



Whitsunday
Catchment
Landcare

Newsletter

June/ July 2020

www.whitsundaylandcare.org.au



Find us on [Facebook](#)



Central QLD Coast
Landcare
Network

A partnership for the natural resource management of catchments in the Central QLD Coast Bioregions.

CATCHMENT COORDINATOR:

Cath Campbell

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PROJECT OFFICER:

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CONTACT US FOR INFORMATION:

- Natural Resource Management
- Land management Plans
- Native plants
- Environmental weeds
- Volunteer activities

BECOME A VOLUNTEER:

Come seed collecting; learn to identify native plants; how to propagate them; improve your environment; enjoy the outdoors in a fun, social setting.

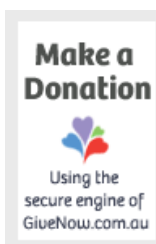
If you're interested in doing your bit for the environment and socialising with like-minded people, we offer coordinated activities on Tuesday & Thursday mornings and more. Contact us!

WCL Management Committee:

Graham Armstrong, Chair
Scott Hardy, Deputy Chair
Jacquie Sheils, Secretary
Glenda Hodgson, Treasurer
Dale Mengel
John Casey
WRC representative TBA

WCL is a community not-for-profit group, relying on grants & donations.

We are a registered charity; donations of \$2 or more are tax deductible. To make a donation please contact us or go to our page:



Coming Up in July
Volunteer activities have recommenced as of the 16th of June.
Please wear long sleeved clothing, a hat & closed in shoes.
Due to the Covoind 19 virus please bring you own morning tea & cup please. Please see page 2 for further information

Alternate Volunteer Activity-23rd July: 9am—12 noon.
Whitsunday Paradise—Revegetation of Microphyll/notophyll vine forest to semi-deciduous vine thicket project.
Bruce Hwy- 2klm before the Big Mango at Bowen.
Please wear long sleeved clothing, a hat & closed in shoes & bring a water bottle- refills & morning tea provided

COMMUNITY NURSERY OPEN FOR PLANT SALES (CASH ONLY)
9am-12noon Tuesday, Thursday & the 1st Saturday of each month-
Next Saturday opening—4th July 2020

At the Community Nursery & Volunteer Activities in July
33 Kelsey Creek Rd Proserpine
Tuesday & Thursday 9am—12.30pm.
For enquiries please Ph. 0408 187 944 or email:
coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au

Tuesday	Thursday
	2nd: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
7th: Closed due to Covoind 19 restrictions	9th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
14th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	16th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
21st: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	23th: Propagation, Seed processing, potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery OR Whitsunday Paradise Revegetation site
28th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	30th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery

WCL receives support from the following organizations:



Australian Government
Department of the Environment



WCL Community Nursery re-opens for Volunteer activities for plant sales to the general public.

Well finally, we can get back to **almost** normal. Well...maybe the new normal.

We have missed all of our volunteers and are really looking forward to hearing about how you have coped during the restrictions as well as getting the plant production crew, back together. I bet there has been some gardening going on in the time you have had to isolate.

Just a reminder that both Tuesday & Thursday mornings are available and we **start activities at 9 am** (so please don't arrive early, as Nicole uses this time to set up for the morning activities.)

Please Do Not come to the nursery if you are feeling unwell, been overseas or have been in contact with someone who has had the virus as many of our volunteers are at a higher risk of complications if exposed.

We are pleased to be able to recommence volunteer activities at the community nursery, almost as it used to be pre-covid 19. But....

- ❑ Social distancing must be maintained in all interactions with & between staff, volunteers & the general public. Remember to keep 1.5m apart.
- ❑ Everybody needs to wash their hands on arrival & regularly whilst your at the nursery.
- ❑ All existing hygiene & sanitising protocols to be continued– refer to the poster on the donga wall above the outside sink.
- ❑ Numbers limited to 15 persons per session, including staff. Please consider which morning suits best as both Tuesday & Thursday mornings are available. Depending on numbers we may need to implement a registration system.
- ❑ Please to bring your own cup & morning tea. Morning tea times may be staggered to ensure adequate social distancing can be maintained- especially in the kitchen whilst filling the cuppas.
- ❑ Work stations will be set up ensuring 1.5m distance between people. Where possible volunteers activities will be spread around the nursery to undertake jobs & ensure tasks can be rotated between attendees.
- ❑ The Nursery will be open to the public as per our normal routine- 1st Saturday of the month & Tuesday & Thursday mornings. 9am -12noon (Plant sales outside of these times by prior arrangement)
- ❑ **To volunteer, obtain plants or find out more call 0408-187-944**

**WELCOME BACK
FROM US -THE WCL STAFF**

Community Nursery News.– WCL secures 10 year lease for the Community Nursery site.

We are very pleased to announce that WCL has recently commenced an initial 10 year lease with Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) for the Community Nursery site at 33 Kelsey Creek Road.

WCL has been operating under a Memorandum of Understanding with WRC for many years and changes to the site as a result of cyclone Debbie damage, have been the catalyst to pursue a formal lease arrangement with WRC .

Cyclone Debbie caused significant damage to the privately rented cottage that we shared the site with. The damage was significant enough to make repair beyond what was economically viable for WRC and the cottage was demolished. So the decision was made by WCL to initiate discussions with WRC about obtaining a lease, over the whole site. WRC has generously waived the annual rent & will provide a rebate on the water use at the site. It does mean that WCL is now responsible for its own power consumption & facilities/equipment insurances etc.

The security of the long-term lease gives WCL much more autonomy at the site and enables our organisation to plan for and commit to improving facilities at the nursery site. WCL now has the confidence to make a major financial investment in our own infrastructure facilities and plans are underway to refurbish the retained steel framed garage and works are to commence in August/September this year. It was decided to refurbish the retained existing garage as it was structurally sound and required minor rectifications and improvements.

A total of \$24,000 will be invested in the project and the funds for the refurbishment are enabled by a QLD Govt. Community Gambling & Benefit Fund grant which will contribute to a new concrete floor and the colour bond cladding, re-roofing & lockable doors. The bulk of the funds will be provided from WCL financial reserves.

The refurbished garage will provide WCL with much needed secure storage for our Quikspray trailer, 6 x 4 trailer and propagation materials etc. and a covered work space. We have also purchased new shelving, work bench & chemical bund with funds from a Federal Govt. Volunteers grant and a smaller WCL contribution, that will be installed in the re-furbished garage once completed.

WCL is currently planning for further changes at the nursery site and discussions involving our members & volunteers on how & what other improvements we could plan for at the site. Suggestions so far include planting vegetative windbreak along the eastern boundary that will also enable the sourcing seed onsite, demonstration gardens, redesigning site access and future building infrastructure. Grant funds will be sought into the future to fund these plans.

We are looking forward to exploring the potential possibilities for our organisation.



Left: WCL Community Nursery site
Photo: Google Earth Pro.

Getting to Know Our Whitsunday Wildlife & Plants

Steve Pearson is a local dedicated nature photographer. Steve is a retired QP&WS ranger who spent a large part of his career at Eungella and in the Whitsundays. Assisted by his wife Alison, Steve has accumulated a comprehensive photographic reference of plants and also, the less understood and under-appreciated elements of our region's ecology such as invertebrates and fungi. To view more of his photos go to – [steveandalison1@flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/steveandalison1/)

Rhombonotus gracilis (Tiny Tim spider). Family Salticidae

This month's spider is the Tiny Tim spider, a spider that looks like an ant and sometimes looks like they have 2 head ends, Rhombonotus sp aff gracilis of jumping spider family Salticidae.

The one I have found in our rainforest at Mandalay, was less than 4mm long and could hold a pose with one front leg up and one rear leg up which made it hard to tell which was the real head end. Just think, a spider that looks like an ant and looks like it has 2 heads, at home in this region.

Spiders of the Rhombonotus genus are ant mimic spiders and can be found in a wide range of habitats ranging from woodland and dry forest to rainforest. They are very small spiders that look like a small ant and run with the ants, killing and eating the occasional one. They even fool the ants they hunt until they have a victim in their grip and it alerts the other ants, then turn on the spider and pursue it.

You have to be really aware of its defining features and observant when looking for them. They are very active jumpy little jumping spiders, fighting for their survival, hunting all over the ground, up tree trunks and branches but most easily noticed, because of their movement when they use the front legs for running but change their pose when stopped.



Above: *Rhombonotus sp. gracilis*
Tiny Tim Spider
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Rhombonotus sp. gracilis*
opposite legs held up.
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

When not running they often lift the front legs up so one joint is near one of the eyes and the leg is bent and straightened forward so their front pair of legs are made to look like a pair of antennae. It is so much like a small ant that the only way to tell is to check out the antennae and see if they come out of the head, a 6 leg ant, or there is a knee joint there and the leg goes back and down as legs do for 8 leg spiders.

Another defining feature that most people are used to seeing on spiders is normally they have a one piece abdomen but Rhombonotus spiders have a partly divided abdomen making it look more like some little ants. Our Whitsunday species has a very small whitish dot each side on the abdomen divide line. An informed spider seeker with a trained eye could also see the other distinguishing body feature; they have an unusual shaped head. Looking down on the spider head you can see it is rather rhomboid in shape, widest behind the posterior lateral eyes.

SO, if you want to find one for yourself you will have to get down and close but do not worry too much, the reference material I found states that no one is sure about venom toxicity and they are not likely to bite as they are considered to be too small to be harmful. Their favourite hiding place is often a rolled leaf. However if it is an ant you have found (and some of them do have a nasty painful bite/sting too), remember that they can lift one front leg and one back leg, making it look like they have 2 heads, it can leave you in 2 minds– is it safe or not safe to get close to see which end has the bit that bites? The best defining feature is when you see the spider head on, if it has 2 big eyes and other eyes, it is the spider. Ants have 2 compound eyes & spiders usually have 8 (2 larger & 6 smaller ones on the sides)

Australia has a few undescribed un-named species of Rhombonotus mainly because they are very small and look like ants. Some Rhombonotus spiders can grow bigger than our 4 mm long but still look like ants. Other members of the Rhombonotus genus have been found in all Australian States and Territories, including Tasmania.



Above: *Rhombonotus sp. gracilis*
head on detailing the eyes.
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Getting to Know Our Whitsunday Wildlife & Plants

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PIPTURUS argenteus. Family Urticaceae.

Common names in other places are White Mulberry; White Nettle Stem, False Stinger and Native Mulberry.

This month our feature plant is another dioecious plant. Pipturus are dioecious plants. The definition of Dioecious (especially in plants) means having the male and female flowering organs on separate and distinct individuals-separate genders- so the male tree has male flowers and no fruits and the female tree has female flowers and then fruits form once pollination has occurred.



Above: Female Pipturus argenteus flowers.

Below: Female flower detail
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



We have some Pipturus that have come up in a forest gap at our patch since a cyclone Debbie. Around here Pipturus argenteus is commonly called Native Mulberry because the female tree has small almost white somewhat translucent berries. The fruits are said to be sweet and juicy and safe to eat, although you would need a lot to get a full stomach as they are small.

Pipturus argenteus is a valuable pioneer species vital to repairing the edge gaps and holes inside the rainforest after cyclones, or landslides or those holes created when big old trees die and fall.

The female Pipturus has little whitish mulberry like fruits. The main visual difference with the flowers is shown in the photos. The female plant has flowers parts that look like a furry pipe cleaner and the males plant has parts that are different, so if you have Pipturus you need both male and female trees and to check which ones you have check - furry pipe cleaners or not ? fruits some years or never any fruits ?

The Urticaceae family of flowering plants also includes local moon lighter stinger, the local mulberry leaf stinger tree and the southern big leaf stinging trees and a few stinging nettles, but our local Pipturus is one of the non-stinging members of the family.

When growing in ideal conditions like on the edge of a gully Pipturus can look very lush with larger leaves and can fool some people to think it is a stinger. Its natural distribution range is from the margins of subtropical rainforests in north eastern New South Wales, up the coast of QLD, on some Papuan Islands and as far north as Borneo Indonesia where it can grow up to 20m tall and have a 40cm diameter trunk, but here locally it only grows to about half that size.

The ones here at our patch are only 5m tall so are not a real worry during cyclones. Actually it is good having them here because we know there will be seeds and seedlings in the bush just waiting for a chance to fill a gap. The leaves range in size greatly depending on where they are growing and how much sunlight they are getting.

The leaves are often glossy on top but somewhat dull & whitish with very fine hairs underneath and it does look somewhat like a stinger leaf. Pipturus is a favourite food for birds & do attract pigeons that then fly away and pass seeds out into other parts of the forest where they lay dormant until its immediate climate conditions are right for germination. When conditions are right seed germination time is about 14 days but some do take up to 93 days. The bush does attract butterflies- whit Nymph Butterfly- but mainly as a food source for their caterpillars which eat the leaves then the grubs feed the birds as well. We have seen the elusive Varied triller and pied triller when they are migrating through our area visiting Pipturus, unfortunately these birds do not sit still long or land in good easy to see spots for photos and they don't visit the bird bath, so I do not have any good photos of trillers- yet. So, if you want to be thrilled by seeing trillers & attract them to your patch try growing some Pipturus argenteus plants in your patch.



Above: Pipturus argenteus in the forest.
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Male Pipturus argenteus flowers.

Below: Male flower detail
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Pale underside of the Pipturus leaf
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Eungella Bird Week

14-18 September 2020

4 Days, over 140 Species including the Endemic Eungella Honeyeater

Data Collection and Birding through the Eungella National Park and Clarke Ranges.

Presented by Birdlife Mackay

Program & Registration
<http://www.birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlife-mackay/upcoming-events>
 or Contact Daryl Barnes
 on 0438 134738

birdlife
MACKAY

Photo © Steve Dew

Covid 19 restrictions may affect the holding of this event– but please register your interest so the organisers know of your desire to attend the event– whenever it can be organised.

Interesting articles & websites.

<https://theconversation.com/one-cat-one-year-110-native-animals-lock-up-your-pet-its-a-killing-machine-138412>

<https://www.aussiebee.com.au/>



Whitsunday
Catchment
Landcare

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare (WCL) Sustainable Land Management Services.

We are seeking to encourage *non-commercial* landholders in the sustainable management of their land and offer the following assistance on a **fee for service** basis:

- **Site visits & Land Management Advice**– verbal advice to landholder.
- **Land Management Plans** (3-5 year documented site specific plans)
- **Weed Control Services**– targeted to have minimal impact on native vegetation & maximum impact on weed species & undertaken by WCL's qualified & licensed staff using our weed control equipment.
- **Revegetation site preparation & planting of native tube stock**– skilled staff to implement your revegetation project.
- **Hire of weed control equipment**– Landholder operated after training by WCL staff

If you would like advice on how to sustainably manage the weeds or native vegetation on your land, please consider the services offered by WCL.

Please email the Coordinator at: coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au for the fee schedule & detailed description of services offered.

Or call mbl: 0408 187 944 to discuss your requirements.

New and emerging Weed-

Please be aware that Water Mimosa (*Neptunia sp.*) was detected in the region. Biosecurity officers have confirmed that the species was detected in the Kuttabul area.

For further information :

https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/64839/IPA-Water-Mimosa-Factsheet.pdf

https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/62452/IPA-Water-Mimosa-Risk-Assessment.pdf

weed
watch™

MARCH 2011

YOUR ALERT TO NEW AND EMERGING THREATS.



1. Growing habit on water 2. Close-up of flower cluster 3. Floating stem covered with white, spongy material 4. Infestation



Water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea*)

Introduced

Class 1

Water mimosa is a long-lived aquatic plant that is cultivated as a vegetable throughout south-eastern Asia, particularly in Thailand and Indo-China. This species has a pan-tropical distribution, and is regarded as being native to tropical Asia, Africa and Central and South America. In Australia, it has the potential to spread from cultivation and become naturalised in water bodies, slow-moving waterways, wetlands, and other damp sites.

Distribution

Water mimosa has been used by some south-east Asian communities as a vegetable and is occasionally sold in local markets in the Brisbane area. Two collections of Water mimosa were made from farm dams in south-eastern Queensland in 2006, one from the Logan area and the other from the Boonah district. It has since been recorded at 15 sites in the Logan City area, but all of these known populations have been controlled.

Description

This long-lived aquatic plant grows in shallow water and has stems that usually float on the water surface. It has a thick taproot that becomes woody with age and produces stems up to 1.5 m long which may become detached. The older floating stems develop a thick spongy covering which aids with flotation and they also produce roots at their joints. The alternately arranged leaves are compound and very similar to those of sensitive plant. They have 2-4 pairs of branchlets, with each branchlet bearing 8-20 pairs of small leaflets (5-18 mm long and 1.5-3.5 mm wide).

The small almost rounded flower clusters are borne on slender stalks 5-20 cm long that are produced in the leaf forks. These bright yellow clusters contain 30-50 small densely clustered, stalkless, flowers. Each flower has five tiny green sepals (2-3 mm long) and five inconspicuous petals (2-4 mm long). The uppermost flowers in each cluster have ten small stamens (6-9 mm long) along with the female flower parts (i.e. they produce fruit), while the lower flowers are sterile. These sterile flowers have ten narrow yellow petal-like structures (7-16 mm long and 0.5-1 mm wide), which are actually derived from the stamens. The flattened fruit are oblong in shape and relatively broad (19-28 mm long and 8-10 mm wide). Each fruit contains 4-8 brown seeds (4.5 mm long and 2.5-3.5 mm wide).

© Technigra Australia Pty Ltd 2011

Quick Facts

- > A long-lived aquatic plant growing across the water surface.
- > Compound leaves with numerous leaflets which are sensitive to touch
- > Floating stems that become covered in a thick, white, spongy material.
- > Bright yellow flowers borne in rounded clusters.

Habitat

Water mimosa grows on the banks or margins of water bodies and then spreads out over the water surface. It prefers lakes, farm dams, ponds and swamps but will also grow along slow-moving waterways. It is usually found growing in sunny locations in water less than 1 m deep.



The role of composting in a Circular Economy- Eco Voice (April 29.2020)

<http://www.ecovoice.com.au/the-role-of-composting-in-a-circular-economy/>

The extreme heat over the summer months and ongoing drought have brought the worst bushfire season we have seen in Australia, destroying houses, local businesses, vegetation and wildlife. The increasing effects and consequences of global warming urgently calls for drastic changes in the way we reuse resources. The push for a greener and more sustainable environment has now become ever more crucial to human survival in the future.

One way to achieve long term sustainability for our environment is adopting a "Circular Economy" model. This popular approach, already adopted by many global countries, favours the recycling of resources through a closed-loop system where recyclable materials such as food waste is diverted from landfill and re-used.

Composting is nature's Circular Economy, where food waste is reduced and reused, its nutrients are recycled into fertiliser. By returning these nutrients back to the soil, rather than letting organic waste rot away in landfills we can feed diverse life in the soil. The bacteria, fungi, insects and worms in compost support better soil health and plant growth, ultimately boosting its resilience to cope with harsh drought conditions.

May 3rd to 9th Marks International Compost Awareness Week (ICAW) in Australia. This is a week during which Australians are encouraged to promote the importance and benefits of composting in their local communities. CORE, a not-for-profit charity has been championing this international awareness campaign exclusively in Australia for 15 years. ICAW has contributed to reducing organic waste going to landfills and at the same time improve liveability in our communities.

"Recent weather catastrophes have given us a wake-up call to be more proactive about building our resilience to changes in our climate conditions, irrespective of the differing views on the causes," says Eric Love, Chairman of the Centre for Organic Research & Education (CORE). "Having personally experienced the impacts of drought, fires, dust storms, floods, ultra-high temperatures and severe winds, has strengthened my resolve to support the proliferation of climate responsive measures to improve liveability in our communities" continues Mr Love.

Major supporters of this year's campaign included the Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Grampians Central West Waste & Resources Recovery Group (GCWRRG) and the Penrith City Council.

La Vergne Lehmann, Executive Officer of Grampian Central West Waste Resource Recovery said "Encouraging residents in our communities to compost more at home and use compost in their own gardens is the best outcome for dealing with the organic waste that we create and our support for International Compost Awareness Week is all about engaging our communities to do just that."

Below are some ideas for disposing your household organic waste:

- Compost it using a compost bin or make your own compost heap!
- Feed it to a worm farm – avoid citrus, spicy food, garlic, onions, meat, dairy and processed foods such as bread, pasta...
- If you live in an apartment, the Bin Bucket style compost might be more suitable
- or you can also find a community garden near you to give your organic waste to, they usually have a few compost bins and worm farms.



Left: Composting on a grand scale
Photo: Hannah Maloney

WCL Community Nursery– Always Needs Seeds

The WCL Nursery is very keen to source endemic seed so please keep an eye on your flowering native trees, shrubs & grasses for the volunteer nursery. Some of the species we need are:

Acacia– all local species	
Archontophoenix alexandrae	Alexander Palm
Allocasuarina torulosa	Black she-oak
Aidia racemosa	Archer Cherry
Atalaya rigida	Veiny Whitewood
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush
Cajanus reticulatus	Native Pigeon Pea
Carallia brachiata	Freshwater mangrove
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River oak
Chionanthus ramiflorus	Native Olive
Cordia subcordata	Sea Trumpet
Corymbia clarksoniana	
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood
Corymbia tessellaris	Morton Bay Ash
Cryptocarya hypospodia	Large leafed Laurel
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo
Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum	
Elaeocarpus grandis	Blue Quandang
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leafed Ironbark
Eucalyptus platyphylla	
Eucalyptus exserta	QLD Peppermint
Eucalyptus tereticornis	QLD Blue Gum
Euroschinus falcatus	Ribbonwood
Ficus racemosa	Cluster fig
Hymenosporum flavum	Native frangipani
Ganophyllum falcatum	Scaly Ash
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box
Lophostemon grandiflorus	Nthn Swamp Mahogany
Lysiphyllum hookeri	Hookers Bauhinia
Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga

Melaleuca dealbata	Blue Tea Tree
Melaleuca leucadendra	
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottle Brush
Melicope elleryana	Corkwood, Euodia
Memecylon pauciflorum var. pauciflorum	
Micromelum minutum	Native Lime Berry
Pandanus sp.	
Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm
Sterculia quadrifida	Peanut Tree
Syzygium australe	River cherry
Timonius timon	Tim Tam Tree
Trema tomentosa var. aspera	Peach-leafed Poison Bush
Trema orientalis	
Vitex trifolia	Vitex

Guidelines for seed collecting:

- Only collect seed from your own property or with written permission
- Source plants must have grown from seed from the Whitsunday Region
- Collect ripe, mature seed & no more than 10% of the seed from any one plant
- Collect from several parts of the plant, mainly the middle & upper branches
- Use paper bags (not plastic) to store the seed & keep them in a cool place
- Label the bag with the species, location, date and your name. Not sure of your identification? Include a stem with some leaves & /or take a photo.

You can drop seed off at the nursery on Tuesday or Thursday mornings, or at Reef Catchments, 45 Main St Proserpine, or call 0408 187 944.

INTERESTING WEB SITES:

Native Animals, Insects, Birds:

www.whitsundaylandcare.org.au

<http://www.wildlife.org.au/magazine/>

<http://www.aussiebee.com.au>

www.birdsinbackyards.net

www.australianmuseum.net.au/reptiles

<http://birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlife-mackay/activities-mac>

Native plants:

<http://ausgrass2.myspecies.info/content/oplismenus>

<https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/cd-keys/rfk/>

<https://www.eucalyptaustralia.org.au/>

<http://sgaptownsville.org.au/>

www.facebook.com.au/sgapmackay

Wetlands

<http://wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/ecology/components/flora/mangroves/mangrove-moreton.html>

Feral Animals: feralflyer@invasiveanimals.com

<https://alumni.uq.edu.au/cane-toad-baits>

Feral plants:

www.weeds.org.au

www.environment.gov.au > Biodiversity > Invasive species > weeds

www.iewf.org/weedid/index_by_reserve.htm

www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/herbarium/

You can make a tax deductible donation to the Whitsunday Catchment Landcare Fund at any time. Just go to <http://www.givenow.com.au/whitsundaycatchmentlandcare> All donors will receive a receipt from Givenow at the time of the do-

If you would like to receive this e-newsletter please email coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au with your request. Or you can phone Cath on mbl:0408-187-944 to request one.

Disclaimer: Information in this newsletter is offered as a guide only and while every care is taken to ensure its accuracy, Whitsunday Catchment Landcare does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

Make a Donation



Using the secure engine of GiveNow.com.au

Thank You Everyone!

Thank you to so many of you who have generously and kindly donated your container refunds to WCL. To date (July 2019– January 2020)we have had **\$ 159.50 donated**. Please find below our Containers for Change ID number to conveniently cut off and include in your bags. Your contributions are allocated to the WCL Public Fund which allows WCL to take on various projects for the ongoing education of our members and the wider community. Thank You again!

ID: C10053139

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