



Whitsunday
Catchment
Landcare

Newsletter

August 2020

www.whitsundaylandcare.org.au



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Central QLD Coast
Landcare
Network

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

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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.

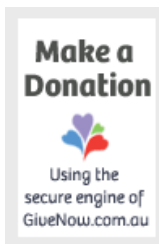
If you're interested in doing your bit for the environment and socialising with like-minded people, we offer coordinated activities on Tuesday & Thursday mornings and more. Contact us!

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 August

Volunteer activities have recommenced.

Please wear long sleeved clothing, a hat & closed in shoes. Due to the Covid 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. WCL member/volunteer Land Management support at the Aldred's place

12 Evans Rd, Preston (halfway down Conway Rd)

See article page- page 2 for further information

COMMUNITY NURSERY OPEN FOR PLANT SALES (CASH ONLY)

9am-12noon Tuesday, Thursday & the 1st Saturday of each month-

Next Saturday opening—1st August 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
4th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	6th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
11th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	13th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
18th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	20th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
25th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	27th: Propagation, Seed processing, potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery OR Aldred's Revegetation site

WCL receives support from the following organizations:



Australian Government
Department of the Environment



What goes around comes around-WCL volunteers helping our members & volunteers with sustainable land management, on their properties.

**WCL volunteers out & about in the field-
Alternative volunteer event away from the Community Nursery.**

When: Thursday the 20th August
Where: 12 Evans Rd, Preston (halfway down Conway Rd).
Time: 9am– 12noon

Morning Tea provided by Jess & Alistair

What to Bring: Water bottle & gloves.

What to wear: long sleeves, closed in shoes and a wide brimmed hat.

After listening to round table (socially distanced of course) morning tea discussions at the Community Nursery volunteer mornings, it has come to our attention that some of our members & volunteers could do with some help with managing their land.

A small group of keen volunteers have got together & offered a helping hand to those that were expressing frustration or feeling overwhelmed by their land management tasks. Initially, this group attended one property, as a group of friends, helping one another with weeding tasks in bushland on the property. Then I got an email from another member asking if we could help them. So the program is blossoming and needs to be formalised, so we can meet all of our volunteer insurance cover requirements.

So this month we are having our 3rd Thursday of the month —**In the field volunteer event-** at Jessica Aldred & Alistair Lyon's property at Preston to help them plant out the revegetation areas.

Jessica & Alistair have volunteered regularly at the nursery and our revegetation sites and last year engaged WCL on a fee for service basis, to prepare a Sustainable Land Management Plan for their property. Jessica & Alistair are rehabilitating, what was once a golf course, what will be 1.5 acres of their site when fully revegetated. They hope to use the site as an eco/science based camping facility. They plan to have 4 camp sites tucked cleverly away at the rear of the property with views over the Proserpine River & Goorgana Plain.

They have been working hard managing the weeds, spreading mulch, building a shed, toilet & installing water tanks. But they need help with planting 300 plants (purchased from WCL, of course) in a 600sqm mulched & irrigated area.



And so on their behalf, I am extending an invitation to our registered volunteers to come along & help this young couple with the planting up part of their adventurous project— many hands make light work and we are really good at planting revegetation sites.

Looking forward to seeing you there.

Left: The site to be revegetated— the longer grassed area. It is currently being weed sprayed & will have mulch installed prior to planting on the 20th August.

Photo: Jessica Aldred

Wild Orchid Watch (WOW) <https://www.wildorchidwatch.org/news/2019/11/8/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-wow>
<https://www.wildorchidwatch.org/news/2019/5/27/australian-orchids-the-how-where-when-and-why>

Wild Orchid Watch (WOW) is a national orchid data collection project. Ecologists at the University of Adelaide, in collaboration with members of the Australasian Native Orchid Society (ANOS), have established agreed methods for data collection via the WOW app and website. This online resource, will act as a central hub for orchid enthusiasts to record and store orchid observations, seek orchid identification and share information with trusted users.

The Wild Orchid Watch custom-built app will feed data to iNaturalist, a joint initiative of the Californian Academy of Sciences and National Geographic, and a highly successful online citizen science platform. iNaturalist will securely store WOW data along with millions of other observations of living organisms submitted via the iNaturalist app.

Despite having been in operation for over 10 years, iNaturalist has been underutilised in Australia until recently. Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) is now collaborating with iNaturalist, creating an Australian node of iNaturalist - iNaturalist Australia. ALA says "iNaturalist is a global social biodiversity platform designed to share and discuss biodiversity. Built on open source software, it supports open data, and has a strong community engagement focus including the interest and encouragement of the taxonomic community."

WOW are very excited to announce that after two years of development, testing and collaboration between citizen scientists, orchid enthusiasts and scientists the WOW app is ready to use! You can access the WOW app by going to the internet browser on your mobile device and typing in www.app.wildorchidwatch.org

Wild Orchid Watch Australia is a project within [iNaturalist](#) and all photos and data collected using the WOW app will be stored, collated and identified on the iNaturalist platform. If you already have an iNat account you can use it to log in to the WOW app, and if not, it is very easy to create one. WOW app frequently asked questions (including details about the WOW app, photo and data copy write, privacy policy and terms of service) can be found on our website here <https://www.wildorchidwatch.org/faqs>

For guidance on signing up and getting the most out of the WOW app please see the [WOW App Instructional Videos](#) on the website. They would have loved to launch the WOW app at events around Australia and meet in person but due to current travel and social restrictions, for now at least, the WOW app is launching online. A message from Professor Michelle Waycott, Chief Botanist at the South Australian Herbarium and Professor of Plant Systematics at The University of Adelaide is available on the WOW website.

How will orchid locations be protected?

All orchid sightings submitted via the WOW app will have geoprivacy set to 'obscured'. When a WOW app user logs into iNaturalist and looks at a map of orchid locations in the WOW project, they will see a 0.2 x 0.2 degree latitude rectangular cell (about 20 x 20 km, or 400 km²) encompassing the hidden true coordinates.

An added layer of data protection built into the iNaturalist platform is "taxon geoprivacy"; the locations of all taxa with an IUCN equivalent status of near threatened or higher, are automatically obscured.

Who will have access to sensitive data?

Users will always have full access to their own submitted records.

iNaturalist will securely store all accurate orchid locations. This data will only be directly accessible to state government data managers and WOW project curators.

When a research scientist, NRM land manager, or environmental consultant would like access to the detailed data, they will be required to apply via existing protocols as managed by relevant state government agencies. It will be up to the state/territory government data managers to assess the application and release the sensitive data for the specified taxa/locality of interest. Please see the Wild Orchid Watch Sensitive Species Guidelines on the website.



Above: *Phaius tankervilleae* var. *australis*
Photo: QLD Govt.

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/)

This month our local feature plant is **Polyscias elegans** of plant family

Araliaceae.

Polyscias elegans has a few common names depending on where you are and what locals you ask. Around the Sunshine Coast I was told it was silver basswood but up here it is Celery Top.

Polyscias elegans is a rainforest tree of eastern Australia from Jervis Bay in southern New South Wales and north through coastal Queensland. It's here in our patch at Mandalay Airlie Beach and extends further north to Thursday Island and Papua New Guinea. As it is found in so many communities, it means it has acquired more common names such as Pencil cedar, Celery wood, Mowbulan whitewood and White sycamore.

Polyscias elegans is a pioneer tree so will grow in the full sunlight in the open, often with trunk stem like a pencil which is really whippy. It has good fine grain timber like cedar and is good in windy areas as a cyclone survivor, more so when young and flexible. Its timber has a celery smell and interestingly it has a bunched dense leafy celery-like top that provides shady shelter cover for longer-lived young rainforest trees underneath.

It can grow in a great range of soils from nutrient poor sand and deco-granite



Above: *Polyscias elegans*– budding up before flowering

Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Polyscias elegans* in fruit. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

to rich volcanic basalts and even drier Brigalow forest black soils. It has massive clusters of fruit and the birds love them. The fruit is eaten by a large variety of birds like the NOISY SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO, Brown Cuckoo Dove, Australasian Figbird, green catbird, Lewin's honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Pied Currawong, Paradise Riflebird, Rose Crowned Fruit Dove, Silvereye, Superb Fruit Dove, Topknot Pigeon and Wompoo Fruit dove and if you are a Twitcher (a bird watcher) you will know some of these

have a great range of country they pass over while moving from area to area in seasonal search of food or nesting places. The topknot pigeon is also called the flock pigeon and they earned that name because big flocks could be seen flying from one range to another and in doing this would drop in to other places on the way and leave a dropping there, sometimes with *Polyscias* seeds in them. Pied currawongs are sometimes called mountain magpies and live mostly on the cooler mountains but in winter drop down to the warmer valleys and plains and feed there. It is recorded that the seeds found in pied currawong droppings are the most fertile for regeneration, maybe they eat the best and leave the others the rest. So if you want THE BEST fertile seeds, follow those currawongs with a poop scoop, but remember pied currawongs can travel big distances and seed big areas in their travels.

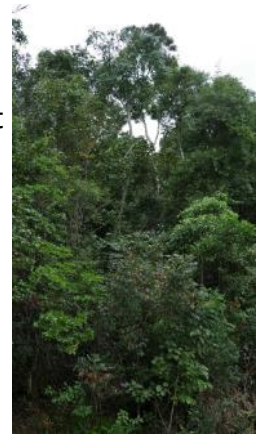
It can grow in a great range of soils from nutrient poor sand and deco-granite to rich volcanic basalts and even drier Brigalow forest black soils. It has massive clusters of fruit and the birds love them. The fruit is eaten by a large variety of birds like the NOISY SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO, Brown Cuckoo Dove, Australasian Figbird, green catbird, Lewin's honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Pied Currawong, Paradise Riflebird, Rose Crowned Fruit Dove, Silvereye, Superb Fruit Dove, Topknot Pigeon and Wompoo Fruit dove and if you are a Twitcher (a bird watcher) you will know some of these

Polyscias elegans is fast-growing and can grow up to 30 meters tall with a trunk diameter of 75 cm. Big enough to be logged and milled in southern areas, where it is called silver basswood. It does have high moisture content but when dried is somewhat like a poor man's balsa timber.

Here at our patch in the Whitsundays they are much smaller. The biggest one is about 13 meters tall and the trunk is mostly straight, no buttress and not really rough-barked. Leaves can be pinnate or bi-pinnate with almost opposite leaflets. The records state the flowers are purple in a terminal panicle and so small you do not notice them unless you are close. So far I have not photographed the flowers as they grow way up in the tree canopy and so far no bird like the pesky noisy sulphur crested cockatoo has picked s and dropped any of them to me. Where are those noisy

destructive pests when you need them? Records state *Polyscias elegans* flowers in a series of racemes in February to April and sometimes other times. The fruit is a drupe; brown or purplish black in colour, 5 to 7 mm wide. Inside the drupe are two cells, containing one seed each, 5 mm long.

In our patch I have seen and photographed fallen fruits. It has been very interesting for me to see some fruits dry and die, some go mouldy and some splatter and attract the chocolate brown globular springtail *Collembola* - possibly a new species of *Aneuempodialis* species *Collembola* *Symphyleona*. *Polyscias elegans*, what an elegant little tree to have in our patch.



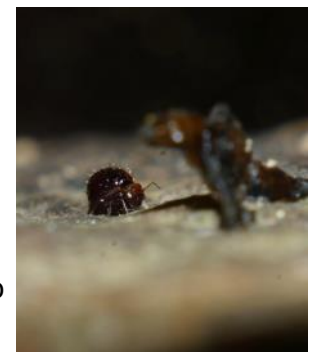
Above: *Polyscias elegans*– the tallest tree

Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Polyscias elegans* & Rose Crowned Fruit Dove feeding on seed.

Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: The *Aneuempodialis* sp. *Collembola* after fallen fruit. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

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](#)

This month's spider is a mystery, a spider with no name and as far as I know is unknown to science. I sent the photos to Arachnid specialists and they had never seen one before and so could not give me a name for it. O in the interim I called it THE DAVID SPIDER.

How did I find the David spider? The movement of a green and orange jumper spider, a female *Mopsus mormon* dangling about in the light breeze caught my eye. I moved in close to photograph it and then noticed it was dead and it was hanging on extra fine web, not its own. I zoomed in with my camera with its extra-macro close up setup and took a photo, then realised how fine the web holding it was and then looked more carefully and saw there was a micro spider feeding on the knee of the *Mopsus mormon* spider.



Above & Below: The Mystery spider feeding at the leg joint of Mopus morman. Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



It is not uncommon to find baby spiders feeding on a parent guardian. The common house spider *Badumna insignis* guards its eggs until they hatch and then the guardian parent dies and the babies feed off it and any extra prey that gets caught in the Guardian parents web structure until they are grown enough to go out and establish their own web home. The things some parents do for their kids!

But this time the dead spider was a different type of spider to the micro spider feeding on it. It was not one of its own babies and the fine web structure was not its own web. That fine web structure reminded me of the swift escape trapeze structure used by little thief kleptoparasite spiders sometimes called dewdrop spiders, *Argyrodes* species in family Theridiidae. Those kleptoparasite dewdrop *Argyrodes* spiders build a fine web trapeze structure and swing up to the prey caught in the web of much larger web-building spiders, they anchor the prey onto their own trapeze web structure then cut the other spiders lines holding the prey onto the other big spider web and swing off and away stealing their prey and going somewhere quiet to feed on it themselves. The extra close up photo shows the micro spider is biting the soft spot of the leg knee joint.

Maybe the exoskeleton of the *Mopsus* spider was too hard so the micro spider was as smart as a "knight of old"- getting at the enemy by attacking the weakest part of a suit of armour, the joints.

Anyhow I searched around and could not find any other larger web builder spiders' web, so I have assumed that the micro spider had caught and killed the *Mopsus* spider on its own, like David getting his Goliath.

BUT, if it the little mystery spider is a dewdrop *Argyrodes* spider (it looks most like a female) and the *Mopsus mormon* was a female.... is it the DAVID AND GOLIATH story or should it be Davina and Goliathina?

If you are keen, you can look and maybe find a new spider for yourself. Over the last 50 years of exploring I have found a few new species, a couple were spiders. There are undiscovered species still out there waiting to be found, they might even be waiting for you to find them and give them a name. They could be clever like this little one and hang out a flag or catch a giant, drawing attention to itself, crying out "LOOK AT ME ! LOOK AT ME! "

What name ? Maybe a Kath and Kim spider :- }



Above: Mopsus Mormon dangling about Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson

Interesting articles & websites.

<https://mailchi.mp/qwalc/the-latest-news-for-qld-water-and-land-carersjuly-2020?e=e015193ce8>

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2020-06-04/new-aerial-weapon-in-fight-against-noxious-siam-weed/12317142>

Native Plants QLD News- Cutting Edge Research for Native Plants- A really exciting bit of news is that Native Plants QLD have "partnered" with University of Qld to support research into the cryopreservation of plants, in particular, endangered native plants. They will be providing a \$30,000.00 grant over three years and "in kind" support, i.e. seed and plant material to undertake the cryopreservation and tissue culture. They have had great success with Avocadoes and are transferring that knowledge over to native plants. They are also undertaking trials to combat Myrtle Rust. There will be a full report in the Journal. This is great and NPQ members can be proud to be a part of this fascinating scientific research.

Cryopreservation involves storage of **plant** material (such as seed, shoot tip, zygotic and somatic embryos and pollen) at ultra-low temperatures in LN (-196°C) or its vapour phase (-150°C). ...

Advantages of **cryopreservation** are that germplasm can be kept for theoretically indefinite time with low costs and little space. For further information:

https://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/31877/InTech-Plant_cryopreservation.pdf

Family: Boraginaceae

Common name: Camel or Cattle Bush

Scientific name: *Trichodesma zeylanicum*

Description:

This is an erect annual or perennial herb to about 1 m or a little more in height, with a well-developed taproot. Much of the plant is covered with irritating bristles and small hairs, including the stems and the leaves.

Distribution:

The native range of the plant is from eastern tropical Africa to India, Sri Lanka, the Malay Peninsula, New Guinea and northern Australia. It has become naturalized in many of the Pacific Islands, particularly Fiji. Grows in a variety of soils, granite, sandstone, coastal sand dunes, rocky hills, creek beds, flats, floodplains.



Above: Trichodesma zeylanicum
Photos: David Peppinkhouse

Leaves: At the base of the plant the leaves are opposite, but they become alternate as one moves up the stem. They are shortly petiolate, and elliptic. The apex is usually acute, but sometimes obtuse.

Flowers: The inflorescence is raceme-like, the individual flowers (1.5–2 cm in diameter) blue, rarely white. The sepals are narrow-ovate, 1–1.5 cm long, 3–4 mm wide, broadening in fruit. The flowers usually become nodding soon after sun-up. Flowers March to October or December. *T. zeylanicum* provides a unique pollination system; although it produces typical chasmogamous (open) flowers, the pollination is exclusively autogamous (pollen from the same flower) and is not dependent on insect visits.

Fruit: The fruits have four spherical-shaped chambers, each with one seed. *The WCL Community Nursery would really like some seed.*

Propagation: From fresh seed. Grows fairly readily from seed.

Notes: Frost tolerant. With a little water this annual can be maintained as a tough perennial. The leaves are used in folk medicine, usually as a soothing poultice. They have sudorific properties (i.e., they promote sweating), and are used for treating chest ailments. In some places, particularly in Fiji, the leaves are used for the treatment of leucoderma (localized loss of skin pigment), and for piles. The roots are also powdered and the powder used to treat painful ulcers.

BEWARE

Many claim that the plant is poisonous to stock; but the only evidence is anecdotal.

Information about medicinal qualities of plants, or about their use as medicines, is for interest only, and is not intended to be used as a guide for the treatment of medical conditions

Sources:

<http://www.somemagneticislandplants.com.au/index.php/plants/314-trichodesma-zeylanicum>

<http://www.currentscience.ac.in/Volumes/107/05/0743.pdf>



Above: Trichodesma zeylanicum
Photos: Christine Peterson

Pest Hall of Fame:

Common Name: African Tulip

Botanical Name: *Spathodea campanulata* subsp. *nilotica*

African tulip tree is a restricted invasive plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment without a permit. The Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. This is called **our** General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO).

Origin: Native to tropical West Africa, the African Tulip was introduced to Australia as an ornamental tree used in both gardens and as street trees. Popular because of the large bright orange flowers and dark green leaves the African Tulip has quickly spread and established itself as an environmental weed. It is listed on Global Invasive Species Database "Top 100 World's Worst Invaders".

Description: Fast growing, the African Tulip can reach heights of 25m with spreading buttresses when mature.

Leaves: Compound leaves are opposite 15-350mm long with 3-13 unequal sides ovate, hairy leaflets 40-110 x 25-800mm with visible venation. The leaves form a dense dark canopy are bronze in colour when young but deep glossy green when mature.

Flowers: Large orange bell-shaped with 5 fused petals with yellow frilly edges 90-120mm long and borne in terminal clusters. Flowers mostly in spring but can occur all year round.

Seeds: emerge from clusters of hairy buds to show their bright orange colour. The seed pods are woody and poisonous. Spread by wind & garden waste or by birds dropping uneaten seeds.



African Tulip Tree in full flower
Photo: C. Peterson



African Tulip Tree leaves & flower buds
Photo: C. Peterson



African Tulip Tree Flowers
Photo: C. Peterson



Above: Red Breasted parakeet eating African Tulip trees seed
Photo: besgroup.org

Problem: African Tulip will readily escape gardens and will reproduce from seed or suckers. It is highly recommended that it be removed from areas near waterways and native vegetation. Have a look when you drive around our catchment and see how many you see in creeks, gullies and bushland. African tulip trees a public safety hazard (when these trees are planted along footpaths, their dropped flowers can create a

slippery walking surface) **African tulip Trees are extremely harmful to native stingless bees as the pollen is toxic to them.**

Management: Seedlings and young plants can be pulled out by hand however, larger specimens need to be cut down or stem injected with herbicide. Due to their ability to sucker, plants that are cut down will need to have their stumps treated with herbicide (cut stump) to ensure regrowth does not occur. If using the cut stump method, cut the trunk as close to the ground as possible, preferably not more than 10cm away from the ground and paint with herbicide as soon as possible after cutting. Treat any suckers with herbicide.

Refer to www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/52846/IPA-African-Tulip-Tree-PP64.pdf for details of herbicide controls & application methods for African Tulip Tree
<http://www.bobthebeeman.com.au/african-tulip-tree-ebook.asp>



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>

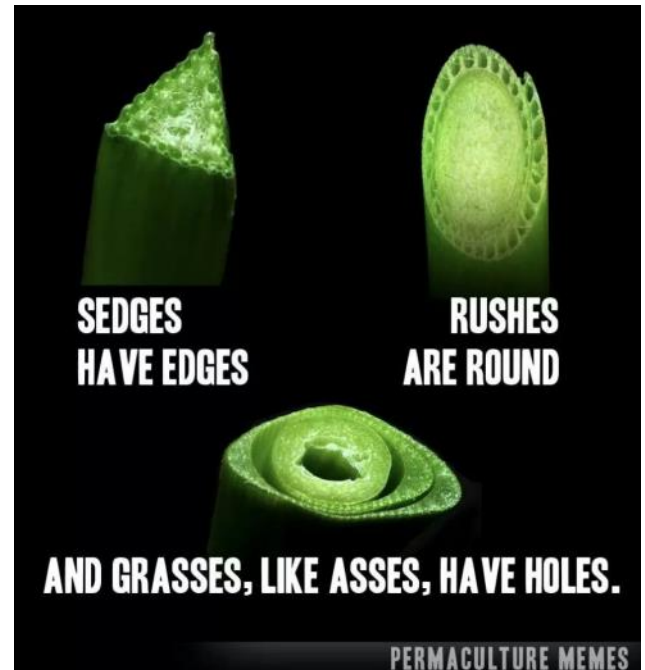
or Contact Daryl Barnes on 0438 134 738

birdlife
 MACKAY

Photo © Steve Dow

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.

Right: A handy tool when trying to identify if it's a grass, sedge or rush. (Please excuse the rhyming rudeness)
 Source: Facebook.



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.

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!

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