

BARUNG LANDCARE NEWS



October ~ November 2000

WORKING FOR OUR FUTURE

Program

10:00am Introduction and Welcome - with our Master of Ceremonies, Kym Riggs.

10:10am Keynote Address - Our keynote speaker sets the congress in motion.

10:30am Voices from our Future - What is happening in our catchments and what positive outcomes are our young people, the decision makers of tomorrow, achieving? Students from Hervey Bay to Brisbane present their thoughts, feelings and findings in their own special ways.

11:45-12:15pm Decision - makers' Response - Ministers, Parliamentarians & Councillors - today's decision makers - respond.

12:15-1:15pm Registrations for Workshops - Put your name down at the registration tent for the free activities .

12:15 - 1:15pm Lunch break - Local groups provide options for lunch or bring an es. Old picnic on the Obi Obi Creek - the headwaters for the Mary River. Enjoy a 20 minute play - 'Froggie Secrets' - performed by Maleny Primary School students.

1:30 - 4:30pm Workshops

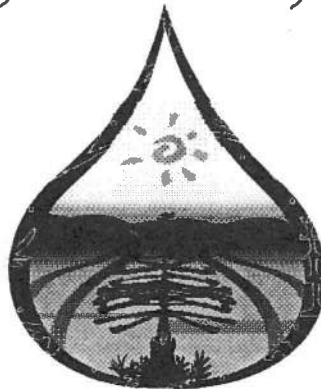
5:45 - 6:45 pm Dinner - Local community groups provide options for dinner or bring your own. Another chance to see "Froggie Secrets".

6:45pm - Catchments Entertainment - Creative performances & music from the community, including those with catchments as the theme. Night-time workshops continue.

*'From the range to the sea
Let the creeks flow free
Water joins you and me
From the range to the sea.
Keep wise hands on the land
Help us understand
That so many strands
Join sea and land'*

Peter Oliver

Rivers of the Range



*Maleny Showgrounds
Saturday 21st October*

Congress history

The first Mary River Congress took place in Maleny in 1992. In 2000 it returns to Maleny after being held in other parts of SE Queensland. It now includes the Maroochy-Mooloolah and the Brisbane-Stanley River catchments. Students from Caboolture to Hervey Bay will be presenting and facilitating interactive workshops. An initiative of the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee, the Maroochy-Mooloolah Catchment Coordinating Ass. and the Pumicestone Region Integrated Catchment Coordinating Ass. Our major sponsors include the Caloundra-Maroochy Water Supply Board, the Department of Natural Resources and Caloundra City Council.

For more information ring Kym Stanton on 5491 6808/0429 478 755, Email: eco_ed@bigpond.com.au or Mim Coulstock at Barung on 5494 3151

Activities ...

Singing up a Storm - Award winning children's songwriter, Ian Ross-Williams, presents songs with Australian heart and soul. For the Family.

Weed Relay - The Olympics may be over but the most important sporting event of the year is just about to begin!

Fish that talk - Find out what freshwater fish can tell us about the health of our catchments.

Soils that Smoke - What is acid sulfate soil? Is smoking soil an unhealthy habit we should avoid taking up? Find out the answers.

Star gazing - A guided tour of the night sky.

Guided Night time Boardwalk - Night time is the right time to see a lot of our fantastic native wildlife. The Obi Obi Creek boardwalk provides a safe opportunity to mix with the nocturnal locals.

Tree Planting - Join with Barung Landcare and Greencorp and plant a tree for the future health of our river catchments.

Music Playground - Try out your musical talents with Hubbub's amazing percussion circus. Final workshop participants will present their piece as part of the evening's entertainment.

There are lots of other activities and displays.

Site maps and complete workshop list available at the registration tent.

Registration for workshops essential.

... & more Activities

A Fine Time with Slime - a 'hands-on' activity with mucky gooey stuff. Learn more about different types of algae and what they tell us about the health of our catchments.

Swimming Hole Design 101 - Bring your togs for this one! How to maintain a safe and environmentally friendly swimming hole ...and have a whole lot of fun. Find out about the plants that can enhance the beauty and health of your swimming hole.

Millennium bugs - Millennium bugs are hiding in the 'Obi'

..... & loads more

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Wendy Thorpe	Stephen Roberts
Peter Clarke	Bernard Keays
Pihan Friedrich	G Butler-Fitzgerald
M&J Regan	Frank Beattie
B Butterfield	S&K Tonisson
B&P Stickley	Joan Mullighan
M&H Bolton	John Carroll
F&K Cassells	Chris Allan
G McGhee	Kerry Roberts
Irene Keton	Ken Hungerford
Mel Mathews	C&B Sheffield
Beth Saussherd	Melanie Merrill
G&D Easton	Geoff Heslop
J&T Allison	Ken Collins
J&A Alderton	J&T Slack-Smith

M MacLachlan & S Husband
M Rimmer & D&M Armstrong

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LANDCARE SUPPORT

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Lin Fairlie

By the time this newsletter is distributed a new Management Committee will be in place.

Sincere thanks must go to the committee members who did not stand for re-election: Linda Ivezic, David Daugaard and Ann Moran. Each of them has generously agreed to help Barung on a variety of projects in the future.

Welcome to our new Barung Management Committee members: Chris Allen, Noah Gordon and Laurie Capill.

Thanks also to staff and Committee members for all of your hard work over the last 12 months.

With the end of our three year NHT Education Project, the Committee has decided to fund the position for a few months while we seek other funding. Applications have been made for various grants but we are still waiting to hear if we have been successful.

A recent grant from The Threatened Species Network will extend Marc Russell's Corridors of Green Project. This will continue the important remnant vegetation linkages from State Forest Reserves to Caloundra City Council Reserves including Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve and the Policeman's Spur Rd Reserve in Maleny, and MacDonalDs Rd and Crohamhurst Rd Reserves in Peachester.

A reminder to anyone whose membership has run out or is about to expire: it is really important that you renew your membership as your support is vital for Barung to be able to meet the challenges of the next few years.

We have recently spoken with three federal Opposition members on tour in South East Queensland and explained to them the extent and importance of landcare. We are also planning to send a deputation to the Minister for Natural Resources, Rod Welford, when the country cabinet meeting of the State Government is held in Maleny in late September.

Planning is about to commence for the *From Chair to Fine Furniture* Expo in May, 2001. If you are able to contribute to this planning process please contact Barung for details of this October meeting.

There is work in progress, involving Landcare/ICM groups in SEQld, to develop a funding package to put to both State and Federal Governments to try to ensure security of funding for the member groups.

Barung is looking forward to a busy year and appeals to its members to utilize our services and support our many functions. Our role within the Maleny community is increasingly important as we all work to ensure that Maleny is a better place for fauna and flora as well as for people.

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5494 3151 or barung@sun.big.net.au



DEADLINE

FOR DEC - JAN NEWSLETTER
WEDNESDAY 15TH NOVEMBER

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.

THANKYOU



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WELCOME TO NEW BARUNG COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Chris Allen - I have been employed within local government for the last seven years, focussing on a broad spectrum of conservation and natural resource management programs. Over the last few years I have had the opportunity to concentrate on facilitating and coordinating community conservation initiatives in various forms, from bushland rehabilitation to voluntary conservation agreements. To a large degree the future of sustainable development processes and biodiversity conservation rests with the community in off-reserve conservation programs.

I now live and work in the local area and see the opportunity to participate as a member of the Barung Management Committee promoting community conservation and sustainable land management practices as both personally and professionally rewarding.

Noah Gordon - Having been involved in permaculture and organic farming operations over the last 20 years, I am now managing the development of a small acreage in North Maleny to serve as a venue for a Certificate Course in Organic Food Production for unemployed youth (in conjunction with TAFE).

Not having familiarity with all aspects of Barung's structure and operations, my immediate area of involvement would be with process skills.

I would like to offer the Barung Management Committee: my experience on management boards/committees of community organisations in US, Australia and New Zealand; my experience facilitating skills for individuals and groups in effective communication in many areas; and experience in facilitating workshops for achieving personal and group goals.

Laurie Capill - I have qualifications in geology and natural resource management, incorporating extension, adult education and farm forestry, and work for the DPI, Nambour, as a Co-ordinator of the Sth Qld Farm Forestry Development Association, which addresses farm forestry industry development and coordination issues.

I am currently a member of Greening Australia Queensland's Extension Subcommittee, and represent the Sunshine Coast Environment Council on Caloundra City Council's Environment Advisory Committee. I also represent the Qld Conservation Council on a State Government Reference Group reviewing guidelines for identification and assessment of good quality agricultural land.

I am a Director of Genesis Management Pty. Ltd., which owns land in Conondale that is held in trust for environmental purposes.

I live in Landsborough and am a member of the Mellum Bush Restoration Group. I have also been actively involved in the development of the Landsborough LAP, represent SCEC in the development of a management plan for Dularcha National Park and in the review of the of the Ewen Maddock Dam management plan.

I strongly advocate sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, recognition of the public interest dimension of private land management, and the importance of local community participation in landcare and other community issues.

TREASURER'S REPORT

from Neil MacLeod

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS for Year ended 30 June 2000

* Barung's Core Activities, which are its administrative functions, the nursery operations and its fund raising activities, produced a surplus of \$37,274.

This was applied to :-

- an increase to the Provision for Future Contingencies - \$10,000
- cash contributions to externally funded projects - \$19,156

The balance of \$8,118 has been added to the surplus carried forward.

* Grants received: \$404,333 was received in grants during the 1999/2000 year.

Project expenditure for the year was:

	This Year	Prior Year
Revegetation	\$136,100	\$121,931
Education	\$ 67,945	\$ 67,083
Farm Forestry	\$ 57,508	\$ 44,833
Farm related projects	\$ 70,614	\$ 14,725
Mary River Cod	\$ 39,035	\$ 28,461
Other Projects	\$ 0	\$ 64,081
	<u>\$371,202</u>	<u>\$341,114</u>

* Balance: Our Balance Sheet is healthy. We have Assets totalling \$321,367, which are partially offset by liabilities of \$152,657. The main asset is Cash at Bank of \$252,466 which includes monies to meet our grant commitments of \$104,838.

* Surplus: As a result we finish the year with an accumulated surplus of \$168,710.



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What a treat for the August S.E.E.D.S.! Local avid bird watcher, George Thorpe, invited us to see his bird-attracting garden. We

all enjoyed the garden and learnt about the many species that attract birds and other wildlife. We found Satin Bower Bird display bowers and heard various calls throughout the garden. A large number of bird species enjoy the Thorpe's garden for feeding, nesting and roosting. I think the kids loved tasting the delights of the garden as much as the birds do – sampling many fruits – native and exotic. Thank you to Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe for your generosity and enthusiasm.

The up and coming "Rivers of the Range" event has many around the range working together on amazing displays and workshops. The S.E.E.D.S. group are no exception – we've been busy preparing a "How to Establish a Frog Habitat Garden" display for this fabulous catchment festival. Having raised tadpoles and spent afternoons looking at frogs, we thought this would be a great extension to our activities (thanks to Catherine and Viv for the wonderful idea).

September S.E.E.D.S. spent the afternoon working on a fantastic painted banner for the display and deciding how we could present the information in a fun way. October S.E.E.D.S. will be filled with the same activities – polishing our ideas and presentation. Rivers of the Range is only a few weeks away so we'll need to have ourselves organised.

Perhaps you could help us – we need one or two plastic shell-shaped children's wading pools if you have one you no longer need. These make ideal frog ponds and are wonderfully easy to install. Come to Rivers of the Range and see our display! We also want to offer people a handout on establishing frog habitat gardens.

Congratulations to ...

... the Barung Debating Team - *Linda Ivezić, Peter Oliver & Joe Herron* for bringing home the Green Hills debating trophy for Barung to hold for another year. This witty team skillfully convinced the adjudicators that people are not polluting Maleny. Tourism Maleny, on the other hand, put up a great argument for the affirmative, while pointing out to the uninformed all the good work that Barung has done around the ridges!

... *Inga Fountain & Dixon Hammer* (ex Committee Members) on the birth of their son in early August.

... *Brian Stockwell*, DNR ICM Coordinator for Mary River, on the birth of your son & on winning the inaugural Waterwatch

Australia Churchill Fellowship.

Thank you to ...

... *Old Witta School* for donation of chairs;

... *David Ewin, Above Board Computers* for giving his time to network our computers;

... to everyone involved in getting us hot water after 10 years: *Neil MacLeod* for the hot water system; *Barry Liddell* for the tank; *Lyn Keillor* for thinking outside the square and doing construction with *Martin Storey*, and to *Spencer Shaw* for providing finishing touches and MAKING IT WORK!!;

FROM CHAINSAW TO FINE FURNITURE EXPO 2001

Barung's *From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture* Woodworking Expo will be back to the old time slot and venue for 2001. The Expo was moved to the High School last year as a bit of an enforced experiment, but the consensus of opinion is to move it back to the Showgrounds. It will be held over the May Day long weekend.

So - we are starting to plan for a bigger and better than ever Expo. The first planning meeting will be held at 9am on Monday 16th October at Barung. Elaine Green has agreed to coordinate the Expo again but only with a lot of help. Last year 150 volunteers assisted to make it happen!!

Come along and join in the planning. We have some great ideas already but more energy is always welcome. If you cannot come to this meeting - yes - there will be more! Contact Barung to express your interest in being involved. Meeting times can be flexible to include you!

THANK YOU TO OUR 2000 EXPO SPONSORS:

- * Australian Greenhouse Office
- * Bradbury's Solicitors
- * Cockatoo Hill
- * Department of Natural Resources
- * Glasshouse Country Printers
- * Graatz Mexican Restaurant
- * Howard Jupp Woodcrafts
- * Jim Svensson
- * King Ludwig's Maleny Views Restaurant
- * Maleny & District Community Credit Union
- * Rondevouz Coffee Shop
- * Witta Gums
- * The Terrace Seafood Restaurant

* and to Sammy Ringer for her wonderful voluntary PR effort.

THE EXPO IS POSSIBLE THANKS TO YOUR SUPPORT.



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NURSERY NOTES

Spencer Shaw

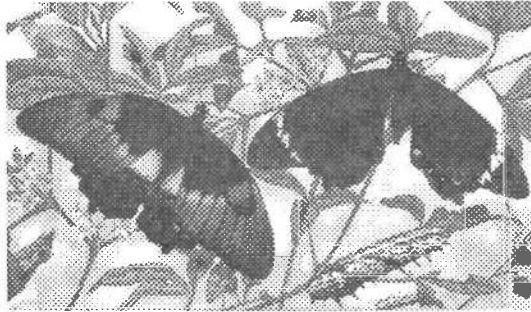
Butterflies of the Range

from Bob Miller

ORCHARD SWALLOWTAIL (*Papilio aegaeus aegaeus*)

Are you one of the millions of people who have seen caterpillars on the citrus trees and wondered what they were? If so, this article should prove to be very interesting.

There are actually three butterflies in South East Queensland whose larvae use citrus trees as their foodplants: the dainty swallowtail (formerly 'dingy' swallowtail), the fuscous swallowtail, (formerly 'capaneus' butterfly) and the orchard swallowtail.



The last is the one we are concerned about in this article and most will recognize its larvae as "the ones that look like bird droppings". The young larvae are brown with white markings and as they grow older, can vary from yellowish-green with white markings to very dark green with white and brown markings.

All swallowtail butterfly larvae have an in-built defence

mechanism, called an osmeterium. The osmeterium is the pair of fleshy tubes that extend from behind the head of the larvae when under attack. In the orchard swallowtail these tubes are red and emit a fairly strong citrus-like odour. If you tap one of these larvae on the back, it will think it is being attacked and instinctively raise the osmeterium. Run your finger along the red projections and then smell your finger. Would you keep attacking if you were a bird?

When fully grown to about 60mm long, the orchard swallowtail larvae will search for a suitable place to pupate, usually the underside of the foodplant leaf or on a branch. Once there, the larvae spins a silken pad, onto which it attaches by its abdomen and a central silken girdle. It then sheds its skin for one final time and becomes a pupa.

The pupae vary in colour - camouflage being their best defence when attached to the plant. Pupae on the underside of leaves are generally lime-green in colour, while those on the brown stems take on the same brown colour.

With a wingspan of about 11cm, the adult orchard butterfly is one of the largest in south east Queensland. The male is primarily black on both the upper and under sides. The upper side has a series of yellow markings near the forewing tip and a yellow patch with one red spot on the hindwings. The forewings is similar on the upper and underside of the male, but the underside of the hindwings only have a narrow band of yellow, blue and red spots on the black background.

The female butterfly is more whitish-grey and is very similar on the upper and undersides. The forewings have a large brown-black patch near the body and a series of similarly coloured lines running horizontally. The hindwings have the same coloured patch near the body, then a white patch with a broad, dark band along the outer edge of the wings. Inside this dark band is a series of red marks, two blue marks (more on the undersides), and one red spot in the same position as on the male.

The larvae feed on a wide range of native plants as well as on common citrus. These include *Micromelum minutum*, *Clausena brevistyla* and *Flindersia australis*.

Further information can be obtained by reading [Butterflies of Australia](#), by Common and Waterhouse, 1981, or [Butterflies of Australia](#) by Michael F. Braby.

Where's Nick?

No doubt wishing he was still enjoying himself on some tropical beach, having just returned from a month break up north with Christy. Coconut juice in hand, waves slowly lapping at your feet, sky bluer than blue...jealous me? Never!

Spring has sprung

Our stock is bursting with new life after the winter break, in spite of the rude shock of the wind and heat earlier this month!

You may notice the retail section of the nursery looking a bit bare at the moment. This is due to some huge sales in August-September to the various Olympic Landcare tree-plants. Thank goodness spring is here and things are growing again so we can fill the retail area.

Diversity of local species is what Barung is renowned for and we are looking to produce more plants than ever this coming year.

Keep your eyes open for Rainforest Lobelia (*Lobelia trigonocaulis*) a great groundcover for semi-shade with attractive foliage and blue flowers, which we've recently brought into cultivation.

A cut above the rest

Welcome to Jeff Sanger who's been volunteering his time at Barung over the last few months - bringing seed and filling our hot bed with cuttings. Some of our local species are just about impossible to collect or grow from seed and so vegetative propagation is essential with these species.

A blue volunteer

August saw Mal Nicol reach retirement age -congratulations Mal - but true to form as Volunteer of the Year in 99, we haven't seen the last of him. He's still coming in every Thursday. Barung would be lot quieter and the conversation less interesting without you Mal. Thanks for your time!

Aloha!

This is my final 'Nursery Notes' as I say farewell to the Nursery Manager position and pass the Landcare torch (pardon the Olympic pun - but there had to be one) to Russell Botterell, fresh new blood for Team Barung.

I have enjoyed my time as nursery manager immensely and feel privileged to have worked with such a dedicated and wonderful group of people. I look forward to my future involvement with the nursery as a seed supplier, volunteer, educator and committee member. The future is bright for our nursery and landcare on the range.

Like I said - Aloha!

WANTED FOR BARUNG EDUCATION PROGRAM

* GUILLOTINE for cropping photos, making displays etc

* TV & VIDEO for watching videos & taping

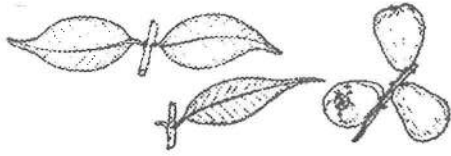
WANTED FOR BARUNG NURSERY

* mid-size FRIDGE in good condition for storing seed, preferably w/o freezer,

Local Wild & Edible

from Bernard Murawski

THE RIBERRY (*Syzygium luehmannii*)



The riberry, *Syzygium luehmannii*, is a handsome tree often used as a garden specimen or street tree. More recently the focus has shifted to its edible fruit.

The genus name (*Syzygium*) is derived from the Greek, *suzugos*, meaning joined. This is in reference to the form of branching and the opposite leaves. The name was originally used for a Jamaican plant the *Calyptanthes syzygium*. The species name (*luehmannii*) was after J.G. Luehmann, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

The riberry occurs in coastal rainforest from the Macleay River, NSW, to Cooktown in far north Queensland, on sands and volcanic clays. It grows on a variety of soils but produces most foliage on more fertile, well-drained soils. It will tolerate full sun or partial shade and can even be used as an indoor plant for short periods. Mature tree can tolerate light frosts but young trees need to be protected to avoid losses.

In keeping with its rainforest origins, the riberry prefers a good water supply though not wet. However it also displays a certain level of drought tolerance. Riberies can be fed with any commercial fertilizer as they do not exhibit the sensitivity to phosphorous shown by many other native plants. Sap sucking phyllids are the most obvious pest causing a pimpling of the young foliage. This can be controlled with Rogor or white oil. Leaf miners are also a problem as are scale insects if the plants are stressed.

Riberies can be propagated from fresh seed with the flesh removed. Germination takes around 22-28 days. Cuttings generally strike readily though sometimes there are high failure rates. The plant grows to around 7-10 metres in cultivation, producing lovely flushes of pink growth at least twice per year with the small, dull red, pear shaped fruits ripening around January to March.

Riberry fruit are not very sweet, taste a bit like cloves and have an acid finish. They are a very versatile fruit and make a wonderfully refreshing cordial for those hot summer days, a great marmalade, and even gin. Riberies go well with other fruits like apples, apricots, plums, mangoes, and pears when combined in a fresh fruit salad or cooked as a compote. They also compliment the taste of most meats as a glaze or a sauce. If you grow too many for your own use, berries can be sold either fresh or frozen for around \$8-10 per kilogram.

with Clayton Stokoe



Firstly I need to say a big thanks to Josi for her efforts in making my transition into this position an easy one. She put a lot of consideration into tying up loose ends and laying clear and easy guide lines for me to follow. Thanks Josi, you're a hard act to follow!

Inheriting a hand full of half finished projects has been a little hard to get a grip on, however, some of the smaller ones have been a good beginning.

Friday September 1st was a good start to day with a tree plant on the gravel pit area opposite the Uniting Church abutting the Maleny Entrance tree plant site. 408 tubes were planted with a species selection to match the existing reveg work. Site preparation was generously done by the Main Roads Department. Deep ripping surprisingly revealed good quality loam, after many years of compaction from being used as a car park or stock pile site. A thick layer of mulch from Main Roads was spread, watered and ready for planting. Planting was completed by 10.30am with help from Kevin Plunknett from Erowal, Adell Gerber from Maleny Tourism, the Main Roads team of four led by Mal Vonhoff, Jeanette Nobes and myself from Barung. This addition to the existing Entrance site will enhance the resilience of a very narrow corridor that has been slow to establish due to poor soil, sun and wind stress. Erosion developing from road run off will be reduced, thus improving water quality into the Obi Obi. A good achievement.

Landscaping around the new Activities Centre at Maleny High School was a great success with the help of 80 Year 8 students. Main Roads again donated a large amount of mulch to the project and with the volunteer help of Kevin English, Kel Harding and Bob Framptom, the mulch was delivered and spread at no cost to the school or Barung. 300 plants were donated by the Barung Nursery and a great educational day was enjoyed by the students who planted all the shrubs. A big thanks to all involved for such fantastic community support.

'Revegetation' is very different from 'regeneration' as discussed at the recent Barung Regen Workshop. Facilitator Robin Beckett from the Australian Association of Bush Regeneration led the group through the principles adopted by her organisation with regards to planning and preparation for bush regeneration. An enjoyable field trip looked at two sites to compare the factors influencing their management. The principles of regeneration versus revegetation adopted in the management of these sites led to discussion of when is it appropriate to use one over the other, or the two together.

I think there is a lot to be understood in the planning of regeneration / revegetation works, and our efforts can be maximised with a little understanding of some basic principals. If you are interested in taking this discussion further I would be happy to arrange another forum. Food for thought.

Enjoy the Spring

Is there a Barung member who would be interested in working with us to expand the Barung membership base??
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Our threatened species need your help

Barung has now been working with the community to establish wildlife corridors in the Upper Mary Catchment for over 12 months. The involvement of landholders and level of community support have been overwhelming.

As a result, the Threatened Species Network has approved funding for further vegetation linkages between rainforest remnants in the Upper Stanley Catchment.

This grant will provide 1 day per week for a Project Officer and funding for on-ground work over 12 months. The aim of the project is to create linkages between Mary Cairncross Park, State Forest Reserves and Council Reserves in the Peachester area.

Vegetation linkages will allow wildlife to move between remnants spreading their own genes and those of our local plants (pollen and seed). This process is particularly important for some of our rarer plants and animals. Small isolated populations are prone to poor genetic diversity and inbreeding. Evolutionary survival of any species relies on their ability to cope with environmental change. The more genetic variation, the more likely that species will adapt to these changes. This project was funded because of the potential benefits for a wide range of the rare or threatened flora and fauna, including those in the table.

Our region is a global bio-diversity "hot spot" and many of our unique plants and animals are facing certain extinction unless we take immediate action. While more responsibility needs to be taken by government on all levels, it is up to us as landcarers and landholders to really do something about the situation. Much of the remaining forests and linkages are situated on private land and what we do in our own backyard does make a difference! Fencing stock from remnants and creekbanks, rehabilitating forest edges and riparian zones, replacing environmental weeds with local natives and leaving dead habitat trees are some of the activities of benefit to both the landholder and the environment.

If you would like to take things a step further, consider protecting your remnant forest into the future through a Voluntary Conservation Agreement or Nature Refuge Agreement or become more involved with Barung.

One of the ways we hope to increase the chances for many of our threatened species is to establish a series of regeneration groups throughout the area. We already have the Mellum Creek Regenerators and the Stanley River Park Revegetators working in Landsborough and Peachester respectively. These groups manage themselves and get together on a regular basis. Barung can offer advice, organise P.R. and workshops and maybe help to supply funding for trees, tools, etc.

If you have a special patch of rainforest near you or would like to get involved in any of the activities mentioned, please contact Marc Russell (5494 9608).

The world will only change when we begin to make positive changes within ourselves.

Every little thing we do to improve our land will not only solve our own environmental issues, but will inspire and educate our neighbours, friends and family. Each of these people will then inspire many others and so on and so on and so on



from Marc Russell
Ph: 07 5494 9608

Threatened species found in areas to be enhanced	Status under State law (if known)	Status under national law (ESP act)
Coxens Fig Parrot	Endangered	Endangered
Grey Goshawk	Rare	
Australian Marsupial Frog	Rare	
Cascade Tree Frog	Endangered	
Giant Barred Frog	Endangered	
Southern Gastric Brooding Frog	Endangered	
Southern Day Frog	Endangered	
Spiny Crayfish - <i>Euasticus eurospinosus</i> <i>Euasticus hystricosus</i>	Conondale & Blackall Range only	
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i> - Maroochy Nut		Vulnerable
<i>Syzygium hodgkinsonia</i> - Fragrant Lillypilly		Vulnerable
<i>Romaldia strobilacea</i> - Rainforest Rush		Vulnerable
<i>Lepiderima pulchella</i> - Fine-leaf Tuckeroo	Rare	
<i>Helicia ferruginea</i> - Rusty Oak	Rare	
<i>Austromyrtus inophloia</i> - Thready-bark Myrtle	Rare	

2000 Revegetation Prize focuses on Landslips

After heavy rains, Blackall Range residents frequently witness new landslips, rendering previously productive land unsuitable for sustainable use. Landslips contribute to many thousands of tons of siltation degrading our aquatic ecosystems, further reducing the biodiversity within these systems and adding to the ongoing costs associated with land management.

Barung is offering a prize to address landslip problems - up to \$2000 in trees, with professional help, for revegetation of landslip country. If you have a landslip or an area showing signs of movement and in need of stabilisation then you are eligible.

Contact Clayton Stokoe (Reveg Officer) at Barung on 5494 3151 for an application form. Your application will require a management proposal for revegetation of the site. The closing date for applications is yet to be finalised and will be announced in The Range News.

Good luck.

The seedy side of life: volunteer observers wanted

Fleshy-fruited plants such as figs, lilly pillies, laurels and quandongs are common in Sunshine Coast rainforests. They provide food for fruit-eating birds and bats, which in turn move the seeds around the landscape. Many people have noticed decreased numbers of some flying frugivores (fruit-eaters) over the last century, and it's thought that forest clearing and fragmentation are causes of this.

The many questions we're left with include:

Do some frugivores tend to remain only in large areas of forest while others more readily visit small remnants or isolated trees surrounded by cleared land?

What factors determine which seeds are delivered to an area by frugivores?

Do different frugivores feed on different kinds of fruit and move different kinds of seeds around the landscape?

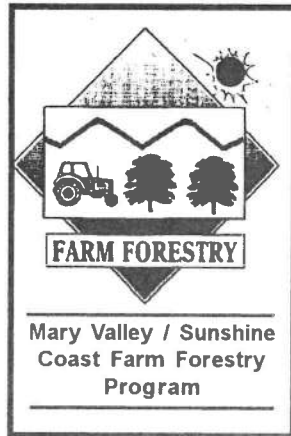
Are there particular frugivores that spread weed seeds around the landscape?

Which native plants are equivalent to weeds in terms of providing food for frugivores?

With these questions in mind a 3-year PhD project is being conducted by Cath Moran (ex CCC Land for Wildlife Officer) to investigate the use of remnant vegetation by fruit-eating birds and bats, and their role in seed dispersal in the Sunshine Coast region.

The project aims: to provide some insight into the habitat requirements and feeding behaviour of frugivorous birds and bats; to gather information about seed dispersal in the Sunshine Coast landscape; and to answer some of the questions raised by people involved in land management and the conservation and restoration of rainforest, including issues related to fleshy-fruited weeds. The project is being undertaken through Griffith University and the Rainforest CRC (Cooperative Research Centre), and is supervised by Carla Catterall, Mike Olsen and Ronda Green.

Sites in large continuous tracts of forest as well as in rainforest remnants and regenerating rainforest from the Conondales to the Cooloola area will be monitored. We are looking for people who can help with either: finding out when trees are fruiting; or observing birds and/or bats at selected sites. We are very keen to hear from anyone who can help with either of these (some experience is necessary for the bird and bat observations). If you'd like to find out more or want have a talk about the project, please contact Cath on 5492 9324 or at c.moran@mailbox.gu.edu.au



from Mark Warnick
ph: 07 5441 4557

Farm forestry, in all its many forms, has proven itself to be a very popular and enduring landuse in both the Barung Landcare area and across the Mary Valley/Sunshine Coast region.

For the past five years, Barung has been a member of the Mary Valley/Sunshine Coast Farm Forestry Program which has now concluded its funding term. The program had great success and interfaced with many Barung members over those years.

In addition, Barung formed its own farm forestry sub-committee, undertaking numerous roles including working with the bigger regional farm forestry program and providing farm forestry information to the overall Barung committee.

The MVSCFFP hosted by Barung Landcare achieved over its term:

- a regional 'Farm Forestry Profit and Costs' conference;
- 18 farm foresters completing two specific 'Future Profit' courses
- 37 landowners put through Property Management Planning courses;
- 12 landowners completing the 'Master Tree Grower' course;
- 26 field days;
- a regional bus tour;
- researching, writing and publishing of 17 farm forestry fact sheets that went through two full reprints;
- support for the hosting of the Queensland leg of the national Farm Forestry Expo held in Nambour;
- lecturing in the Certificate in Farm Forestry course run through the Gympie Forestry Training Centre;
- the continual staffing part-time of the regional farm forestry centre in Nambour;
- 124 media releases written, distributed and widely run throughout the region and on three occasions throughout the State;
- participation in 25 regional shows including Barung's highly regarded *From Chainsaw to Fine Furniture* Wood Expo, the Queensland Home and Garden Expo, and the Farming the Future Expo;
- extensive liaison with government departments and producer and community groups involved in farm forestry and landcare activities;
- the running of farm forestry demonstration sites;
- extensive private forestry mensuration projects undertaken and information disseminated; and
- three public meetings to explore the way forward for a private forestry co-op on the Blackall Range.

Through all of this, many hundreds of landowners got a taste of farm forestry with a number inspired to set up fully commercial systems in the Barung area.

Many thanks to all who have assisted with this project over the years including stalwart, Ashley Sewell (DNR), all past and current Barung sub-committee and committee members, and Barung staff and volunteers.

Ashley Sewell, Bob Burns, myself and others plan to continue Barung's farm forestry role and activities, and look forward to pursuing even wider areas of knowledge and expertise to benefit all practising landowners and the region as a whole.

This includes bringing participating landowners up to international management standards and participating in processes such as the Montreal Protocol to establish sustainable forestry standards world-wide.

Thanks again everyone and I look forward to on-going endeavours in this area.

Alternate Horticulture Day - COFFEE GROWERS MEETING

9am - noon at Barung on Sat 28th October -

Discussion agenda: Plantation & establishment experiences in SE Q'land.

Guest Speaker: Mr Lachlan Hosking talking on coffee processing and equipment.
then Field Trip 1-3pm - farm visits in Maleny vicinity. Any interested persons are invited to the meeting & to visit plantations belonging to members of the Coffee Growers Group.

BYO Morning tea & Lunch - please ring Barung to book - no charge.

TREE TALK

by Tony Wootton



Tony Wootton - the tree surgeon - demonstrates tree climbing techniques at Barung's Olympic Treeplant at Peace Park in August.

Hello again tree people. Recently we have looked at several

structural and physiological aspects of trees. In this issue I would like to talk generally about one aspect of my work as an arborist - tree climbing.

Firstly, I should mention several things. Climbing trees is potentially dangerous. Climbing trees while carrying out pruning operations, particularly when using chainsaws and dealing with large limbs is even more hazardous, and should only be carried out by trained professionals. I have lost count of the number of times I have heard of and personally known people who have been badly injured or killed working on trees. The most popular practice leading to injury or death seems to be pruning with a chainsaw off a ladder.

The other point I'd like to mention is the use of climbing spikes or spurs. Unless the tree is to be completely removed these devices should not be used. As well as injuring the tree and leaving untidy wounds up the trunk, the wounds provide an opening to allow the ingress of pathogens into the tree, which may lead to serious health problems later on. Their use has been disallowed on living trees under the Australian Standards relating to amenity horticulture, however this hasn't stopped their widespread use by tree loppers. Hopefully the future will see an improvement in the treatment of and respect for trees by all tree workers, and society in general.

Back to climbing. Tree climbing is a great thrill. According to Darwin, tree climbing is in our blood. It certainly produces feelings unlike any others. The mixture of sensations I get from the security of my harness and ropes high up a tree combined with the feeling of looking down at the ground far below and knowing that a fall would mean certain death is extremely exhilarating. And then you start the chainsaw!

I use a technique called top roping, or single rope technique, and a prussic system to ascend a tree. It is a safe, simple system incorporating specialized ropes and knots, a tree surgeon's harness and carabiners, and causes minimal damage to trees.

'Free climbing' is the term used to describe climbing without the aid or security of equipment.



Mary River Cod Community Network

Tassie Tiger inspires

Cod activities from Phillip Trendall

On 7th September the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) helped celebrate National Threatened Species Day (NTSD) with a tree planting for Mary River Cod habitat at Obi Obi Creek Crossing No.2. Remembering the day the last Tasmanian tiger died in captivity, grades 6 and 7 from Imbil Primary School came out to lend a hand for our own threatened species, the Mary River Cod.

This site on the lower reaches of Obi Obi Creek is already involved in a project to re-establish snags (large woody debris) along an unstable bank and requires removal of a large section of madeira vine which is threatening surrounding native vegetation. Such activities are aimed at restoring cod habitat in the area and will hopefully allow released cod fingerlings a better chance to survive.

Camphor laurel is one weed of great concern that surrounds the site. Camphor laurel, a south east Asian native, is not declared as 'noxious' but control is recommended due to damage caused to local native vegetation and coastal dairy pastures.

In our riparian ecosystems, camphors have detrimental effects on Mary River Cod and our other native wildlife. Camphor leaves contain the poison oil 'safrole' which is toxic to the water bugs that break down rotting vegetation. These bugs are the start of the food chain of which the Mary River Cod is the top line predator. This means that in areas with a high dominance of camphor, the abundance of food can be limited and the habitat polluted.

Although the safrole in camphor fruits can cause sterility in birds which eat them, the overall impact on our native birds is not known (Australian Native Plants Forum - Bushcare). Safrole pollutes waterways and has been linked to fish kills in the Orara River, NSW. This not only affects fish, but surveys around the Orara River have shown that frogs are also affected. Tadpoles placed in water with crushed fruits and leaves died within a few hours.

The message is that camphor laurel has no benefits to the Australian environment and can cause waterways to be a health hazard for cod and other wildlife. WWF Australia encourages their removal and replacement with native trees such as black bean and figs. These provide fruit for birds and their leaves are not poisonous to the animals at the start of our waterway food chain.

For more information on controlling camphor laurel or saving your bit of cod habitat, please contact Phillip Trendall, WWF. Ph: 5482 4251 or 5482 4766
E-mail: mrccc@qldwide.net.au or philtwwf@spiderweb.com.au
or Barung Landcare.

Editors note: Barung has a list of camphor laurel replacement trees (available from the Barung Nursery), which can be obtained by sending a stamped self addressed envelope to Barung at 17 Bicentenary Lane, Maleny 4552.

Some tree species lend themselves to free climbing, however, reasonable levels of strength, fitness, alertness and overall health are required.

All tree climbing requires a thorough understanding of the soundness of the tree being climbed, and the strength of branch attachments being used, if serious injury and possibly death is to be avoided.

This is a brief insight into tree climbing, another subject requiring greater length if only space permitted. I hope these articles give readers a new appreciation for the trees around them, encourage you to experiment with different methods of tree care, and observe the results of these experiments. Watching trees evolve and grow and participating in their development is an enduring source of joy for me.



Camphor laurel

FARMCARE – LANDCARE IN HORTICULTURE IN SEQ (& the Philippines)

from John Muir

DPI Horticultural Research Station, Nambour
Ph: 5444 9611 / 0418 158 623

Farmcare and PMP (Property Management Planning)

Major milestones have been achieved in the first year of Barung's ACIAR project on Landcare in the Philippines and the South East Queensland horticulture industry. In the Philippines more than 300 Landcare groups are already up and running. In Australia we are working with 3 large South East Queensland industry groups:

- * Golden Circle Pineapples;
- * Family Banana Marketing Group; and
- * Sunshine Coast Sub-Tropical Fruit Growers Association.

Farmcare is the term used for the horticulture industries' Best Management Practices (BMP) and Environmental Codes of Practice. Barung's project builds on this initiative and aims to develop 'Farmcare' (or Landcare groups) within existing industries. This Landcare approach/initiative will raise the environmental agenda within these grower groups - aiming for sustainable environmental, social and economic outcomes for stakeholders

Another exciting initiative has been the recent funding of a major Property Management Planning (PMP) or 'Future Profit' project, also targeting the horticulture industry. Horticulture has generally not been involved with or benefited from mainstream government sponsored PMP workshops. Barung has run smaller tailor-made landholder PMP type workshops, but this new injection of funds will certainly facilitate further workshops for growers. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Primary Industries (DPI), Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) and Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers (QFVG) will be the main players funding and delivering this program.

Farmcare, Best Management Practice and Landcare sustainability issues will be the main focuses of the new Property Management Planning workshop series over the next 2 years.

Any growers or grower groups who wish to benefit from either of these industry projects are more than welcome to contact me for further information on 0416 158 623.

Chris Rinehart (DNR) and John Muir with Filipino Landcare compatriots in Mindanao in August.



Filipino Landcare is growing with the help of Farmcare

New Scheme Targets Major Weeds

Minister for Natural Resources, Rod Welford, recently launched a new scheme designed to reduce the spread of three weeds seriously impacting on Queensland's primary industries. The new Voluntary Vendor Declaration System is a major step towards improved control of prickly acacia, parthenium and giant rats tail grass.

"The spread of weeds can have devastating effects on productivity and property value," Mr Welford said. "The Voluntary Vendor Declaration scheme targets some of the most common ways of spreading weeds, such as via soil or ch, vehicles, machinery, livestock, and produce.

"The scheme will help landholders prevent weed seed movement to and from their properties and demonstrate measures they have taken to limit weed seed contamination of livestock and other commodities."

Used in conjunction with a package of other newly developed protocols, clean down procedures and a growing network of washdown facilities throughout the State, it will substantially reduce the potential for spread of weeds.

VVD forms will allow both parties to fully assess contamination risk and take action to minimise those risks. It was developed in close consultation with industry and the community and is an outstanding example of different groups working together to solve a common problem. It will also protect Queensland from infestation from other states.

Barung is now asking all mulch suppliers to fill in a VVD form prior to purchase, to assist in the prevention of Giant rats tail grass spread. VVD forms are available from Barung.

For further information contact Bernadette Alizart on 0407582041.



WEEDBUSTERS
8-10AM
- THE FIRST SAT
OF EACH MONTH



Join us on
the Obi Boardwalk
8-10am,
Sat 7th October,
to bust weeds for
Weedbuster Week

WEEDBUSTERS

Weedbusters' activity has been low key lately. For a long time we had soft wet ground from which to pull weeds and now we're finding roots firmly entrenched in very dry soil. Gentle handling and patience have enabled us to soldier on though.

October 8th to 15th is national **WEEDBUSTERS WEEK**, so we will be doing our October Weedbusting session at the Coral Street end of the Boardwalk. By being more visible to the public eye we hope to encourage those of you who like to have a walk along the Boardwalk on a Saturday morning to join us. **Bring your own gloves and your favourite weeding tools, it can be a very satisfying couple of hours.**

WEED OF THE MONTH

from Linda Ivezić

SINGAPORE DAISY - *Wedelia trilobata*

Singapore Daisy has been bugging me for a long time now, because it is continually used as a landscaping plant. Somehow the message isn't getting around that it is a *serious garden escapee*. You only need a few strands from a friend's garden and "Hey presto, instant garden". It's used on embankments, it quickly covers bare new garden beds and it effectively drapes ugly concrete bricks retaining walls.

Why is it a problem?

- It spreads quickly preventing other ground covers from establishing.
- It smothers small shrubs and garden plants before they can grow big enough to avoid being inundated.
- Control is difficult because it spreads by underground runners.
- It is escaping to rainforest margins primarily through being dumped as garden waste
- It loves to establish itself along disturbed creekbanks.

Description: the leaf is "tri-lobed", serrated, lush looking and occurs in opposite pairs on the stem. The yellow flower is daisy-like. Once you identify it you'll be amazed how often you see it around the Sunshine Coast.

Management issues: Singapore Daisy spreads very easily from rooting nodes, particularly in spring and summer. Mowing, slashing and pruning help spread it to other areas via the equipment used, or the mower can throw viable pieces to other areas of your garden. It is interesting to note that it rarely, if ever, spreads by seed.

Control: Diligent hand removal works but big patches may need chemical control. The Department of Natural Resources states that Brush Off mixed at a rate of 10 grams per 100 litres of water and sprayed on the leaves is effective. Use of a wetting agent when mixing your chemical solution is necessary and spray to the point of run off.

Barung nursery staff can offer you suggestions for replacement ground covers - please make the most of our specialist local native plant knowledge.



Singapore daisy

Seed To Collect

cont'd from p 12

mimosaceae and are classed as legumes, which means they have a symbiotic relationship (mutually beneficial) with bacteria. They supply a nice cosy home in their roots for the bacteria called nodules which convert nitrogen present in the air into a form the acacia can use as food. This gives Acacias the edge in colonising degraded nutrient impoverished soils.

Many different species of local Acacia will have seed ripening over the next few months and these are relatively easy to collect. All Acacias produce a bean-like pod that is ripe when dry. This pod then splits to release bean-like seed that are smaller, black or brown, and very hard. Please don't be tempted to test this hardness with your teeth - the seed will win!

One of the few exceptions to this rule is *Acacia bakerii*, a local and true rainforest acacia that has a soft seed coat and needs rainforest conditions to survive. To collect small quantities of *Acacia bakerii* seed, collect whole pods when they are dry and leave them on a mat in the sun for a few days. The pods will then split and in most cases the seed fall free. Some may need encouraging with a stick and thoughts of something that really annoys you e.g. how much easier GST has made your life!

Acacia seed, by their very nature, are very easy to store, long life is what they are designed for. Preparing them for growing is as easy as pouring boiling water over the seed and leaving it to soak over night. This treatment sounds brutal but surprisingly some acacia seed can withstand numerous rounds of boiling water before they crack and are ready to grow.

Seeds that are ready to germinate are easy to detect because the seed skin lightens in colour, they double in size and become soft. At this stage they are ready to sow in any basic seed mix.

One recommendation is that you germinate Acacia seed in full sun. Just be sure to keep the mix moist, this ensures a much healthier seedling.

Plant an Acacia now and enjoy it's shade next year!

Some local Acacias that will be ripening soon are:

- Acacia aulacocarpa* - Hickory wattle
- Acacia bakerii* - Marble wood
- Acacia irrorata* - Green wattle
- Acacia oshannessii* - Irish wattle
- Acacia maidenii* - Maiden's wattle
- Acacia melanoxylon* - Black wattle

ADOPT A SPOT ...

... on the OBI OBI BOARDWALK

The SPIRIT and STRENGTH of BARUNG has always been the wonderful willingness of many to volunteer their time and skills. A time in the evolution of Barung has come though, where grants which to this point have funded a number of our Project Officers positions, are no longer available.

Barung today has approx. 1000 members, and we would like to offer a scheme where more members can help conserve the rainforests of the Blackall Range. Barung now has five major revegetation sites that need constant maintenance.

One of these is the Obi Obi Boardwalk, the transformation of which is bringing great pleasure to all. But the weeds still need to be managed for another couple of years.

THIS IS WHERE WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Do you have a COUPLE OF HOURS A MONTH TO HELP US?

Adopt-a-spot is designed so that you can select a section of the Boardwalk and keep the weeds controlled. It can be small or large, depending on your situation.

You can do the weeding once a month at any time to suit yourself.

There is no spraying involved and no need to commit to any length of time. A basic training workshop will be held by Clay Stokoe, Barung's Reveg Officer, to assist in weed identification and guidelines of the project.

If we can get 50 people to adopt-a-spot, maintenance of the boardwalk for the next two years can be achieved.

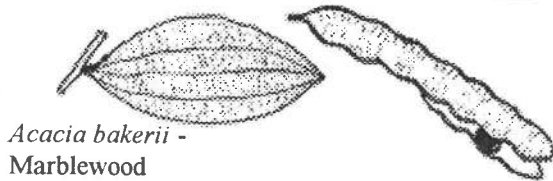
Mim O'saceae, a famous Irish botanist, was once quoted as saying: "Acacia are the potatoes of the tree kingdom, providing sustenance to whole ecosystems" - wattle he think of next!

Never a truer word was spoken in jest.

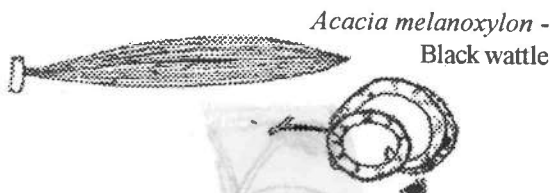
In fact, without acacia's, life in Australia would be pretty bleak. These fast growing, soil improving, carbon collecting, fast food outlets for our avian friends well and truly get the ecological ball rolling in all of Australia's many and varied ecosystems.

Acacias are a very misunderstood genus, maligned for either their tendency to grow too quickly and thus become a weed in the paddock, or their tendency to fall down after 5-15 years of phenomenal

**Seed To Collect Oct - Nov
by Spencer Shaw
WATTLES - *Acacia sp***



Acacia bakerii -
Marblewood



Acacia melanoxylon -
Black wattle

Illustrations from Trees & Shrubs in Rainforests of NSW and Southern Queensland pub'd by Uni of New England

growth in the garden.

These apparently negative traits (from a people perspective) are however, the wattle trees' niche in the greater scheme of things. Wattles have evolved to take advantage of the regular disturbance or even catastrophe of fire in Australia, and also now take advantage of the disturbance and catastrophe European settlement has brought.

What we must learn to do is harness the tremendous vegetative energy of the wattle and, as land managers, allow it to improve soils, halt erosion and create ecological diversity. And learn to see the phenomenally quick growth, litter and all that dead and rotting wood for the great benefits and not negatives, they present us with.

Acacias belong to the family
cont'd page 11

**BARUNG LANDCARE ASSOCIATION
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

President	<i>Lin Fairlie</i>
Vice President	<i>to be decided</i>
Secretary	<i>to be decided</i>
Treasurer	<i>Neil MacLeod</i>
Committee Members	<i>Chris Allen</i>
	<i>Laurie Capill</i>
	<i>Noah Gordon</i>
	<i>Elaine Green</i>
	<i>Julie Lehmann</i>
	<i>Spencer Shaw</i>
	<i>Martin Storey</i>

Barung Landcare...



The Rewards
are
Magnificent.

**BARUNG LANDCARE ASSOCIATION
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Nursery Manager	<i>Russell</i>
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Butterfly Guru	<i>Bob Miller</i>
Reveg Officer	<i>Clayton Stokoe</i>
Mary R. Cod Coordinator	<i>Leisa Riggs</i>
The Cod Line Editor	<i>Eve Witney</i>
COG Remnant Mapping	<i>Marc Russell</i>
Farmcare Project Officer	<i>John Muir</i>
Education Coordinator & Newsletter Editor	<i>Mim Coulstock</i>
Admin Officer	<i>Angela Toi</i>
DNR Advisor	<i>Ashley Sewell</i>
Farm Forestry Advisor	<i>Mark Warnick</i>



WORKING FOR OUR FUTURE
17 Bicentenary Lane
Maleny QLD 4552
Tel: 07 5494 3151
Fax: 07 5494 3141
Email: barung@sun.big.net.au

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