Whitsunday Catchment Landcare

Newsletter

November 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:

Make a Donation
Using the secure engine of GiveNow.com.au

REGISTERED CHARITY

What has happened in October & what is coming up in November

Volunteer activities are held on Tuesday & Thursday mornings– 9am-12noon

Please wear long sleeved clothing, a hat & closed in shoes.

Due to the Covoid 19 virus please bring you own morning tea & cup please.

COMMUNITY NURSERY OPEN FOR PLANT SALES (CASH ONLY)

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

Next Saturday opening—7th November 2020

At the Community Nursery & Volunteer Activities in November

33 Kelsey Creek Rd Proserpine

Tuesday & Thursday 9am—12.30pm.

Tuesday	Thursday
3rd: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	**5th:** Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
10th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	**12th:** Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
17th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	**19th:** Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
24th Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	**26th:** Propagation, Seed processing, potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery

WCL receives support from the following organizations:

REEF CATCHMENTS Whitsunday Regional Council CANEGROWERS PROSERPINE Australian Government Department of the Environment Queensland Government

Notice to all Whitsunday Catchment Landcare members

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare INC.
Annual General Meeting .

This years AGM to be held on the Tuesday 1st December 2020

The AGM will commence at 6pm and finish by 7.30pm.

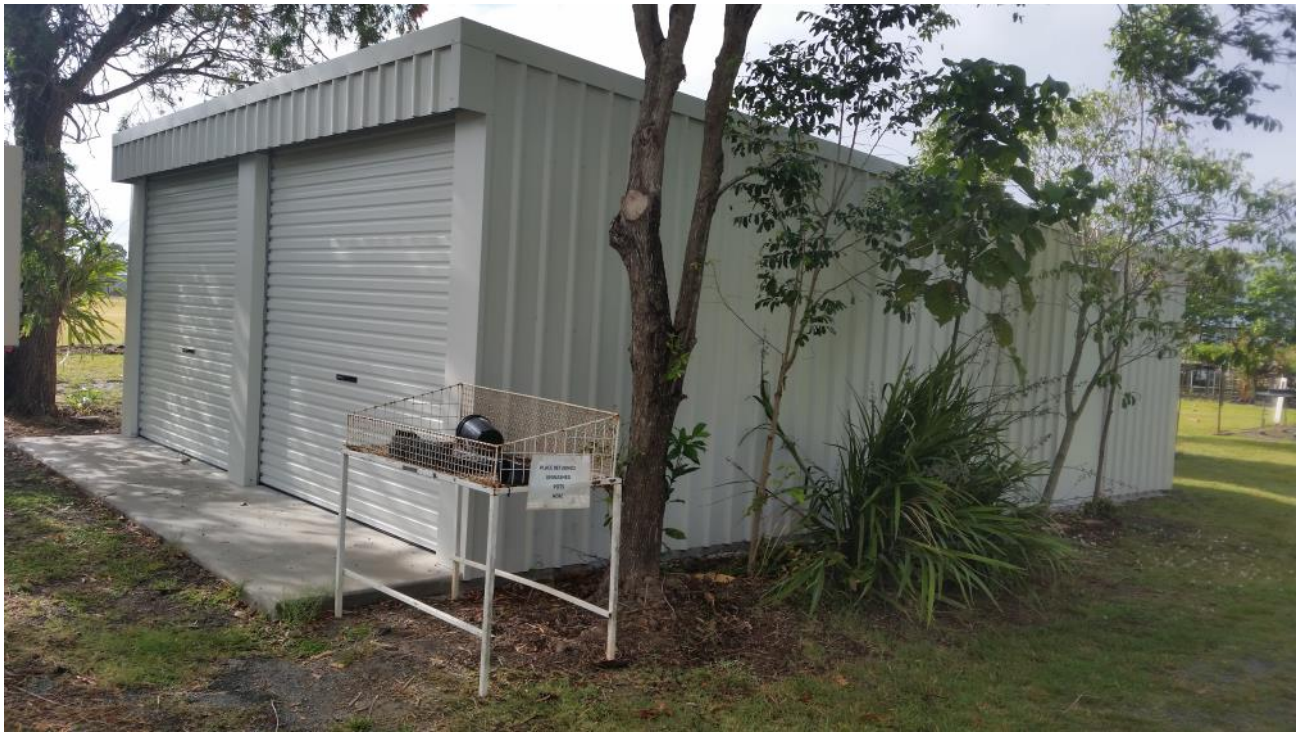
Due to Covid 19 restrictions on the numbers able to gather together, the location is yet to be confirmed.
(hoping it will be the National Parks Meeting Room– depending on numbers & Covid restrictions),
Shute Harbour Road at Jubilee Pocket.

Please RSVP BY THE 23rd November 2020
Call Cath—0483 811 229 or email: coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au

WCL Nursery infrastructure upgrade.

We have recently completed the upgrade of the garage at the Community Nursery. Funds for the project were provided through the QLD Government's Gambling Community Benefit Fund & the Federal Government Volunteer Grants Program. The Gambling Community Benefit fund enabled the installation of a new concrete floor and the re-cladding. Re-roofing of the frame of an existing garage and the Volunteers grant purchased new shelving within it.
This project provides WCL with a secure, weather proof storage area for a variety of equipment and is stage one of future infrastructure at the nursery site.

Thank you to both tiers of Government & to Chris Becker & Staff from BBS Developments for a timely and professional job. And last but certainly not least, I would like to thank the WCL volunteers for their efforts in installing the shelving, reorganising the equipment & materials as well as installing the downpipe. Next project is the pot washing area (a grant application has been submitted -so here's hoping we are successful).



BEACH SCRUB REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE.

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare (WCL) working with North Queensland Dry Tropics (NQDT) & a landholder committed to saving endangered habitats.

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare regularly takes part in activities to manage weeds and remove marine debris. This activity is part of a contract that WCL has with North Queensland Dry Tropics Natural Resource Management Group, to rehabilitate endangered remnant coastal beach scrub at 4 sites –

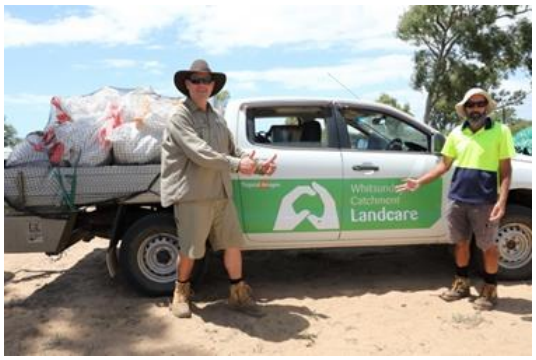
- Cape Upstart, . https://capeupstart.com/
- Queens Beach
- Kings Beaches and
- Whitsunday Paradise in Bowen.

Most site visits to the 4 locations to manage weeds & remove marine debris, will be undertaken by WCL staff, but we had an opportunity to offer 10 volunteers a 2 night camping adventure at the Cape Upstart Station near Guthalungra. Volunteers and staff undertook weed control & marine debris collection activities. NQDT Project Officer Thijs Krugers said "the volunteers and staff did a fantastic job with 460kg of marine debris and 5.14ha area covered for weed removal. The Cap Upstart Station is a private conservation venture, which has been destocked for 30 years and the owners are extremely grateful for the wonderful work done by all involved."

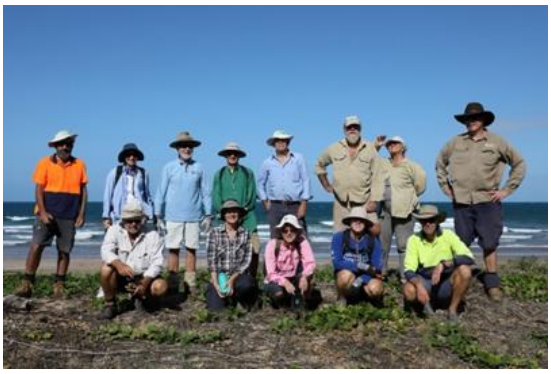
Volunteers counted 86 species of birds and 21 species of vertebrates while they were working in the beach scrub, which highlights the importance of the habitat value that coastal beach scrub provides for flora & fauna.

This project which is funded under the National Landcare program runs into 2021 and we are planning future events that will involve volunteers after the wet season.

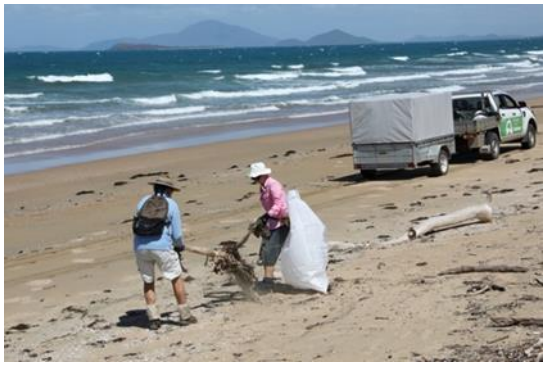
https://www.nqdrytropics.com.au/projects/protecting-biodiversity/protecting-beach-scrub/



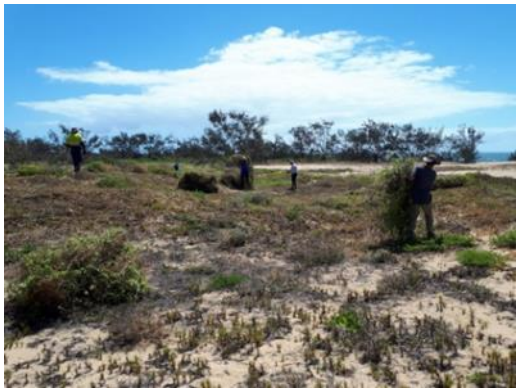
Above: Whitsunday Landcare Officer (left) Chris Barbeler & Casual -Wayne Oakley with the vehicle loaded with marine debris.
Photo: Jenny White- Shiller Images



Above: Whitsunday Landcare Champion Volunteers & staff ready for action on the beach front.
Photo: Jenny White- Shiller Images



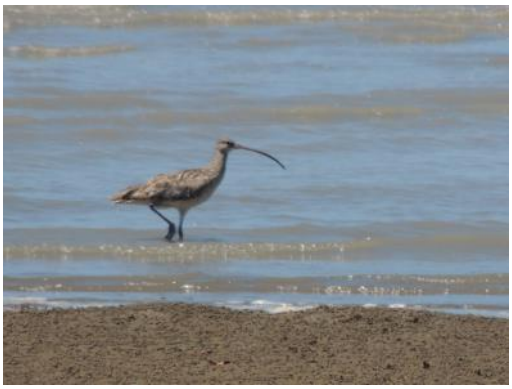
Above: Whitsunday Landcare Champion Volunteers & those pesky fishing net tangles
Photo: Jenny White- Shiller Images



Above: Whitsunday Landcare Champion Volunteers focusing on the removal of the weedy Passiflora vine -just some of the 460kg of weeds removed
Photo: Jenny White- Shiller Images

Conway Beach Walk– submitted by Graham Armstrong

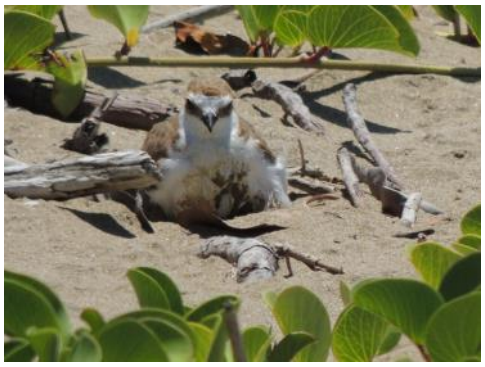
Recently we went for a walk along the scenic Conway beach on the incoming tide. Our dog was kept on the lead and kept well away from a single endangered Eastern Curlew feeding along the rippling water's edge, also staying clear of the sand above the high tide mark where the tracks of the little Red-capped Plovers indicated that they were tending their nests amongst the sand.



Above: The bizarre, endangered Eastern Curlew, largest of our migratory Waders- Conway Beach.
Photo: G. Armstrong

The Curlew is a summer migrant to Australia, feeding in undisturbed locations along our coastline, putting on the necessary condition for the return flight in March to their breeding grounds in northern Asia. Unfortunately, undisturbed feeding areas in Australia and along its long migratory pathway are declining and the number of this species and other migratory waders is declining rapidly.

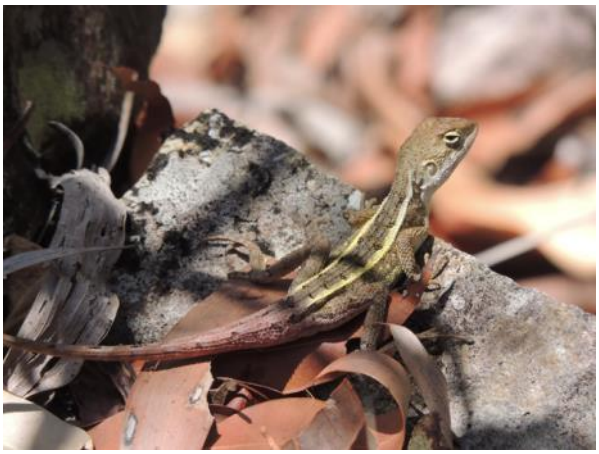
The Red-capped Plover on the other hand is a local wader seen all year round and breeds here in Australia. It is still common but its nests are all too often destroyed unknowingly as we enjoy all that our lovely beach fronts have to offer. A little bit of care and consideration however can go a long way to helping both these species.



Above: Female Red-capped Plover on nest at Conway Beach. Photo: G. Armstrong

Above: A single, well camouflaged Red-capped Plover egg in a "nest". Conway Beach. Photo: G. Armstrong

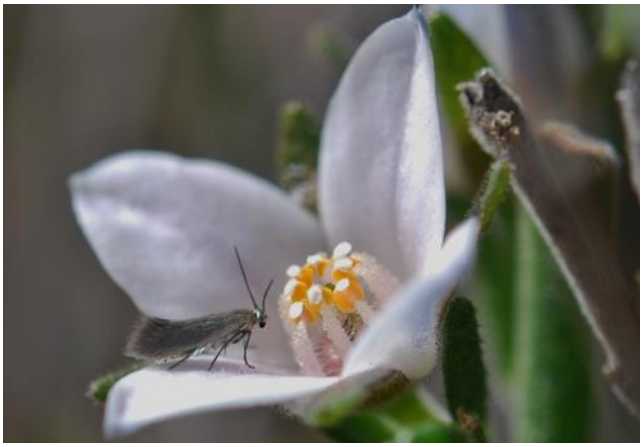
Both of us had a great time paddling in the shallow sea and the dog enjoyed rolling and sniffing the wet sand. All was good and we left the beach replete and well exercised whilst nature carried on its tasks without too much distraction. But the brave male Nobbi Dragon, displaying its recently acquired colourful breeding signals, refused to relinquish its perch beside the path as we passed by.



Right: Male Nobbi Dragon – Conway Beach
Photo: G. Armstrong

NATIVE PLANT LOVERS – WE NEED YOUR HELP IN A CITIZEN SCIENCE PROJECT!!!!

Not all moths are nocturnal, brown and dusty and send shivers down the spine. As the photo of an undescribed moth on Boronia coerulescens from Kalbarri NP in WA (credit Andy Young) shows, some are beautiful, metallic and dance in the sun.



Above: Boronia coerulescens from Kalbarri NP in WA. Photo credit Andy Young,

We are a passionate group of amateur entomologists and over the last ten years of family holidays, weekends and extended highly-focused field trips have discovered that one family of tiny moths, called Heliozelidae (aka Sun-Loving Moths), is unexpectedly and incredibly diverse in Australia – think tiny insect equivalents of lemurs in Madagascar or Birds of Paradise in Papua New Guinea.

We have found that almost every Australian species of the citrus family (Rutaceae) we have looked at, from the top of Cradle Mountain in Tasmania, to the desert around Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and to the tropical north of Kakadu in the Northern Territory, are associated with one, two and sometimes more species of Sun-loving Moths.

The biology of many Sun-loving Moths is inextricably linked to the biology of the citrus plants. Female moths lay their eggs into flowers, and when they hatch, caterpillars eat the developing seeds. Because the caterpillars are only able to eat seeds of one species of plant – their survival is absolutely dependent on the plant's survival. In some cases, the relationship is even more intimate, with not just the plant providing the caterpillars' food, but also the female moth contributing to pollinating the plant's flowers. In a few cases the moths are the plant's only pollinator. Conservation of moths and plants are therefore inextricably inter-twined, and this becomes incredibly important when plants are range-restricted or endangered – as many are.

To date we have only looked at the tip of the iceberg. Despite only examining about 50 of the nearly 500 Australian citrus species, in genera like Boronia, Phebalium, Eriostemon and Zieria, we have discovered over one hundred new species of moths and are in the process of describing and naming them. We would like to look at every single species of Rutaceae and identify moths with which they are associated and … we are in a hurry because an increasing number of these plants are endangered (e.g. Boronia clavata in WA and Boronia granitica in NSW/QLD) and their Sun-loving Moths may go extinct before they are even known. The only way to do this is with your help, and a great first step is by photographing moths on Rutaceae plants.

Even without trying, new species of moths have been discovered and photographed incidentally by plant lovers who have posted their beautiful photos on social media platforms like Instagram. We can't wait for chance sightings – we need a more deliberate and concerted effort. Anyone who has species of Rutaceae growing in their local area, we would like to enlist you in our project.

First, please search for these plants! Then please look carefully at their flowers (from the time they are unopened buds through to after they drop seed) and if you see a moth, please, please, please take a photograph, if possible, note the GPS co-ordinates and let us know. If you can also provide details like the time of day and the date the photo was taken, a plant I.D. and stage of flowering – all the better.

In fact, even if you don't hit the jackpot and find moths, photos and locations of plants are also valuable! We can then follow up your discoveries and search for them on our next field trip in that area. And if you don't find a moth on your first look – don't give up! In many cases moths may be present only for a few days or a week in a year and only on a few plants among a whole patch of similar plants – and that's why a few people can never cover the whole country. That's why we need people in every state and in every region. That's why we need you!

Post your photos on your own **Instagram Account and please include us @sun.loving.moths in your post and please use the hashtags #sunlovingmoths #australiancitrus #rutaceae #heliozelidae**

We will repost pictures (with credit of course) so everyone can share in the discovery. Or

Share your photos on your own Facebook Account but please remember to tag us too Sun Loving Moths.

Or Email us your photos at Sun.Loving.Moths@gmail.com

The current Sun Loving Moth Gang are: Doug Hilton, Axel Kallies, Andy Young, Mike Halsey, Liz Milla, Wendy Grimm, Mally Walter and Don Sands – with lots and lots of generous help from many other people.

Galbraith Park Re-veg Project 2020-21: Mk18!- submitted by D. Young

Galbraith Park is a "secret", hiding in plain view. The two creek banks have been progressively restored by re-vegetation over several years under Whitsunday Catchment Landcare (WCL) management. Various groups have been party to the funding and planting, with Green Army and Community Open Days contributing, but overwhelmingly it has been the work of WCL volunteers and staff. Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) is also a supportive and valued partner.

The several hectares of restored riparian vegetation, mostly on the inner bank of the two creeks bordering the park, , now provide creek bank stabilisation, water quality improvement, wildlife habitat and movement corridors as well as amenity for more adventurous local walkers.

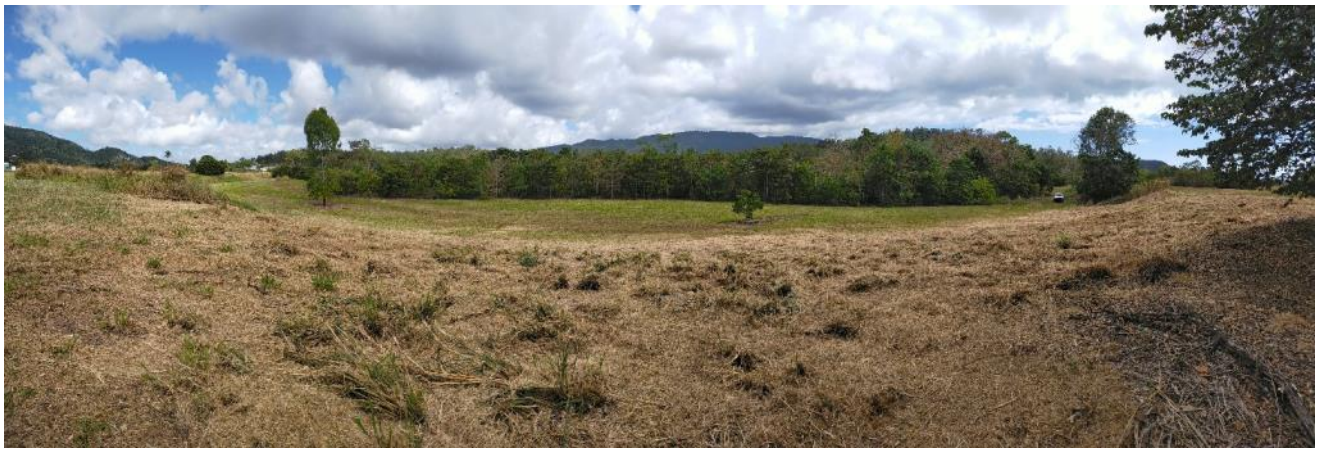
Re-established native bird and fish populations are a clear marker of success and we believe our results serve as a best-practice example for others who may be doing similar work on private landholding.

A stroll to the northern end of the park takes you to R16.3, the last substantial area planted, on National Tree Day 2019, and despite all sorts of challenges it is now over two metres tall and well on the way to long term health.

So when WCL appointed a sub-committee to assess a long list of potential contenders for a site for the next long term project and volunteer efforts, it was hardly surprising that all three members independently chose the next stage of Galbraith as the top rating option using a comprehensive list of criteria.
National, State, WRC and Reef health priorities topped the criteria list, but what separated this site from the rest included the notion that "sites will be safe, interesting and provide value and meaning to volunteers". Also a high priority was to have a site that we were able to manage without relying on or being impacted by other agencies (and would have a good chance of avoiding the future attention of bulldozers!)

A meeting with Council Parks and Gardens provided a green light and at the time of writing they have contributed by slashing the site and have plans to extend the underground water-supply for our irrigation use. WCL has a stock of irrigation equipment from prior efforts and is a cost saving for this project, but we still require funding for the supply of plants and mulch delivery and WCL staff will be looking for sources. Once we have obtained grant funds we are going to trial manual spreading rather than paying for a bobcat. We do have gravity assist…..

If you walk south from Galbraith Park Rd straight through the Community Garden you will see the small stand of remnant mature trees to your right and a sloping bank extending to the south where there is another small stand of remnant trees. We are calling this "R18" (keep the kids away) and there will be two or three stages of mulching, irrigation and planting. Between the bottom of the sloping bank and the creek-bank, re-vegetated in 2014, is a flood plain that we hope to do at the end of the Wet in either 2021 or 2022 (funding permitting) that will be "R19". Prevention of erosion is a major objective at all points. Once complete the site will be quite an extensive area linking re-vegetated creek banks on the inner side with isolated remnant trees across lowland and a dry bank. (see over for more)



Above: Galbraith Park Revegetation sites R18 & R19 panorama
Photo: D. Young

Galbraith Park Re-veg Project 2020-21: Mk18!- submitted by D. Young -continued

This encompasses some vegetation types subtly different from what we have done in the Park previously. But the following mantra, the summary of our collective years of experience, is unchanged.

The Five stages of revegetation success…..

1) Planning and administration - assessing the site, funding, consulting stakeholders, seasonal and calendar scheduling, species selection.

2) Site preparation – hazard removal, ripping, mulching, installing irrigation.

3) Planting – ensuring plant-stock arrives on site in good condition, is correctly planted and watered in.

4) Irrigation – provide appropriate watering as needs change seasonally and through plant growth. Irrigation is required for two dry seasons as a minimum.

5) Weed control and management - manual, machine, chemical – in critical timing windows of opportunity– the aim being to try to prevent weed seed set

The confident expectation is that within two years of planting we will have a self-sustaining and durable neo-forest, that in five years post-planting it will be possible to walk freely under a canopy of shady trees (mind the Pandanus sp.) and that in twenty years, no-one will know that it was ever other than a brilliant native riparian corridor environment.

With that in mind it is very high priority to engage the young-adult members (or community volunteers) as stakeholders and baton-carriers on this project, as they will be able to benefit most from the glow of satisfaction that comes with success in this pursuit.

There will be a series of site preparation events, some scheduled, some more as a flash-mob (to relocate irrigation equipment) transport and spread mulch, install irrigation and plant trees. The slope is mostly modest and not too challenging. It is hoped that on each of these occasions volunteers can also take time to enjoy what has been previously accomplished – to remind ourselves that sweat and toil brings just reward!

WILD Orchid Watch– citizen Science project. Download the App

Have you used the WOW app yet?!

You can access the WOW app by going to the internet browser on your mobile device and typing in 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.

We encourage you to read the WOW app frequently asked questions on the website: https://www.wildorchidwatch.org/faqs for info such as:

- how location data is collected and protected through the WOW app,
- what is a PWA and
- why is the WOW app not in the app stores, and using the app in remote locations.

For guidance on signing up and getting the most out of the WOW app please see the WOW App Instructional Videos on the website.

If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch info@wildorchidwatch.org

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 our local feature plant is **Cassia sp. Paluma Range** in plant family **Caesalpiniaceae**. We have a couple planted in our patch that are starting to flower again. It is a local native that I have noted growing over near Double Bay and Earlando Road, really spectacular when fully flowering, who would not want a couple growing in their own patch? In early years here I had trouble getting a correct identification for the ones over near Double Bay. Apparently there are a few close Cassia species between here and Ingham. Eventually botanists became fussy and it was considered to be different enough to be separated and given its own name Cassia sp. Paluma Range. Paluma Range is a mountainous area about 100 km north of Townsville and it was there that the first collected and recorded specimens came from, that were said to be different enough from other look alike Cassias.

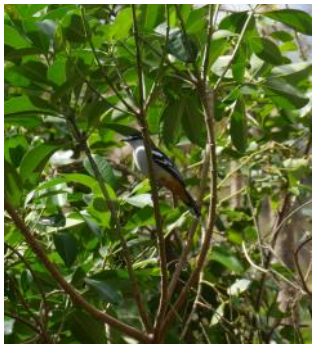
Above: Cassia sp. 'Paluma Range"
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

We purchased our **Cassia sp. Paluma Range** plants from the Whitsunday Landcare nursery at Proserpine, 5 years ago and planted them on the outer edge of the rainforest wall where they get sunlight from midday until sunset. They were only a metre tall when cyclone Debbie hit and one was damaged by a much larger tree knocked down by the cyclone. We cleared around both plants and freed them to keep growing. They survived and are 5 years old now, at 5 metres tall and have been flowering and seeding for 2 seasons. Seed pods have developed each season. The long dangling round brown pods about 35 cm long sway in the breezes. Most seeds have been good as we have shared some with friends and they have germinated and are growing, but some seed pods were attacked by seed borer grubs and eaten. They flower very heavy and seem to not have a special flower time but flowers sporadically usually after showery weather surprising you with a golden showy flower display.

Above: Cassia sp. 'Paluma Range", seeds in pod .
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

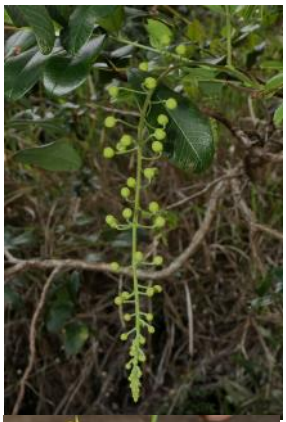
Above: Triller
Photo: Steve &Alison Pearson

Quite big pendant racemes of flowers hang from the underside of branchlets giving off a heady perfume that attracts lots of insects. One flashy butterfly attracted is the Lemon Migrant butterfly, Catopsilia pomona. Interestingly male and female Lemon Migrant butterflies look different so you can think you have 2 different types of butterflies. The insect activity attracts birds like the trillers.



Above: Triller
Photo: Steve &Alison Pearson

We have a couple of trillers calling out in our patch during the day lately since the cassia started flowering, it can be exciting to add them to your bird list if you are a twitcher as they are not easy to see and even harder and more exciting to get good photos of so it is rewarding to have the cassia in our patch to put on a sweet smelling flower show and also attract insects that attract birds. I have noticed that there are more night orb web spiders building webs and catching the insect's not just moths at night but even butterflies during the day. Some butterflies are still there into the evening and fly over to the moth lights when darkness sets in so we have butterflies at the lights at night. It is very pretty tree when flowering and can be purchased from the nursery. It does have a common name Golden Shower like a few other Cassias so you need to ask for Cassia sp. Paluma Range, not just golden shower.



Above: Cassia sp. 'Paluma Range",flower raceme & blooms .
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Cassia sp. Paluma Range was considered rare here but that is mainly because it grows in locations you cannot get to so, you do not see it commonly. I have seen it near the edge of the mangroves in Double Bay area at sea level and in adjoining open forest on the flats and foothills north east of Mt Dryander, and there are records of it in monsoon forest, vine forest, rain forest, on the Paluma range 100 km North west of Townsville so it will grow almost anywhere you plant it, from sea level to 740 m altitude. It can be a shrub or small tree growing to be a canopy tree 15m tall with 15cm diameter trunk at chest height, so is not big and not a real hazard in cyclones. Its trunk can have unusual flaky-curled bark, its leaves are paripinnate,

Getting to Know Our Whitsunday Wildlife & Plants

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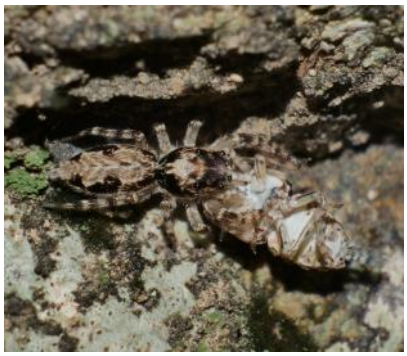
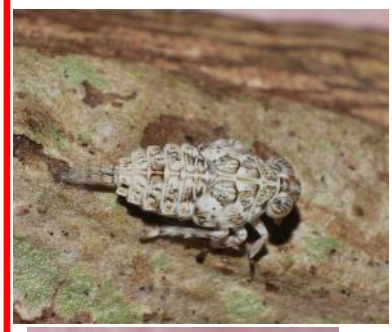
This month's feature is a jumping spider of spider family **Salticidae** and has been identified, as most likely, **Apricia sp aff bracteata**- but the spider specialist said it might be Menemerus sp or Proszynellus sp. or Paraphilaeus sp of the Jotus spider group, in other words, another one of the UNKNOWN UNDESCRIBED Whitsunday creatures.

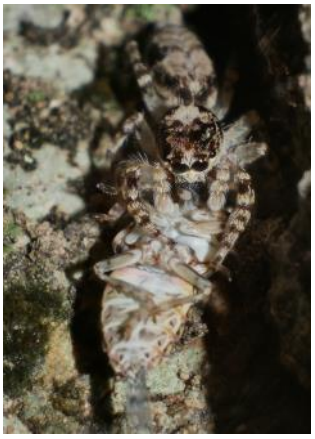
I see these Apricia spiders on the tree trunks, on the fine tree branches, on the rock face and even on the shade cloth of the little green house at our home here at Mandalay. This one in the photos was on the rock face in the rainforest and had caught an Issid plant hopper nymph.



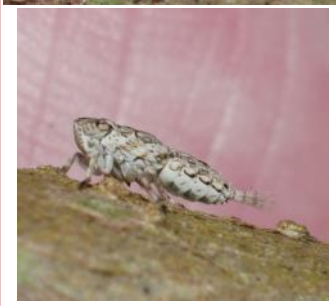
Interestingly the nymph is of an Issidae plant hopper that has not been described either. The closest ID is Chlamydopteryx sp of family Issidae. This Chlamydopteryx sp Issidae planthopper in the photos is possibly only from here, as I have only ever found them on the local Whitsunday tree, Croton arnhemicus, it is likely the plant hopper could have specific host plant species and needs Croton arnhemicus to feed from and as the Croton has very limited distribution, the combination could only happen here.



Remarkably, I have been able to photograph an unnamed plant hopper caught by an unnamed spider here in the Whitsunday bush, that might not happen to live anywhere else. It's nice to be retired, here with our patch of bush with a good camera. I find it is encouraging and want to encourage others to get out and about, take time to this earth.



Above: Jumping spider Apricia sp aff bracteata Salticidae Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Croton plant hopper adult Chlamydopteryx sp Issidae Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Other spiders of the genus Apricia can be found in a wide range of habitats from rainforest to semi-desert on or under tree bark or on foliage and other surfaces. Our Whitsunday Apricia sp aff bracteata are quite common around our patch. I have even found them on the screen door of our home as though they want to be seen OR maybe JUST attracted to flying insects trying to get into the house, but in the wild they blend in so well. They move very slowly so you have to be very alert looking for spider shapes and movement. It seems they are really alert hunters and are attracted to the slightest movement and quickly check it out.

This one photographed was on the rockshelf in the rainforest and had caught the planthopper nymph. Issidae planthoppers and their nymphs are really great hoppers- they have big hopper rear legs, that launch them so quickly. The adults can fly after they have hopped and they are very alert to movement, but possibly their one weakness is they try to move away from trouble first, then seem to hop, as a last resort, which is a failing when the threat is a jumper spider.

Our clever Apricia sp aff bracteata jumping spider caught the plant hopper before it could hop, does that mean it is better to jump to it , rather than hop to it ? : - }

Because it is possibly undescribed species, nothing is known about its bite and the effects on people but another species of Apricia, A.jovialis is reported to cause painful bites with local swelling, discoloration and sometimes headaches, but again always remember not all people react the same way to bites and stings- so a bite could be worse or even deadly for some people.

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 deductable 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-

Make a Donation
Using the secure engine of GiveNow.com.au

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:0483 811 229 to request one.

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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