft Water Resource Plan (WRP) for the Mary River Basin and associated catchments in SE Queensland will be prepared.

As part of the process, a moratorium (effective from 20 May 2002) has been placed on applications to take or interfere with surface water in the Mary River Basin - including the Mary and Burrum catchments and the Noosa, Maroochy and Mooloolah subcatchments. The moratorium will remain in force until the Water Resource Plan is finalised.

Development of the draft WRP would involve extensive community consultation and Mr Robertson called for interested individuals and groups to make public submissions on the proposal.

Submissions on the intention to prepare a draft plan close on 22 July 2002. Submission forms, the Information Report and summary brochures are available at Department offices and can be viewed at [www.nrm.qld.gov.au/water/wrp](http://www.nrm.qld.gov.au/water/wrp).

A Community Reference Panel will be formed for a two-way consultative forum during the draft plan's development.

Mr Robertson said the Mary River and adjacent catchments in the plan area are a State icon.

"The area contains an unusual blend of agricultural and urban interests, and a riverine environment enjoyed not only by everyone in the southeast, but by many thousands of visitors from other parts of Australia and overseas each year.

"When finished in 2004 the Water Resource Plan will ensure that we can sustainably enjoy these benefits well into the future," he said.

Mr Robertson said the Mary Basin was beginning from a position of relative strength.

"Despite a fairly high development level, rivers in the 13 000 square kilometre plan area, from the Mooloolah River in the

south to the Burrum in the north, are showing comparatively little stress.

"About half the water used in the catchments goes to urban consumption, with the other half used for irrigation.

"With expected rural and urban competition for water, and the anticipated population increase of 67% over the next 20 years, it's essential to make the right decisions now to ensure sustainable outcomes for future generations," he said.

### WORLD-FIRST TEST FOR SUSTAINABLE SOILS

Sustainable use of our soils is being held back worldwide by the lack of a simple test that can tell farmers, miners, foresters, park authorities and other managers whether the land in their care is improving or getting worse.

A team of CSIRO scientists believes they have come up with an answer which can improve landscape management across Australia and internationally, and can indicate how to unlock the biological potential of the soil.

Further information is available from Dr Steve Rogers on (08) 8303 8407 or [steve.rogers@csiro.au](mailto:steve.rogers@csiro.au).

### BARUNG REVEG SITES INSPIRING

Much work has been done on Barung's NHT reveg sites over the past few months in preparation for winter.

They have seriously transformed over the past year into functional ecosystems, with much natural regeneration occurring (up to 12 species). You cannot walk through some sections, with sites such as the Entrance site below the High School now almost maintenance free.

The Primary School and Erowal sites are in line for serious diversity plantings. This is a great achievement in only three years on a super heavy frost site that can get to minus 3 or 4 degrees.

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*Thankyou to all  
Expo Volunteers -  
without you the  
Expo is not possible*

Tracy Adams	Jenny Gibson
John Ambrose	Elaine Grant
Sonia Anketell	Inge Green
David Armstrong	Les Hall
Norman Austin	June Hammond
Glenis Ayling	Des Harries
Faith Baigent	Douglas Haynes
Douglas Bailey	Joe Herron
Glen Bailey	Kaye Herron
Bob Baldwin	Glen Higson
Karen Barnett	Harry Hines
Kevin Bartlett	Craig Hosmer
Terri Bates	Linda Ivezic
Paul Beit	Patricia Jacobs
Michael Berry	Robin Jones
Jenny Bibo	John Kanowski
Jennifer Birbeck	Irene Keton
Kevin Bird	Deidre Krysta
Kathryn Blackburn	Tina Lathouras
Wyn Boon	Jenny Law
Adrian Borsboom	Noel Law
Russell Botterell	Rob Leatham
Tom Bradbury	John Lee
Mark Bradford	Julie Lehmann
Michelle Bray	Carolyn Male
Joe Brisick	Tony Malone
Ward Brisick	Marek Malter
Lyn Bromet	Josi Marriott
Julie Brown	Pamela Marsden
Ross Brown	Shirley Marsh
Joanna Bruford	John Martinkovic
Peter Brunton	Ken Matthews
Trish Brunton	Ted McCosker
Diana Bryce	Gillian McLeod
Eliza Burfein	Neil McLeod
Laurie Capill	Janet Meadows
Dave Carr	Mary Meadows
Sheryl Caston	Craig Medson
Delia Catacutan	Bob Miller
Carla Catterall	Peter Milton
Rowena Cavanagh	Cecily Molloy
Nick Clancy	Cath Moran
Pauline Clayton	John Muir
Paul Clements	Ted Mulder
Vivienne Coleman	Ross Munro
Ki Cornwall	Dick Newman
Danny Costello	Ben Newman
Tom Coulstock	Jo Nicholls
Greg Czechura	Barbara Nye
Kathy Davis	Maureen O'Brien
Sylvia Dawson	Pam Owens
Warwick Deacock	Gillian Pechey
John Dillon	Astara Pendragon
Joan Dillon	Nathan Perri
Colin Dodd	Ted Prickett
Cathy Donohue	Eunice Prickett
Wayne Ellis	Tanya Prichard
Peter Erdman	Daryl Reinke
Gretchen Evans	Judith Renshaw
Libby Ferguson	Mark Ricketts
David & Lin Fairlie	Penny Riddoch
Alan Franks	Margaret Rimmer
Cate Fraser	Joy Ringrose
Vivienne Fraser	Mavis Robb
David Gardiner	Priscilla Rose



**THANK YOU ALL FOR  
YOUR SUPPORT OF LANDCARE**  
Barung Landcare is a reflection of our  
local community and we appreciate your support



**Queensland  
Government**  
Natural Resources  
& Forestry



**PRIVATE FORESTRY  
SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND**

Glasshouse Country Printers  
Graphic Skills, Maroochydore  
Ted Mulder - graphic artist  
Maleny Show Society  
BRBTA  
The Range News  
The Hon. Mal Brough  
Cedar Hills Flowers & Foliage  
Maleny Motor Trimmers  
Maleny State High School  
Maleny Players  
Maleny Stationery  
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ABC Coast FM  
Sunshine Coast Newspapers  
Byron Shire Echo  
Caboolture Hire  
Raine & Home Maleny  
Mapleton Hotel  
Sellars Concrete  
Raine & Home  
M.E.N.A.  
Signitic Creations  
Woodford Folk Festival  
The Book Farm  
Wildlife Preservation Society  
Greenpeace  
CalAqua  
Maleny Timbers  
The Bushmans Warehouse  
Premier Optique  
Dr Dan Black

**RAFFLE & OTHER PRIZES**  
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Shirley Marsh  
Maleny Country Cottages  
The Terrace Seafood  
Dept. Nat. Resources & Mines  
The Tamarind  
Cruise Maroochy  
Witta Gums  
Rainforest Liqueurs  
Hollowlog Homes  
Graatz Restaurant  
Malcolm's of Maleny

**ARTISTREE**  
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George Gavaric  
Maleny Photo Lab  
Randy & Maree DeGraw  
Bill & Margaret Richter  
Peter Erdmann  
Dave Kirby  
Waringle Droughtmaster Stud  
Bradbury Solicitors  
Maleny Pharmacy

**ECO TOURS**  
Rainforest Liqueurs  
Hurstvale Park  
Fig Tree Ground  
Off Beat Tours  
Crystal Waters  
Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve  
Tricia Jacobs  
George Whitlam  
Mark & Vicki Elston  
Wally Breton  
Douglas & Estelle Haynes

**HISTORICAL DISPLAYS**  
Frank de Groot  
Peter & Shirley Marsh  
Landsborough Museum  
Caboolture Pioneer Village  
Gympie Woodworks Museum  
Maroochy Shire Library  
Caloundra City Library

**BUSHFOOD CAFÉ, BBQ & BAR**  
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Lilyponds Holiday Park  
Hinterland Surveys  
Luala Holdings  
Deryck Pakstun  
Mulchmakers  
Mapleton Landscaping & Nursery  
Maleny Motor Trimmers  
Maleny Chiropractic Centre  
Maleny Farm Forestry Services

The many Barung Landcare  
volunteers, committee, staff,  
members & friends.

Helen Rosenbaum	Mel Smith	Debbie Taylor	Peter van Mil	Steve Wheeler
Kerri-Ann Russell	Dick Snell	Lloyd Taylor	Cilla Vickers	Cheryl Wickes
Marc Russell	Frances Snell	Andrew Thorburn	Rick Vickers	Nick Willis
Don Sands	Bridget Sparks	John Thynne	Kate Vickers	Bruce Wilson
Jeff Sanger	Iris Sparshott	Lionel Tilley	Philip Vickers	Roz Wilson
Mark Savage	John Sparshott	Angela Todd	Jonathon Waites	Wanda Wong
Rob & Eve Scopes	Sue Starling	Jo Todd	David Walton	Kevin Wong
Jocelyn Scopes	Sophie Stouff	Brenda Touwen	Lana Watson	Denis Wood
Ashley Sewell	Joie Sumbly	Tom Touwen	Shane Watson	Kevin Wormington
Karen Shaw	Peter Swanson	Michelle Tuck	Viv & Pat Weaver	Lawrence Wray
Spencer Shaw	Gary Swanston	Linda Uibo	Jenny Webber	Alan Wynn
Max Smith	Steve Swayne	Tony Uibo	Robert Webber	Brigitte Zanther

## *Congratulations to Barung and our local community* (cont'd from page 1)

Last but not least, Angie's massive 'beyond the call of duty' effort in organising office volunteers to help handle mailouts, insurance, eco-tour bookings, PR enquiries and a thousand other jobs. Angie also did a fantastic job coordinating the Preview Party.

All of these people volunteered many hours in the Expo lead-up and all contributed to its success.

Thanks and congratulations must also go to our exhibitors whose participation is such a major aspect of the Expo. The work truly is an exhibition from chainsaw to fine furniture - from Keith Gall, nationally recognised chainsaw sculptor, and our mobile millers, through to our finest fine furniture makers.

Many exhibitors have honed their design and craftsmanship over the years and the range of work was quite inspiring. New talent on show included Grant Peberdy with his outrageous red cedar shark coffee table and python mirrors.

The mobile millers' paddock was again extremely popular - every time a mill started up, the crowds braved the deteriorating mud gateway to stand entranced as massive timbers went under the saw to emerge as workable slabs and boards.

Equally crowd attracting was the heritage woodcraft team of Frank de Groot and Peter Marsh, helped by Clive Kunst and Shirley Marsh. Over the course of the Expo, Frank erected Stage 1 of a post and rail fence on the dairy paddock. He has promised to work on Stage 2 at Expo 2003.

Peter's old fashioned drag saw never failed to draw a crowd, as it chewed and chomped its way through huge logs.

The inaugural Landcare Paddock with its theme of "Farm Forestry and Biodiversity" attracted much attention, with the new look Barung display, the Speakers' Venue, a much expanded farm forestry component, and a comprehensive weed display put on jointly by Peter Bell (Caloundra City Council) and Helen Haapakowski (Natural Resources & Mines).

Many thanks to Greenpeace and Maroochy Shire Council for their sustainable logging and recycling trailer displays.

Private Forestry Southern Queensland put farm forestry firmly on the agenda with comprehensive displays from Greening Australia, Forest Farmers Association of Queensland, Cooloolah Forest Growers Co-op., Noosa Landcare, Queensland Forest Research Institute, Queensland Murray Darling Basin Catchment Committee and Mary Valley Farm Forestry Association among others.

These displays were well manned throughout the weekend and there was a constant stream of visitors in conversation with the knowledgeable staff.

Hopefully more local landholders will start to turn to farm forestry as an investment for the future, with tangible spinoffs for biodiversity while addressing land degradation problems for economic return.

Thanks to Justin Black and Laurie Capill from Private Forestry Southern Queensland (PFSQ) for cham-

panioning the Expo cause and involving so many other groups, and to PFSQ for their support.

Congratulations to Russell Botterell and the Barung team for the best Barung display yet. Marc Russell contributed a delightful biodiversity garden complete with waterfalls, and plant and book sales reflected the interest of Expo visitors.

Many thanks to Ashley Sewell for coordinating the Barung Farm Forestry display and for bringing his fabulous timber samples to showcase the beauty and diversity of native Australian timbers.

Two other new features of this year's Expo were also highly successful: the Eco-Tours coordinated by Elaine Green, and ArtisTree, coordinated by Penny Smith.

Many Eco-Tour participants expressed the desire for further tours in 2003, with some tours proving so popular they could have been run several times over. This initiative was made possible thanks to Caloundra City Council Special Events funding, and the generosity of property owners and Off Beat Tours.

I don't think that anyone who visited the Expo could have missed the wonderful ArtisTree Exhibition.

This exceeded our wildest expectations, with the extremely high standard of work across a variety of styles highlighting the beauty of camphor laurel as a woodworking timber.

Maleny High School Art students deserve a special mention for their exciting wood block collection - it is fantastic to have students involved in an exhibition of this nature.

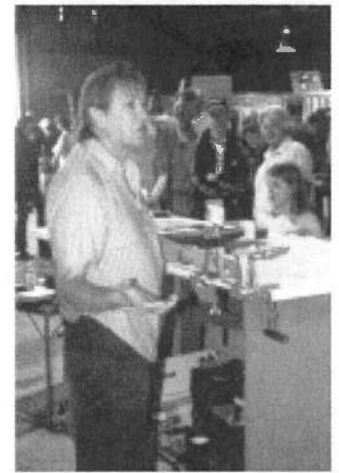
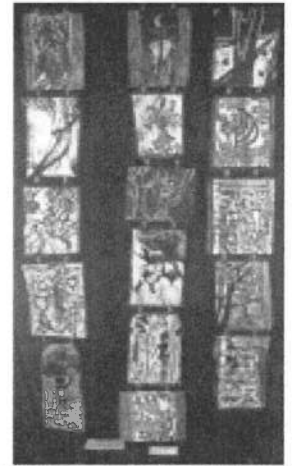
All of the exhibitors deserve thanks and congratulations - you are too many to mention individually.

Thank you to all exhibitors who have agreed to allow their pieces to become part of the travelling ArtisTree Exhibition and thank you to Penny for an exceptional job.

A full list of volunteers, Expo sponsors and local supporters can be found on page 4. My most sincere apologies if anyone has been omitted.

This is an incredibly impressive indication of the esteem in which this event is held by the local community.

Please think now about being involved in 2003 for the economic, environmental and social benefits the Expo brings not only to Barung, but to the area.



## NURSERY NOTES

from Russell Botterell

Well if the drought don't get ya, by crickey the frost will. I tell you it sure is a hard life if you're a tender little tubestock nowadays.

Hang in there punters for I'm sure we're gonna be in for some ridiculously good planting weather soon, plenty more soaking rain and nice warm wintery days with nae frost to be seen. Hey call me an optimist but I reckon we (I mean the plants) are due for a break.

Good news for those patiently awaiting the return of the good old days of plentiful ground moisture and Jesus roaming in sandals. (Does decent rain really seem that long ago?)

In the meantime, there's no reason to give up all hope of chucking a few trees in. I seem to harp on about frost hardy trees all the time, but this time I really want to see them disappear out of the nursery, so, for the rest of June and July, Barung Nursery is having a sale on all frost hardy tubestock (while stock lasts).

Come in to the nursery and check out our frost fighter's display. We'll have frost hardy tubestock on sale for 25% off, that's only \$1.65 a tube for any quantity. Bargain.

I'm also very excited to announce that we will now be selling Grasstrees (Blackboys) at Barung at very reasonable prices. These are guaranteed to be ethically sourced (saved) and each plant comes labelled with a certified licence number proving that they are bought from a registered supplier. We will have them in various sizes up to about half a metre tall, ranging in price from twenty to sixty dollars.

They're a beautiful addition to any native garden and make a fantastically unique, long-living and tough outdoor feature pot plant.

Stock levels and diversity is constantly changing in the nursery so please check

regularly or let us know if you are chasing any particular plants. We'd love to help supply your plants and can usually source almost anything if we don't have it in stock.

Also keep an eye out in the near future for our annual Barung Nursery working bee.

Last year's was a huge success, helping us get on top of a lot of jobs that usually get neglected due to lack of time and staff, and having a hoot while doing so.

As always there will be a ripper feed to follow with cold drinks and tantalising culinary delights chefed by yours truly. Fear not, I cook better than I write.

Stay tuned for a date to be announced.

See you all in the nursery and don't forget, specials on all frost hardy plants to keep you planting through winter.

Ciao.

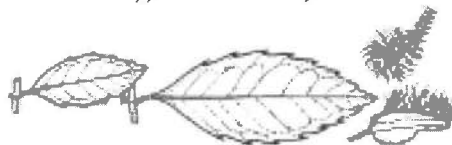
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## Plant Profile

from Spencer Shaw

If you've been looking for a beautiful tree that's a little bit different, then this could be the one for you.

### SASSAFRAS (*Doryphora sassafras*)



Sassafras is a member of one the ancient plant families of Gondwana land, Monimiaceae. Sassafras is not common on the Blackall Range as this is the northern limit of its distribution which is mainly throughout the cool rainforests of NSW.

In forest situations it can reach up to 40m, but in the open is more likely to grow to 20m or less.

The foliage is highly aromatic and the tree has a dense glossy appearance. The flowers are an attractive multipetaled white and the seed are wind dispersed.

This plant could be a great addition to both your reveg sites and large gardens, and is well worth planting as the wind-dispersed seed limits its ability to spread.

Sassafras requires constant soil moisture and reasonable soil fertility. That means it is ideal for the red soil areas of the range but may require extra attention elsewhere.

Illustration from *Trees & Shrubs in Rainforests of NSW and Southern Queensland* published by University of New England.

## Trees for T.R.E.E.S.

from Karen Shaw

A very happy Phil Weddell and students from various grade levels have begun planting in the Maleny State School's T.R.E.E.S. revegetation site.

Barung Landcare donated 70 plants for this initial planting. Alan Wynn, Barung's Revegetation Officer, said the plants chosen will provide a "pioneer framework planting to ensure suitable conditions for the next planting in Spring.

The later planting will include a more diverse number of species, including shrubs, trees and vines."

T.R.E.E.S. is an acronym for The Rainforest Educational Exploration Site which will become an exciting outdoor classroom for all grade levels.

The development of the site has been a long process involving the school community, parents, Lake Baroon Catchment Care Group and Barung Landcare working together to design an exciting outdoor classroom for Maleny State School students.



Maleny teacher, Phil Weddell, with keen students ready for planting

Phil's 2002 and 2001 students have been involved in designing this site which encompasses endemic rainforest species with themed areas such as: plants important to local Aboriginal groups; bush foods; and endangered species.

A sensory trail with wheelchair access will be incorporated including plants with stimulating smells, foliage and textures.

Environmental and learning outcomes will be further enhanced and integrated, with different classes propagating plants for their own sites.

Students will be involved in the whole process from seed collection and propagation to planting and maintenance.

It is wonderful seeing community groups working with schools for our environmental future!

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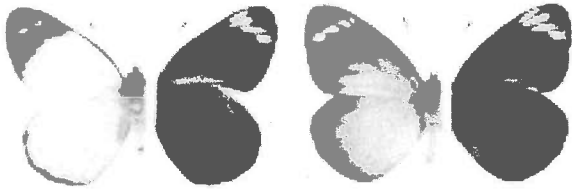
For further info visit [www.theca.asn.au](http://www.theca.asn.au)  
or phone 07 3878 4581.

## Butterflies of the Range

from Bob Miller

### BLACK JEZABEL

(*Delias nigrina*)



Most butterfly books refer to this butterfly as the 'Common Jezabel.' It is one of the few butterflies that fly in the colder months, and can be observed 'on the wing' at the moment.

In flight, the Black Jezabel appears to be both a black and a white butterfly in one! It is actually white on the upper wings and black on the undersides. Open wings show white and then black as they close, making them appear black-white, black-white in flight.

On closer inspection, the Black Jezabel is medium sized with a wingspan of approximately 56mm.

The upperside of the male's forewing is mainly white with a black tip surrounding white spots. The hindwings are white with a narrow black edge.

The upperside of the female's wing is similar to the male's, but with larger black areas, cream spots on the tips, and the white takes on a greenish sheen with the extra suffusion of black scales.

The undersides of both the male and female are very similar. The forewings are predominantly black with a band of yellow spots on the tips, and the hindwings are black with a narrow red band from top to bottom, roughly following the curve of the wing. Both forewings and hindwings are suffused with grey scales.

The Black Jezabel is one of the few butterflies to lay their eggs in clusters. At first, Black Jezabel eggs are light yellow, becoming darker yellow with time. There can be up to 90 eggs in one cluster!

The larvae are very gregarious, feeding and growing uniformly together as a group, similar to the spittfire larvae seen destroying your melaleucas and callistemons.

Larvae are dark olive to black in colour, with a row of yellow spots running from front to back along the sides. Their heads are black, with both head and body covered with sparse white hairs.

The pupae are yellow at first, turning orange-yellow with age. They have a white, forked spike tipped with black on their heads, and black spikes on their bodies. They are found on the undersides of leaves or branches, suspended in a head-up attitude, supported by their tail and a central-silken girdle. They have also been known to descend to the ground on silken threads. Here they will pupate on blades of grass.

The only foodplants for the larvae are mistletoes. These are a little difficult, but not impossible, to add to our butterfly gardens.

The best way to encourage mistletoes is to grow the host tree. Most of us probably already have these. The best host trees are callistemons, eucalypts, melaleucas, acacias and casuarinas. When they reach about one metre tall, we can attach the mistletoe - just find a mistletoe on another tree and collect a large quantity of seeds. Squeeze the seed onto as many young branches as possible - most will not take hold long enough to attach.

The host trees mentioned are readily available at the Barung Landcare Nursery. Further information on this butterfly can be obtained by reading [Butterflies of Australia](#) by Michael F. Braby.

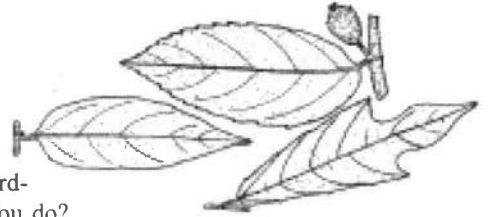
Illustrations from [Butterflies of Australia](#), published by CSIRO Publ'g.

## Local Wild & Edible

from Bernard Murawski

### CREEK SANDPAPER FIG (*Ficus coronata*)

You've nearly finished sanding back the door and you run out of sandpaper. You can't get to the hardware so what do you do?



If you had a *Ficus coronata* growing in the yard you could finish the job off with a few of its leaves. The aboriginals use the leaves as sandpaper and it does make a pretty good substitute for the shop bought stuff.

The Creek sandpaper fig (*Ficus coronata*) is endemic to Victoria, NSW and Queensland and grows in open areas and rainforests. Two other *Ficus* species share the common name of sandpaper fig, *F. opposita* and *F. fraseri*. 'Ficus' is Latin for 'fig' and 'coronata' is Latin for 'crown', which refers to the ring of bristles on the tip of the fruit.

The fig is easy to propagate from cuttings or seed. If germinating from seed, you can just take the flesh (containing the seeds) out of the fruit and put it straight into germination trays, or you can clean the flesh off first. The best way to do this is to put the flesh into your mouth and suck the flesh off the seeds.

There is sometimes a high mortality rate following germination, with around half of the seedlings dying in the first week. Seedling growth can be slow in cool areas but overall the plants are fast growers once established.

The Creek sandpaper fig is a bushy shrub to 8 or 10 meters and is very good for stabilising stream banks. It makes an excellent bonsai specimen but in its natural form is only suited for larger backyards.

The plant grows in a variety of well-drained soils given adequate water and responds well to fertilisers. It grows in either full sun or shade (even suitable for indoors), and tolerates frosts.

The fruit are edible when the skin turns a purple-black colour and exudes a clear substance. The fruit are found on most parts of the tree - trunk, branches and leaf axils. The furry skin of the fruit needs to be removed or avoided before eating.

I find the fruits to be dry and insipid but that is probably a reflection of me and not of the fruit, as many people enjoy eating the 'sweet, succulent, and tasty' meat. It is apparently the nicest tasting of our native figs and would probably make a good jam.

Illustration from - [Trees & Shrubs in Rainforests of NSW and Southern Queensland](#), published by University of New England

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## The Great Fig Tree Give-away

from Marc Russell

One of the many species of local fauna likely to benefit from corridor establishment is the critically endangered Coxens Fig Parrot.

This beautiful bird relies on the sporadic fruiting of a variety of fig species for a continuous food source. It is believed to cover large distances following seasonal and altitudinal variations in fruiting figs.

The historic destruction of most of our local rainforest, in particular lowland rainforest, has not only massively reduced habitat, but in the case of the Fig Parrot has severed the vegetation links between the coast and ranges, vital for their migrational habits.

While several recent sightings have occurred in the area, none have been verified. This bird is facing extinction - right now!!!

Although the Coxens Fig Parrot is believed to eat several other species of rainforest fruits, figs (and the wasp larvae in them) certainly form the main part of their diet. To help improve connectivity and increase the local variety of food available, Barung's Corridors of Green Project is giving away local fig tree seedlings.

Landholders on the Blackall Range can come to Barung's nursery and choose two fig trees which will best suit their property. There will be a display on the parrot and information brochures on hand (with colour pictures of the parrot).

To make your selection easier I will briefly describe the characteristics of our local figs.

◆ *Ficus coronata* (Creek sandpaper fig) - The smallest local fig tree seldom growing over 6 - 8 m tall with spreading growth. This fig is evergreen and the only fig suitable for smaller spaces. It grows very quickly, usually bears fruit in 2-3 years from seed. Some specimens provide sweet, moist fruits, which are very palatable to humans. Fruiting sporadic, but mostly January - June.

◆ *Ficus fraseri* (Sandpaper fig) - A medium-sized, deciduous tree (usually 10 - 20 m) with upright growth. This is a tough tree tolerant of a wide range of conditions. This tree should be kept at least 15-20 m from any buildings or plumbing. Fruiting mostly May - February.

◆ *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay fig) - A rainforest giant which must be kept well away from all buildings, plumbing, etc (at least 30-40 m). Fruit ripe sporadically, but mostly February - May.



◆ *Ficus obliqua* (Small - fruited fig) - Another huge tree. Give it plenty of space from any structures. Fig Parrots have very recently been sighted in this species. Fruits mostly April - June.

◆ *Ficus superba* (Deciduous fig) - A medium to large tree (usually 15 - 25 m) and as the name suggests this one is mostly deciduous. Fruits sporadically, but mostly January - July.

◆ *Ficus virens* (White fig / Banyan) - A large, semi - deciduous tree with a massive root system. Needs plenty of space. Fruits are ripe sporadically, but mostly June - August.

◆ *Ficus watkinsiana* (Nipple fig) - A massive, evergreen tree with large buttressed roots. Large fruits are ripe mainly from September - April, but can occur at any time of year. Keep well clear of all structures and pipes.

Fig trees, of course, provide food and habitat for an incredible diversity of birds, insects, arachnids, mammals and reptiles, not just Fig parrots.

For the best outcomes, plant as many local fig species as possible and incorporate them with other local rainforest plants to improve or create the whole ecosystem necessary for sustaining a diversity of fauna.

If you're looking for Coxen's Fig Parrots they are hard to spot. They are small, fly fast and spend most of their time in the rainforest canopy.

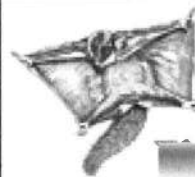
To make matters worse they usually call in flight (when they appear as green streaks at speed) and when they do stop to feed, they are quiet!

On July 30th at 7 pm at Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve, Dr. Ian Gynther from the Coxens Fig Parrot Recovery Team will talk to us about the bird, what to look for and how to improve habitat.

Please contact Barung for bookings or details on 5494 3151.

When you think about what landcare can do for you.... also think of what YOU can do for landcare.

**Barung is a non-profit community organisation funded by memberships**



Want to encourage wildlife into your garden ... ?

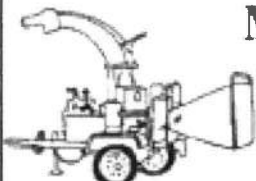
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## Mary River Cod Community Network

Phillip Trendall  
World Wide Fund for Nature  
Cod Recovery Project

### *How nature fights her winter battles*

As winter approaches, our native fauna and flora in the Mary River Catchment must fight different natural battles to those they face in the warmer months. Just as we react by putting extra blankets on the bed, or lighting a warming fire for the night, nature too must be ready to make some changes.

One great example is the White cedar (*Melia azeredach*), an important part of the riparian vegetation which makes up Mary River Cod habitat. The White cedar drops its leaves during the colder months and goes into a form of tree hibernation. In autumn, the yellow tinge of the dying leaves makes them stand out. White cedars are one of the few native trees in Queensland to do this. This is mainly due to the warmer climate experienced in Australia compared to that of a Northern Hemisphere winter.

Our lack of native deciduous trees does not mean that frosts don't occur, and many groups around the catchment have had first hand experience of frost damage to young trees.

Winter also brings many changes for our local fauna. For our feathered friends, winter is the time for migrating. Within the Mary River Catchment, this includes Rainforest pigeons and doves which move from the higher ranges to the lower flats seeking available food. Mammals don't have the same ability to move and so adaptations occur including hibernation, putting on extra fat layers and the thickening up of hair or fur.

I have always wondered why I want to sleep-in in winter: it's only natural!

Now to look at the top-line predator of our waterways, the Mary River Cod. Winter is a quiet time for cod as it is for most of our cold-blooded animals like frogs and snakes.

Mary River Cod prefer to live in shaded, cool water but as winter approaches the water temperatures decrease to levels which make it hard for cod to remain warm enough to be active. Restricted movement results in a reduced need for food and this is actually good as the available food is also reduced during winter.

This is due to many life cycles becoming dormant and animals moving out of the system. Mullet are a favoured prey for large cod, but the mullet move up from the sea in October and move back out in March and so numbers are limited during winter.

The cod are basically waiting for water temperature to increase so that they can feed again and when the temperature starts to reach 20 degrees, look for a breeding partner.

So for the Mary River Cod, winter brings its own battles, but so will the warmer months - looking for breeding partners and defending eggs and fingerlings.

### *Of Frost and Dry Winds*

As winter approaches, and temperatures drop, nature's own pests start to impact on revegetation sites and young plants throughout the area.

These 'pests' come in the form of frosts and strong dry winds capable of drying out and 'burning' our native species. The 'burn'

effect is quite visible, often causing more than half the plant to turn brown and die off.

Such 'pests' threaten the success of riparian habitat restoration sites. Young trees on these sites that are not yet fully established, have no canopy cover or have not yet been through a winter, have low resistance to frosts and cold strong winds.

One solution is to select tree species with a higher natural resistance to frosts such as River sheoak (*Casuarine cunninghamiana*). These can be planted closer to the colder months and start to help develop a canopy.

With the arrival of spring, less frost tolerant species may be planted e.g. Blue quandong (*Elaeocarpus grandis*). This will give them the maximum time to establish before the next winter arrives.

There are also products which can be sprayed onto young trees for frost protection. This has increased survival rates on many revegetation sites.

Canopy cover is the best way to protect young trees, and is an ally in getting revegetation sites through the hard times.

The WWF Mary River Cod Recovery Project has been using canopy cover provided by the weed, wild tobacco, at Imbil and Diamondfield Creek. The wild tobacco canopy was removed after the first winter had passed and the young trees were established.

Strong dry winds, common during the colder months, can cause windburn and drying of the soil, further decreasing survival rates of young trees. Again, canopy cover is vital to stop this damage.

An alternative is using quick growing species on the outside to form windbreaks.

Mulch is vital in helping retain soil moisture, doing the same job in winter as during the hottest days of summer.

For information on frost tolerant species contact the WWF Mary River Cod Recovery Project Office in Gympie, or ask at the Barung Landcare Nursery in Maleny.

If you are interested in finding out more about Mary River Cod or wanting to participate in protecting your own piece of cod habitat, please contact the WWF Office in Gympie: phone - 5482 4251, fax - 5482 5642, and email: [philtwwf@spiderweb.com.au](mailto:philtwwf@spiderweb.com.au)  
WWF Mary River Cod Recovery Project is funded through the Natural Heritage Trust Rivercare Program



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## TREE TALK

Tony Wootton, Tree Surgeon

Hello again, tree people.

Well, winter is upon us, and the lower temperatures and shorter day lengths are triggering hormonal responses in the plants around us, inducing many of them into states of, among other things, dormancy.

This makes it an ideal time to carry out major pruning work on trees and shrubs.

Reasons for pruning include health, aesthetics, functionality, productivity and safety.

Examples of winter pruning operations are:

- ◆ the removal of hazardous limbs;
- ◆ structural pruning such as rotational pruning to reduce the wind sail area of a tree;
- ◆ structural pruning to improve the form, health and appearance of the tree; and
- ◆ scouring the tree to locate and remove all the dead wood, an operation known, funnily enough, as 'deadwooding' a tree.

Before performing major surgery on a tree or shrub, it is wise to ensure the plant is in optimum health to improve the chances of a good recovery.

Some measures to prepare a plant for surgery are: irrigating for several days beforehand to guarantee that the tree is at its maximum water holding capacity; and provision of a good covering of nutritious mulch above the root zone.

Always ensure that your pruning tools are sharp and clean, and that your eyes, ears, hands and body are adequately protected.

Work with care and without haste, and try to connect with the plant you are working with, and be guided by its form and structure. It usually becomes obvious what needs to be removed, although having said that it is difficult to glue branches back on if you become over-zealous.

Remember that final pruning cuts have to be neat, correctly positioned, and at the right angle to ensure that the pruning operation is beneficial and not detrimental to the tree.

Until next time, Touch Trees,  
The Tree Surgeon

## Farmcare - Landcare in horticulture

John Muir

### Landcare in Horticulture on the Sunshine Coast

On May 24th, the Sunshine Coast Sub-Tropical Fruit Growers Association (SCSTFGA) held a second field day on a property near Nambour on Environment and Best Management Practices. Susie Chapman from Maroochy Waterwatch was guest speaker on the theme of water quality, with John Muir facilitating the farm walk.

A most positive outcome from the day was that the SCSTFGA members agreed to fund over \$5 000 in cash, with \$6 000 in-kind, towards a unique partnership between growers (to monitor water quality on their own farms), Maroochy Waterwatch and other government natural resource management (NRM) initiatives such as my own Farmcare / Landcare in Horticulture project.

To date, seven growers have signed up for this unique and innovative project to identify potential nutrient leaks from their farms. To top it off, the Department of Primary Industry's Maroochy Horticultural Research Station has come on board to monitor their own water quality runoff.

An EnviroFund application has been sent in to the Federal Government for \$9,000 matching funding for this project.

### Landcare in Horticulture membership low!

A recent survey of horticultural growers by Dr Barbara Geno from the Sunshine Coast University, has looked at horticultural farmers' attitudes towards voluntary initiatives to implement Best Management Practices (BMP) as against regulation.

Although the national average for farmer participation in landcare is up to 37%, the Queensland average is only 26%, and in Queensland horticultural industries specifically, it is down to just 11%. The ACIAR Landcare in Horticulture project is trying to address this anomaly through working more closely and positively with existing horticultural industry farmer groups e.g. the Sunshine Coast Sub-Tropical Fruit Growers Association, the Golden Circle Pineapple industry and banana growers.

Initiatives such as the Waterwatch on Farm project above are good examples of farmers coming on board voluntarily to be involved in NRM issues that affect them as well the wider community.

### Landcare Acting Internationally at Rio+10

Landcare will be the one of the highlights and good news stories that the Australian Government is taking to the World Sustainability Summit Development Conference (WSSD) called 'Rio+10' to be held in Johannesburg this August.

The world is looking for various solutions to solve the huge food production, social, population and environmental issues currently facing the world. Landcare is high on the agenda as a possible 'good lesson' story.

Not only is Landcare in the Philippines through our own ACIAR Landcare project (with over 500 groups), in South Africa with AUSAID, and in Uganda, Ethiopia and New Zealand through ICRAF, but many other countries are looking at it closely!

One of the big issues to be discussed is how to compare the European Agricultural subsidy policy with a more community partnership and incentive program such as Australian Landcare. Australian Landcare has had more than \$2 billion of federal funding over the last decade matched many times over by state and local government, and communities to address NRM issues on the ground

In the poorer developing countries Landcare is seen as more of a community development / NRM initiative, with local communities being involved in a truly bottom-up and grass roots empowerment and capacity building initiative to address their own local issues.



Sub tropical fruit growers at the recent field day talk water quality monitoring on farms

### WORTH A VISIT

<http://www.lwa.gov.au> - People and Policy in NRM - interesting reading from Land and Water Australia.

[www.lwa.gov.au/downloads/PR020210](http://www.lwa.gov.au/downloads/PR020210) - new Guidelines for Protecting Australian Waterways - designed to assist in assessing values & threats to, and protection of, our river systems.

<http://www.rirdc.gov.au> - one of the most comprehensive agricultural research sites in the world - free downloads of reports and AgFact sheets.

## *Barung receives Forestry Library for local forest growers from Justin Black*

Barung Landcare was recently presented with a Murray Goodman Memorial Library by Mr Col Bowman, Secretary, Private Forestry Southern Queensland (PFSQ).

PFSQ are providing the libraries to major farm forestry groups as a means of ensuring that appropriate information is available to people wanting to grow or manage forests.

The collection is a tribute to the memory of the late Murray Goodman. Murray Goodman and his wife Heather died in a car crash near Yeppon in September 2000.

Murray was an advocate for sustainably managed forestry and enthusiastic about the concept of value-adding to more evenly share the returns between all involved in the production and use of Australia's timber resources.

He was well known in private forestry circles, both in Queensland and nationally. Murray was the founder of the Australian Portable Sawmilling Association and developed an accredited training course in portable sawmill operation.

The former Minister for Forests, Wilson Tuckey, described Murray as "a practical man of vision energy and enthusiasm".

The National Policy Director of Australian Forest Growers at the time wrote that Murray was "professional, selfless and generous in spirit: a man who sought to help and involve others in achieving tangible results for the communities he worked with."

The Memorial Libraries are a fitting commemoration to a man who was so passionate about the future of private forestry, recognising the importance of information sharing and learning in industry development.

The libraries are housed in specially commissioned cabinets constructed from brigalow timber - one of Murray's favourite native timbers. This housing will ensure the libraries remain intact and can be supplemented over time.

*Editors Note: Barung members are welcome to browse the library at the Resource Centre during open hours.*

If you are growing trees for Farm Forestry in this region, please get in touch with the  
BARUNG FARM FORESTRY SUB-COMMITTEE  
via Mim at Barung - ph 5494 3151, or Ashley - ph 5451 2267.  
The Barung Farm Forestry Sub-committee is developing a database of local growers, to keep you up-to-date with our farm forestry education program & activities.

## MURRAY GOODMAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY BOOK LIST

**1. A review of cypress pine management on leasehold land: Policy options paper**  
DNR, DNR, QLD

*Excellent resource for cypress pine growers*

**2. An overview of the Queensland forest industry**, DPI Forestry, DPI, QLD  
*Overview of forestry in Queensland*

**3. Australian Forest Growers Magazine**  
Australian Forest Growers, AFG  
Back Issues 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 231, 232, 233, 234, 242

**4. Australian Forest Growers Magazine special liftout (set)**

Australian Forest Growers, AFG  
*Technical information from AFG*

**5. Bush Regeneration**

RA Buchanan, Softcover, colour, 1989, 259pp  
*A range of techniques and information for use in the restoration and regeneration of native bushland*

**6. Eucalyptus: An Illustrated Guide**

Brooker & Kleinig  
*Covers 200 of the most common species of eucalypts from all over Australia. Each described fully, with clear photographs and a distribution map.*

**7. Growing Rainforest**

**- Rainforest restoration and reforestation**  
R Kooyman, 1996, pbk, 79pp, Greening Aust.  
*Emphasis in this book is on the regeneration and redevelopment of the moist, complex, subtropical rainforests of northern NSW and SE Qld.*

**8. Managing and growing trees conference proceedings 1998 CD**, DNR  
*Farm Forestry and Vegetation Management*

**9. Managing habitat trees in Queensland forests: Lamb D et al**, DNR, QLD  
*Miscellaneous information sheets and pamphlets*

**10. Opportunities for the New Millennium**  
Australian Forest Growers, AFG  
*Proceedings, 2000 AFG Conference, Cairns*

**11. Plantations for Australia - The 2020 Vision**, Aust Govt, Aust Govt  
*The Australian Governments plantation vision.*

**12. Plantation and Regrowth Forestry: A Diversity of Opportunity**  
Dyason & Gardsen, AFG  
*Proceedings, 1998 AFG Conference, Lismore*

**13. Starter Kit for a Treegrower's Co-operative**, Cummine A (ed), AFG

**14. The People's Forest**  
Borschmann, G. (ed), 1999, soft cover, illustr, D16n

*Oral histories from a spectrum of people who have lived and worked in the bush, supported by essays on key facets of forest history, politics and culture. Invaluable insights into the culture of forestry*

**15. Planning For Farm Forestry**

Cole-Clark, B,  
NSW Dept. Land and Water Conservation 1999  
*This book discusses the issues and methods of planning for farm forestry*

**16. Thinning Hardwood Plantations: a guide for Northern NSW**

Black, J & Simpson, A.,  
Northern Rivers Private Forestry 2001  
*A guide to the fundamental principles of plantation thinning.*

**17. Sustainable management of native forests on private land CD**

Compiled by Baynes, J., DPI, QLD  
*A collection of native forest case studies and information sheets*

**18. Silvicultural Notes for New South Wales CD**, IFA

*Collection of notes about the major forest types of NSW including rainforest notes.*

**19. The Farmer's Forest - Multipurpose Forestry for Australian Farmers**

Reid, R. & Stephen, P., MTG  
*Case studies and information on planning, tree measurement and farm forestry economics*

**20. Forest Trees of Australia, 4th Edition.**  
Boland et al, CSIRO PUBLISHING  
*Descriptions and illustrations of 223 of our most important native trees, selected for environmental significance, importance to the timber industry, or because they are conspicuous in the landscape*

**21. Chainsaw Operator's Manual - The Safe Use of Chainsaws (Revised Edition)**  
Bernard R Kestel

State Forests of NSW Landlinks Press  
*Essential safety tool for all professional and recreational users of chainsaws*

**22. Ecology and Silviculture of Eucalypt Forests**

RG Florence, CSIRO PUBLISHING  
*The ecology and silviculture of eucalypts in forests and plantations in Australia and overseas.*

**23. National Forest Policy Statement**  
Australian Government, Aust Govt

**24. Australian Timbers - Volume One**  
Sewell, A., DNR, QLD.  
*The properties of commercial timber species of Eastern Subtropical Australia*

**25. The Foresters**

Athol Meyer, IFA  
*Some of the foresters who helped to shape forestry in Australia*

**26. Growth Habits of the Eucalypts**

M.R. Jacobs, IFA  
*Original text about the growth of eucalypts*

**27. Design Principles for Farm Forestry**  
RIRDCLWRRDC/FWRDC

*A guide to assist farmers to decide where to place trees and farm plantations on farms*

## *Hollow and Goodbye* from Alan Franks

Ten minutes ... one man ... one chainsaw and 120 years of creation lost forever

Hollow Log Homes survives as a business because of a growing awareness of hollow dependant fauna such as gliders, possums, owls, parrots and micro bats - 303 vertebrate species in all.

But nest boxes should never be seen as a substitute for existing tree hollows.

It takes about 120 years for a tree to develop a hollow large enough for rainbow lorikeets, pale headed rosellas and sugar gliders. It can take 200-300 years for that same tree to develop hollows large enough for black cockatoos, owls or greater gliders etc. This beautifully constructed, well-insulated hollow could then last for another 200 years.

That's a lot of nest boxes - in fact it equates to about \$2,000 per hollow.

If you consider that most of these old trees may have up to 20 hollows of various sizes, the value of the tree as a shelter tree for hollow dependant species is about \$40,000. This does not take into account all the other functions such as a large mature tree performs such as: earth stabilization, food for native birds and animals, carbon dioxide processing, shade, water collection, etc.

It is impossible to put a value on these functions - these trees are national treasures. In short, we must preserve our urban hollow-bearing trees.

Through the national park system many of these trees go through their natural cycles, drop limbs, form hollows, grow old and eventually return to the earth.

But our urban hollow-bearing trees are fast becoming a thing of the past. These trees are not treated with the respect they deserve by developers, firewood cutters, sawmillers, Energex and councils alike.

There are, however, some glimmers of hope: the Department of Main Roads are starting to show some superficial interest; Noosa Shire Council recently reversed a decision to remove a tree with 20 entrance hollows; the Gold Coast City Council has successfully trialled relocating dead habitat trees along with resident glider colonies; and Greening Australia have planted understorey under several significant trees preventing access to the area where falling limbs may be a problem.

Our local councils are giving permission for habitat trees to be removed with little or no thought for the animals that may be inside. Surely habitat trees and green corridors would value add to housing developments.

Habitat trees need to be managed rather than removed in urban areas. Better options include: fencing off and revegetating under these trees; trimming dangerous limbs at 600mm from the trunk, leaving room for hollows to develop.

In America many of these significant trees have signs on them alerting people to the importance and age of the tree.

How many of our councils have habitat tree policies?

Do hollow-bearing trees even get a mention in vegetation management plans?

In 1963 David Fley convinced the Albert Shire Council to change the alignment of the main highway to save a habitat tree that was the nesting site for a pair of barn owls. Unfortunately, this seems to be almost a one-off occurrence.

Instead, policy seems to be "Knock 'em down, chip 'em up quickly and move on."

I challenge the three Sunshine Coast councils to develop a Habitat Tree Preservation Plan.

In the cases where habitat trees cannot be retained, and this should be a last resort, then the removal and subsequent relocation of fauna should be dealt with in a common sense way in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency. The laws as they stand at the present time are inadequate and unspecific.

Hollow dependant fauna depend on hollow trees. Unless we want to lose these animals from our urban environment we need to start acting responsibly now.

Significant habitat trees need to be identified and registered. They are part of our heritage and we have a duty to preserve them for future generations.

Hollow Log Homes, Wildlife Boxes

Alan & Stacey Franks

Ph: 54 723 142

e-mail: info@hollowloghomes.com.au

www.hollowloghomes.com.au

### **ARE YOU A BARUNG MEMBER & HANDY WITH MACHINERY & TOOLS?**

Machinery maintenance always seems to fall on the reveg project officer's shoulders.

This is no small job as tools go here and there at an alarming rate.

Would you have time to take on regular maintenance of our brushcutters etc?

Please ring the office.

**This would be a great help.**

### **Help raise money to assist with Barung's running costs**

by purchasing/renewing memberships or buying native plants or books at the Barung Resource Centre and go in the draw to win a:

**one night accommodation package in the Luxury King Spa Bed & Breakfast Suite at Art and Wood Valley View, Witta.**

*The suite is decorated with Randy's unique sculptured furniture and has a King sized bed, King Spa & lounge overlooking the spectacular Conondale Valley and Ranges.*

*Dinner and breakfast will be served in the suite.*

The winner to be drawn at end of June.

MAREE AND RANDY DE GRAW GENEROUSLY DONATED THIS PRIZE AFTER THE BREAK-IN AT BARUNG.



### **Lake Baroon Catchment Care Group**

**General meetings the first Thursday every month.**

**All community members welcome**

**Annual membership - \$12.00.**

For information contact  
Jonathon Waites, Project Officer,  
or Sharon Harwood, President,  
at the Catchment Centre,  
9 Coral St, Maleny  
**phone: 5494 3775**



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## OUR WATER *from Kym Stanton* Reducing water consumption in your shower

Consumption inside the home can be reduced by more than 10% by using water efficient appliances.

One of the most important advantages of water-efficient appliances is that they do not rely on the attitude of the user, but impose responsible water use. Two appliances that have undergone significant development to achieve water efficiency are shower roses and taps.

This article will look at water efficient showers which will also save you power by reducing consumption of hot water.

### Did You Know?

- The average water flow rate during a shower is 25 litres/minute. A water-efficient shower system uses around 12 litres/minute.

- A 6 minute long shower can use up to 150 litres of water. A water-efficient shower system uses only 72 litres of water, saving 10 buckets of water, (including 6 buckets of hot water.)

### Water-Efficient Shower Systems

The average shower uses 25 litres/minute; the maximum acceptable flow rate for a water efficient one is 12 litres/minute.

Water-efficient shower systems that use 12 litres/minute or less are available. Most water-efficient shower systems are designed to deliver a comfortable shower at low flows.

There are a variety of spray patterns available including:

- coarse or misty sprays;
- pulsating jets; and
- jet streams to produce a broad, forceful stream.

Some shower systems incorporate all the spray patterns using an adjustable spray nozzle.

Other features of these shower systems can include:

- flexible arms;
- self-cleaning shower roses;
- shower roses specifically designed for tank water and other low pressure supplies;
- non-corroding shower roses for low quality water supplies; and
- temperature setting valves to protect the young and elderly from scalding.

An important aspect of water-efficient shower roses is that they are designed for a standard water pressure of around 350 kPa. Water pressure varies considerably from home to home, affecting the flow of water. Therefore, a shower rose designed for 12 litres/minute at 350 kPa will actually deliver a higher flow if the water pressure is greater.

The installation of a flow control device in conjunction with a water-efficient shower rose ensures a water-conserving shower.

However, installing a flow control device without a water-efficient shower rose may result in an unsatisfying dribble. Some models of shower rose have an integral flow control disk to reduce the flow of water. However, these discs do not achieve a constant pressure, meaning the flow rate may be more or less than required.

### Outlet Flow Control Devices

Flow control devices can be used with a low-flow shower rose. Flow regulators can be installed:

- between the wall and the flexible shower arm, and between the wall and a rigid shower arm;
- in the shower arm (which is more aesthetic); or
- between the shower arm and shower rose.

Some low-flow shower roses have built-in flow control devices. A flow restrictor disc can be installed between the shower

arm and the shower rose. Alternatively, a pressure-limiting valve can be installed at the boundary of the house, restricting the flow of water to the whole house.

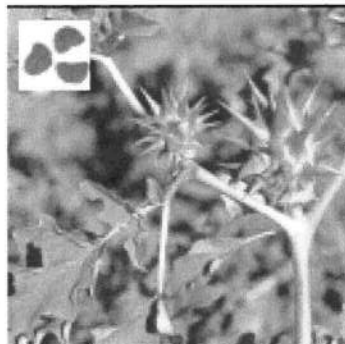
### Measuring Flow Rate

To determine the flow rate of your shower, time how long it takes to fill a 9 litre bucket. If it is less than 45 seconds, the shower has a flow rate of more than 12 litres/minute, meaning it is not water-efficient.

### Be a Smart Shopper

The best way to choose from the wide variety of water efficient shower systems available on the market today is to ask for a demonstration. It is important to choose a shower system that delivers a comfortable and practical flow. Remember, a shower still has to be able to wash shampoo out of your hair.

The cost of shower systems varies from \$10 to \$200. Choosing the best does not necessarily mean the most expensive. Be aware that there are many opportunists marketing "water-efficient" shower roses, which do not reduce the flow, or produce nothing more than a dribble.



## WARNING

### *FIERCE THORNAPPLE on the Range*

Seen recently for the first time by Barung staff on one of our reveget sites was this vicious looking seed head - fit for the warhead on a giant's mace!

A member of the Solanaceae family, the fierce thornapple (*Datura ferox*) is an annual shrub with many forked branches. Under favourable conditions it can reach a height of 3m. A native of China it has naturalized in southern and central Queensland.

The tapering, dark green leaves are soft, 4-14cm long and 3-16cm wide, with irregularly toothed margins, and emit an unpleasant odour when crushed.

The white flowers are funnel-shaped and 4.5-6cm long, with ends spreading out to 5 lobes, each ending in a fine point. Flowering occurs mainly from late spring to summer.

Solitary fruits forming in the forks of the branches are from 2-5cm long by 2-3cm wide and break into 4 valves when ripe, releasing numerous small seeds (inset picture shows actual size). The kidney-shaped seed are pale brown to black and surface pitted.

Fierce thornapple is regarded as toxic; but because of the disagreeable odour of crushed leaves, is usually avoided by stock.

Bagging and burning of fruit is recommended to prevent further spread in our region.

Use of the Voluntary Vendor Declaration forms (as included in this newsletter) when purchasing mulch or stock feed, or bringing outside machinery, equipment, sand, gravel etc onto our properties, will assist in the prevention of weed seed spread.

Illustrations from *Poisonous Plants - a field guide*, by RM Dowling & RA McKenzie, and *Queensland Weed Seeds*, compiled by E Friend, DPI

## VOLUNTEER NEWS

### Volunteer profile - Terrific Toni

Terrific Toni blew into town one cold and blustery morning looking for trouble. She was travel weary from the long road trip from Darwin but none-the-less rolled her green Mazda jelly bean to a screeching halt in the Barung carpark and marched forlong into the Nursery.

From that moment on Barung Nursery had no idea what had hit it. Toni was relentless in her thrashing of weeds, delicately savage with her pruning, cruelly selective with her culling, yet somehow tender and motherly towards all the plants she now cared for as her own.

Is there nothing this woman cannot do?

Why is it I ask, that people must torment us at the nursery so?

Why must they come along for such brief liaisons, only to flee merrily knowing the good they have done and the blessings they have bequethed upon us and the plants of 17 Bicentenary Lane?

The legend of Toni the giant will live on for many a day echoing through the greenhouses of Barung Nursery. Believe it or not readers, Toni was only in Maleny on a holiday from Darwin and managed to permanently etch a place in our all-time favourite list of volunteers.

We thank you immensely Toni and wish you a safe and jelly bean speedy return to Darwin.

Good Karma to you.

## LETTERS

Dear Marc,

We own and sustainably manage 500 acres of native forest north-west of Gympie, and are in the process of thinning out our forest stands and processing these thinnings to fencing supplies. We have a range of competitively priced products and will cut to order: split fence posts; rounds, rails and stays, and yard timber.

In addition to supplying timber fencing materials, we can organise delivery and full fencing construction services.

Please contact us for quotes on materials supply and/or construction.

Please note that we voluntarily apply the State Codes of Practice for native forest harvesting (that apply to State Forests). This means that deliberate measures are taken to reduce the impact of harvesting on soil and water quality, biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of arboreal habitat. These practices have been scientifically trialled and monitored by the Qld Forest Research Institute (through an NHT project in conjunction with the Mary Valley Sunshine Coast Farm Forestry Association) on our property.

Even if your group is not interested in our fencing products, we extend an invitation to visit us should you or your members be interested in learning about sustainable native forest harvesting on private lands.

Yours truly

Sharon Harwood, Harwoods Hardwoods

To all at Barung,

A huge thankyou to all for:

- ◆ my beautiful new chainsaw
- ◆ another splendid "From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture"
- ◆ your continued excellent work.

All best wishes

Jane Caraffi (winner of the Expo raffle)

Dear Mim,

On behalf of the Blackall Range Business & Tourism Association I would like to congratulate you and your committee on the excellent organisation and staging of the 2002 "From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture" Expo. The influx of visitors to the region and the assistance to tourism by the staging of the event on the range was a benefit to all businesses.

We look forward to the future growth of the Expo as an annual event of the range. If the BRBTA can be of assistance in the promotion of the 2003 expo to a wider audience through our members, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Peter Huth, President, BRBTA

Dear Mim,

re: attendance of USC, Tourism Study Group

at *From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture* Wood Expo 2002

We would like to express our thanks to you for facilitating our attendance at the Wood Expo. We realise it was an extra task which was made that much more difficult by the inclement weather.

Would you please also convey our sincere thanks to Lin Fairlie, Daryl Reinke and Craig Hosmer for their participation as speakers. It was good of Lin to speak to us in your stead at such short notice. We appreciated her generosity and enthusiasm. The expertise and passion of all three speakers for the issues of sustainable development, biodiversity and community process is unmistakable. Our group is fortunate to have benefited from their knowledge. May we also take this opportunity to congratulate

Barung on the success of this year's Expo. The event provided us with an excellent opportunity for assessing success factors in both sustainable and event tourism.

As promised, we will forward to you a copy of the students' final report on our attendance at the Expo - likely in June or July. Thank you also for your invitation to Leigh Henderson to attend the Expo debriefing session at Barung.

Yours truly

L Henderson, E Bloomfield and Darren Fowler (students)

Thank you very much on behalf of the Tourism Faculty for your kind cooperation and support.

Gayle Mayes

Lecturer in Tourism, University of Sunshine Coast

### Thank you to ...

- ... Elaine Grant who almost singlehandedly mailed out the last Newsletter with last minute help from Cheryl & Jenny.
- ... Crystal Clear Cleaning for not charging Barung for their great work on the public holiday following the break-in.
- ... Irene Keton for donation of an Apple Laptop
- ... John Brimblecombe for donation of PC.
- ... Lin Fairlie for gift of wine glasses and hors d'ouvres tray
- ... Karen Shaw for donation of coffee cups
- ... Marek Malter for donation of perspex display holders
- ... Maleny Garden Club for \$200 donation towards new security system.
- ... G & JA Morrin for their donation towards security system.
- ... Les Hall for donating a copy of "Flying Foxes - fruit and blossom bats of Australia" for the Barung Library.
- ... Maleny & District Credit Union for \$300 donation for security system.

# WEEDS WEEDS WEEDS WEEDS

## To Weed or not to Weed...

cont'd from p 16

### CAPE IVY (*Delairea odorata*) from Lin Fairlie

Have you seen this creeper?

It is flowering now around the Range and the many patches are crawling over shrubs and even up tall trees.

The clusters of yellow flowers have smallish leaves in the cluster. The more mature, ivy-like leaves are much larger.

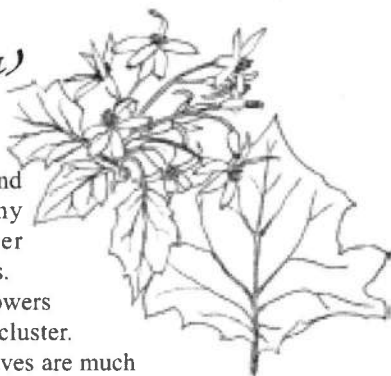


Illustration by  
Lin Fairlie

All leaves are quite fragile but somewhat fleshy.

It is a concern because of the number and size of new infestations not noticed in previous years. This is/or could be the start of a major problem.

Its name is Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*) - family *Asteraceae*.

A garden escapee, it forms dense, smothering curtains over other vegetation and grows vigorously in sun and partial shade.

Flowers are 2-3cm across with five petals and many stamens and stigmas as with other *Asteraceae* members. The thousands of fine seeds are wind or water borne but this creeper also reproduces from pieces of stem or root. Many outbreaks occur from slashing or inappropriate disposal of pieces of stem. Seeding occurs 4-8 weeks after the flowers first appear.

#### CONTROL

Small infestations can be removed manually, taking care that total stem and root removal occurs. Areas must be checked after cutting and then monitored carefully for regrowth over the following 12 months. Vines can be cut at chest height and the lower stems sections laid on the ground and sprayed with a solution of glyphosate and water (1:50) mixed with a wetting agent such as Biotrol oil.

Another reference suggests that if cut vines are left in the tree they can still regrow. We have no experience to comment on this. But if flowering heads are left in the tree, there could be enough mature flower heads to spread seeds as they dry. If vines are sprayed in situ the vegetation underneath may be affected.

If you have this plant, take action to remove it or at least monitor it carefully as it obviously has the potential to become an invasive weed and a threat to other vegetation.

#### WORK OPPORTUNITY -

Barung's revegetation works on both public and private lands often have small to large fencing components. We would like to hear from anyone who can undertake fencing work on a contractual basis. We require that you have an A.B.N. number, fencing experience and appropriate tools. Please call the Barung Office (5494 3151) to register your name and contact details.

#### WEEDBUSTERS NEEDED

on the Obi Boardwalk.  
Adopt-a-spot this month  
and help us keep  
this community garden  
A WEED FREE ZONE.



What's that I hear you say, he's finally gone mad - perhaps spent a little too much time out in the sun or taste tested one too many funny looking mushrooms?

Weeds such as camphor laurel, privet and lantana are spreading in our local environment because of the relationship they have with our native fauna.

Weeds most often thrive in disturbed ecosystems or ecosystems in a state of change. Mature rainforest is very stable and one of the most resilient of ecosystems to weed invasion. However areas that have been cleared of rainforest are highly susceptible to weed invasion.

In an area like the Blackall Range we thus have the perfect conditions for weed establishment: large tracts of cleared land and the birds capable of spreading weed seed.

Most remnant rainforest is highly fragmented in small patches throughout the range - far less than 10% of the landscape on the red soil areas of the range. These fragments are so small and isolated that many species will die out in these remnants as the areas are just too small to sustain them.

However the spread of many weeds such as camphor, privet and lantana has created vital links between many forest fragments and also created buffers to protect the edges of remnants. These weeds didn't arrive in this area independently of us, create wide scale ecological imbalance and then plant themselves. We created the situation and exotic plants are exploiting that situation, and what's left of the native fauna are also exploiting whatever resources ie. fruit, are available to them.

I'm not for one second suggesting that weeds don't require management. I, for one, like nothing better than a good bit of lantana smashing or privet and camphor felling. But should we be undertaking these activities with due consideration to habitat values for native species? I would say yes. In my particular reveget plot, 90+% of the habitat was exotic. The majority of the camphor were left originally and the grassed areas planted. As replacement habitat has developed from the plantings, the exotic weeds are now being cut out or out-competed.

Thank goodness we now have projects such as the Corridors of Green project and other reveget activities, both private and public, that are establishing corridors of native vegetation through planting. But let's not underestimate nature's capacity to create her own corridors out of whatever is left available.

The good news is that the more native vegetation we plant, the greater will be the future seed production of these species, and maybe one day we will see as many native seedlings popping up as exotics are now.

\*If you think botanists have made the scientific names for plants complicated, then you will soon realise that zoologists have taken the art of complicated names to a whole new level.

#### Seed to Collect

*Cinnamomum camphora*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Lantana camara* -  
Just joking!

- Alpinia caerulea* - Bush ginger
- Acmena hemilampera* - Blush satinash
- Acmena smithii* - Lillypilly
- Cryptocarya obovata* - Pepperberry
- Ptilidostigma glabrum* - Plum myrtle
- Polyscias elegans* - Celerywood
- Polyscias murrayii* - Pencil cedar
- Syzygium corynanthum* - Sour cherry

*To Weed or not to Weed - that is the question  
from Spencer Shaw*

Have you all seen the big flocks of Topknot pigeons (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*) cruising around the skies of the Blackall Range at the moment? And soon the winter congregations of Bowerbirds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*) and Catbirds (*Ailuroedus crassirostris crassirostris*\*) will be coming through.

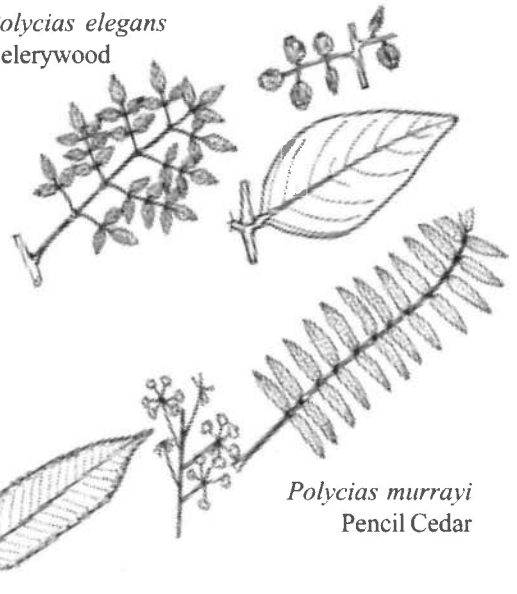
To witness these big groups of birds can be an inspiring sight for many. However when I mention that the large number of Topknots is also coinciding with a particularly good fruiting of the exotic Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*), the joy tends to evaporate and is replaced with a look of concern and the all encompassing statement of "Oh!"

What a confusing situation: on one hand an inspiring, immense and beautiful flock of native birds; on the other hand we have an insidious, noxious and invasive weed tree; and the two are quite firmly entwined in their lifecycles.

We should get rid of all weeds right? But if we get rid of all the lantana, privet, tobacco and camphor, are we then depriving the native birds and animals that spread them, of habitat possibly crucial to their survival. It is often said that weeds are damaging the local ecology, invading native ecosystems and reducing biodiversity but is this true of all weeds in all situations?

The question I wish to pose is 'can weeds actually increase biodiversity?' I'm going to play the devil's advocate here and say "Yes."

*Polycias elegans*  
Celerywood



*Polycias murrayi*  
Pencil Cedar

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