



Whitsunday
Catchment
Landcare

Newsletter

March 2021

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:

Chris Barbeler

Ph.: 0488 768 567

project@whitsundaylandcare.org.au

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
Jacquie Sheils, Secretary
Glenda Hodgson, Treasurer
Dale Mengel
John Casey
WRC representative- CR. Gary Simpson
One Community position vacant

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



Coming Up in March 2021

**COMMUNITY NURSERY OPEN FOR PLANT SALES
(CASH ONLY)**

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

Next Saturday opening—6th March 2021

**Twin Creek Community Planting-
Volunteer Event – Sunday 21st March
9am– 12pm– See page 2 for detail**

**WCL 2019-2020-Annual Report is available on our
website—www.whitsundaylandcare.org.au**

**At the Community Nursery & Volunteer Activities in
March:
33 Kelsey Creek Rd Proserpine**

Tuesday	Thursday
2nd March: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	4th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
9th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	11th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
16th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	18th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery. Alternate Activity— XXXXXXX . See page 2 for details.
23rd: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	25th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
30th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	

WCL receives support from the following organizations:



Australian Government
Department of the Environment



REEF CLEAN—March Volunteer Event.

WCL has been contracted to undertake marine debris with Tangaroa Blue 4 times during the 2021 year. Graham & Jan Armstrong will be leading the events.

Conway Beach—Thursday 4th March From 8 am -Please meet at the shelter shed at Conway Beach

Wilsons Beach— Sunday 7th March . From 10am.-Please Meet at the Wilsons Beach access park.

Interested helpers can come along just for an hour or for the whole process (estimated 5hrs) All help appreciated.

Please wear long sleeves, closed in shoes and a hat.

Please contact Graham Armstrong— 0416 658 047 for more details. If you would like to participate.



Twin Creek Revegetation Project

Grant Funded by Great Barrier Reef Foundation (GBRF)

**Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) invites
WCL Members & Volunteer to join local community
members attend a Planting Event—
Sunday 21st March 2021.**

The GBRF have funded another 0.5ha of revegetation along the banks of Twin Creek. By revegetating the creek WRC will:

- Improve water quality in the creek
- Increase the area of riparian vegetation in the catchment
- Increase biodiversity in the area
- Increase the wild life corridor and connectivity between Conway national park and the coastal ecosystems of Pioneer Bay and
- Ensure the plant species are consistent with the regional creek ecosystems to attract native wildlife

Where: Twin Creek—the Lakes Parklands (Trader Court side of the reserve)
Look for the lime green WCL gazebo where the sign on desk will be located

When: Sunday 21st March, 2021

Time: 9am– 12pm.

WRC will be providing a BBQ Water refills and sunscreen will be provided.

Please wear long sleeves, closed in shoes, a hat

and bring your water bottle.

Please don't forget your gloves.



Australian Government
Department of the Environment

WCL Volunteer Planting Event– Thursday 18th February.

WCL has received a QLD Government Community Sustainability grant to undertake littoral rainforest restoration at Nelly Bay, Dingo Beach & Hydeaway Bay. We are planting a total of 500 plants at the 3 sites. WCL volunteers and staff completed the planting at Dingo Beach site on Thursday the 18th February, 2021.

WCL staff had prepared the site by electing to undertake mechanical control of the weeds and chose to minimise the use of herbicides within the sand dune system and nationally listed, critically endangered, littoral rainforest- Beach Scrub -plant community

Eight dedicated WCL Volunteers attended the morning event & 250 beach scrub tube stock were planted within an bare patch amongst mature remnant beach scrub that has been affected by previous cyclones. Some of the grant funds are allocated to the refilling of the Dingo Beach Fire Brigade's (DBFB) water tanks and with DBFB cooperation, WCL has been & will be able, to provide supplementary watering to previous plantings at Nelly Bay & Hydeaway Bay. This watering will be able to be continued during the coming dry season. Each tube stock is planted with water crystals, mixed through the backfill to help retain moisture around the root system, as the sandy soil drains very quickly. The recent rains will certainly helped in their establishment.

The littoral (the sea) rainforest plays a critical role in protecting the secondary dune system from the impacts of sever weather events. This plant community has a distinct and wide variety of plant species and plays an important role as coastal corridors and habitat for local & migratory birds as well as other fauna. Once common along the east coast, less that 30% of its original extents remain in patch disconnected remnants. The ongoing threats from clearing for urban development, weed invasion, vehicle & foot traffic, continues to take their toll. Overlay this with the impacts of severe weather events and the protection of this endangered ecosystem and rehabilitation activities take on even greater importance. Thank you for your efforts WCL Volunteers.



Above: WCL Volunteer Heather Marshall– water crystals in hand choosing the next plant to go in.
Photos: Chris Barbeler



Above: WCL Volunteers – working diligently to re-establish beach scrub Photo: Chris Barbeler



Above: The area replanted by WCL Volunteers & Staff. Photo: Chris Barbeler

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](#)



Above: *Psydrax odorata*- flowers & leaves
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson

At present in our Mandalay rainforest at Airlie Beach, we have a tree with fruit developing,. The Shiny-leaved Canthium tree- **Psydrax odorata** of family **Rubiaceae** . This has the local common name of Sweet Suzie. But it has had as many scientific names because it has many forms and grows in many countries.

Once known as *Canthium odorata* it has now been changed to *Psydrax*. Now that botany issues are linked by internet, this species has been sorted out and most are now internet linked automatically as *Psydrax*.

Name changes do cause issues for some and our feature plant was known as *Canthium odoratum*. This brings back memories of amazing problems name changes can create for competitive people. Years ago I had a really keen botanist tell me about finding a *Psydrax* bush and it was not on the list, a feather in his cap, especially as it was on my patch. He told me where he found it so first chance I got, I wandered about and

could not find any new plants, only *Canthium* bushes and they were on the list, so– it was too hard for me to find *Psydrax* and he never found *Canthium*. Some months later I found out that *Psydrax* was *Canthium*, the name had changed and because I was not totally up to date with name changes and I had gone on searching for the elusive *Psydrax*, (all that wasted energy). I have seen plant people argue over names, even get hostile and the crazy thing is, they can both be right.

Psydrax genus has about 100 species, mainly found in tropical areas and most Australian *Canthiums* have been transferred to *Psydrax*. We have a couple of species of *Psydrax* in our region. The main local coastal one is *Psydrax odorata*, previously known as *Canthium odoratum*. One of our trees has fruit on it at present. Our specimens are small trees about 8 metres tall and growing in the thin low rainforest. Most often I have seen it locally on southerly sloping areas, flowering during the spring -summer months and with the fruits ripening late summer, the seeds will be dropping soon. With the sun has just passing overhead and heading north after the wet season, it makes me think that the *Psydrax* seeds prefer the moist shady forest floor to germinate.

It is common in the Whitsunday area of north Queensland and is locally called Sweet Suzie bush. Ones growing out in open forest near the rainforest, have a dense canopy and some are covered with flowers that have a strong heady scent. Some people love it and others don't.

The bushes growing out in the open have glossy green leaves, more glossy than those in the rainforest, as though to protect itself from the harsh November to March sun passing overhead. **The leaves are elliptical to lance-shaped to about 80 mm long 30 mm wide** but can be variable. The leaves out in sunlight curl and droop while those fighting for canopy space in the rainforest are slightly flattened lance shape and are more horizontal, filling the light gaps.

Our local Sweet Suzie bush flowers in spring and even the **flowers range in colour**. It seems that the ones in the rainforest are much fewer in number and mostly white, while the ones out in the open are almost yellow. The trees out in the open flower the heaviest and their flowers often occur in massive clusters. The flowers are followed by **fruits about 5 -8 mm in diameter containing 2 seeds**, but again there is variation. The open forest bush fruits are fleshy and go black, as if to attract the birds, while the rainforest ones are much less fleshy, almost leathery and do not always go fully black.

Our rainforest tree is fruiting now, very poorly but, we are keeping an eye out for ripe fruits. If you know where there are plants in open forest, you might be able to keep an eye out for their fruit.

Propagation can be carried out by both seed and cuttings. Seeds should be separated from the fruit pulp prior to sowing and it is reported that seeds germinate best after soaking in water for 24 hours, discarding any seeds that float. Cuttings of hardened current season's growth, should be used but the strike rate may be less than 100%. Sweet Suzie bush, *Psydrax odorata* is very slow growing, the tree trunk is not real flexible and one of our trees in the rainforest snapped off in cyclone Debbie.



Above: *Psydrax odorata*- seed & leaves. Photos: Steve & Alison

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It snapped off about 5 metres up the trunk and died. Interestingly for me with the night time moth lights an unusual moth turned up recently, another new one for us.

It was an unusual spotty moth *Dudgeonea actinias* of family Dudgeoneidae and when Alison looked into it she found out that this moth laid its eggs on *Psydrax/Canthium* tree trunks and the grubs bore in and eat the timber, so most likely our sweet suzie tree that was snapped off and died, even in death was host to the grubs of this pretty moth, isn't nature amazing, newness, even from cyclonic destruction.



Above: Dudgeonea actinias moth
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson

What does this look like to you?? Over cooked spaghetti???

Well it is the vascular system of a badly burnt tree– the exposed phloem cells found under the outer layer of bark. This vascular system transports mineral & sugars between the photosynthesising leaves & root system of the tree.

Aren't plants amazing. *Source: Facebook*



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Spider of the moment ARTICLE.

THEY ARE BACK! , but in small numbers. Who are they? One of the **ant mimic spiders Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina of family Salticidae** that looks much like the ant it feeds on, the Jungle Green Weaver ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*, (notice the smaragdina part of both names, smaragdina refers to the yellow-green colour of the ant's gaster).

This spider is found occasionally in rainforest and open woodland in northern Australia and they are here in our patch. Cyclone Debbie flogged the tree tops here really bad, left them leafless and in doing so destroyed the nests of the Green Weaver ant *Oecophylla smaragdina* and most of the queens. S the green ants have been slow to return. Now the trees have grown leaves, the ants can make new nests. You may have notices the queens flying about lately and looking to start new nests.

The flow on effect of having no ants meant these jungle ant mimic spiders *Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina* also disappeared. I'm not sure if the cyclone did it directly or they starved because the cyclone wiped out nearly all the ants. Anyhow the green ants are back in numbers now, so there is food for the ant mimic spiders ***Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina***.

While checking out a bush with its rolled leaves I noticed movement and out popped an ant mimic spider, an unusual coloured one—Amber with tangerine short fangs, it was a female *Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina*. How did I know it was female, well if you look at the photos you will see the female has what we think are small fangs and the male has, what we think, looks like really long fangs -although they are not fangs but chelicerae. Males use their enlarged, spiny chelicerae in combat with other males and victory in combat leads to being the survivor and be available to mate, which may lead to genetic selection for larger chelicerae. There is also written info suggesting the male huge chelicerae are thought to resemble a food parcel or ant larvae. The male looks like an ant carrying a larva thus fooling oncoming ants and allowing them to get closer for attack but it does not say whether the females are handicapped and poorer at hunting. Maybe it is the opposite and the females are such good hunters they do not need something to hide behind.

Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina are a little larger than the jungle green ants, but because they nearly perfectly mimic the green ant, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, this is referred to as Batesian mimicry. Batesian mimicry is where the mimic has evolved to resemble relatively unpalatable animals to appear unpleasant to predators. These spiders live near travel trails of colonies of green ants and hide in rolled leaves and sneak attack the jungle ants as they pass by. If the other ants see it happen they rush in to attack the spider but like other ant eater spiders, it flees to fight another day. These spiders have survived tough at times and although there are only a few here since cyclone Debbie, they will increase as the trees and vines grow more leaves for homes and food to feed more bugs and in turn feed more ants and spiders—so hopefully it won't be long till they get back to normal pre-cyclone numbers.

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Above: Female Myrmarachne sp. Aff smaragdina spider. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: The home of Myrmarachne sp. Aff smaragdina spider. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Male Myrmarachne sp. Aff smaragdina spider. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Spider article continued:

Before Cyclone Debbie when there were quite a few of these mimic spiders, I learnt that they were sensitive to vibrations. I have a shaving mirror near the back door where there is plenty of daylight to shave, so I stand there, where there is good light and use a battery powered shaver. I would often see Salticidae jumper spiders come out of hiding and out onto the shaving mirror, actively searching for my razor when it was switched on.

These lovely Myrmarachne sp aff smaragdina spider were there from time to time, so maybe something to keep in mind, if you are looking for spiders take along a battery powered razor and switch it on and look for spiders coming out of hiding, happy spider finding.



**LANDHOLDERS
DRIVING CHANGE**
BURDEKIN MAJOR INTEGRATED PROJECT



Integrated Weed Management Field Days

Wednesday, 17 March - Sonoma Station, Collinsville
Thursday, 18 March - Gee Dee Rd, 20km west of Bowen
9am-1pm (lunch provided both days).

- Demonstrations site landholder feedback.
- Equipment display, including Bowen Collinsville Landcare demonstration of new gear.
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Whitsunday Regional Council updates.



Mulcher Head, Woody Weed Sucker Puller, Splatter Gun, Mister, Quik Spray Units

For more information and to reserve a spot please contact:

Mark O'Connor 0456 554 710
Adrienne Hall 0428 158 859
Sheridan Callcott 0439 421 994
Rodger Walker 0408 828 276

RSVP by 10 March for catering



This Producer Demonstration Site is
funded by Meat & Livestock Australia

Landholders Driving Change is a
Burdekin Major Integrated Project
funded by the Queensland
Government through the
Queensland Reef Water Quality
Program.



Info Pest News– February 2021

Feral pigs in focus

There are many vertebrate pests that cause Australian land holders and crop growers much loss and destruction. Not the least among them are feral pigs. Hoggone meSN feral Pig Bait has been recently approved by the APVMA, offering users an effective, fast-acting, and humane solution to target feral pigs. Sodium nitrite is the active ingredient which pigs lack the protective enzyme to process the chemical, causing a swift death without suffering. Read Animal Control Technologies' [media release](#).

Hoggone will be a valuable tool alongside the National Feral Pig Action Plan the first draft of the plan was submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment on 15 January 2021. It's the first national action plan that has been developed to address reducing the impacts caused by feral pigs to Australia's environmental, agricultural, cultural and social assets through sustained, coordinated and collaborative actions by land managers.

This draft Plan is the culmination of extensive consultations with the NFPAP's Steering Group and our stakeholders, including the federal, state and territory, and local governments, multiple agricultural industries, natural resource management, environment and conservation groups, indigenous organisations and land managers around Australia. read the draft [National Feral Pig Action Plan](#).
<https://feralpigs.com.au/the-plan/>

Review of AgVet chemical regulations cause for concern

In September 2019, it was exciting to hear the then Minister for Agriculture, Senator Bridget McKenzie announce her plan to undertake a first principles review of the regulatory framework underpinning the National Registration Scheme for Agricultural Chemicals and Veterinary Chemicals (AgVet chemicals). Since then, an independent panel has been appointed and an issue paper and draft consultation paper have been produced, outlining the Panel's vision for regulatory reform and excitement has turned to concern.

Growcom has prepared a submission to the Draft Review, representing issues that affect growers and then offering comment on the regulatory impacts of the changes proposed. Whilst Growcom appreciates the Panel's intent for being bold and innovative in their approach to the review of the AgVet chemical regulatory system, there is concern that the recommendations made will not achieve the desired result. Improving access to chemicals for growers is more about solving the minor use problem than implementing new levels of bureaucracy to regulate the system further. Growcom and other stakeholders have pointed out that whilst we do receive novel chemical actives registered in Australia, getting uses for smaller crops onto labels is where we struggle.

Read more: <https://www.infopest.com.au/news/>

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](http://www.environment.gov.au/Biodiversity/Invasive%20species/weeds)

www.iewf.org/weedid/index_by_reserve.htm

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

<https://www.vision6.com.au/em/mail/view.php?id=1769275019&a=17056&k=a87f8df>

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:

<i>Abutilon auritum</i>		<i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i>	
<i>Abutilon albescens</i>		<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>		<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i>	Nthn Swamp Mahogany
<i>Acacia leptocarpa</i>		<i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i>	Hookers Bauhinia
<i>Acacia leptostachya</i>		<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga
<i>Acacia simsii</i>		<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>	Blue Tea Tree
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>		<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	
<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>		<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottle Brush
<i>Antidesma parviflorum</i>		<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	Corkwood, Euodia
<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>		<i>Memecylon pauciflorum</i> var. <i>pauciflorum</i>	
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexander Palm	<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	Native Lime Berry
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Black she-oak	<i>Omphalea celata</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>		<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	
<i>Aidia racemosa</i>	Archer Cherry	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	
<i>Atalaya rigida</i>	Veiny Whitewood	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	Cocky Apple
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm
<i>Cajanus reticulatus</i>	Native Pigeon Pea	<i>Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae</i>	
<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Freshwater mangrove	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut Tree
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River oak	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	River cherry
<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	Native Olive	<i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i>	
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>		<i>Timonius timon</i>	Tim Tam Tree
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Sea Trumpet	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	Peach-leafed Poison Bush
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>		<i>Trema orientalis</i>	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	<i>Vachellia bidwillii</i> (WAS <i>Acacia bidwillii</i>)	Corkwood
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Morton Bay Ash	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	Vitex
<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	Red Bloodwood		
<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	Large leafed Laurel		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo		
<i>Diospyros compacta</i>			
<i>Diospyros geminata</i>			
<i>Diospyros hebecarpa</i>			
<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i>			
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Blue Quandang		
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leafed Ironbark		
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	QLD Peppermint		
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	QLD Blue Gum		
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	Ribbonwood		
<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Cluster fig		
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani		
<i>Indigofera pratensis</i>			
<i>Ixora timorensis</i>			
<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	Scaly Ash		

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 plant 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 Office 45 Main St Proserpine, or call 0483 811 229.

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-

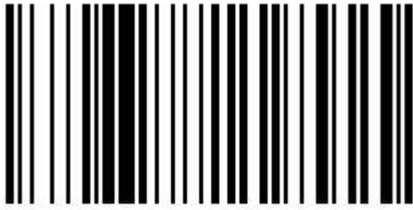
If you would like to receive this e-newsletter please email coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au with your request.

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.

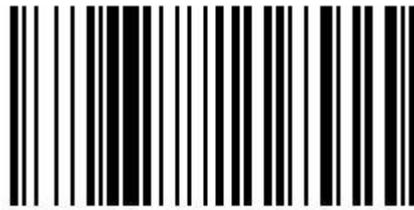


Thank You Everyone!

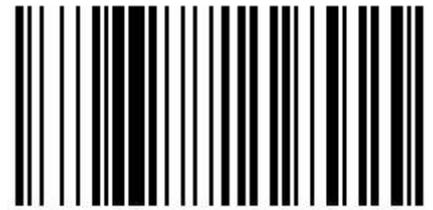
Thank you to so many of you who have generously and kindly donated your container refunds to WCL. To date **January 2020 to Dec. 2020** we have had **\$ 175.50 donated**. Your contributions are allocated to the WCL Public Fund which allows WCL to take on various projects for the ongoing education of our members and the wider community. Please find below our Containers for Change ID number to conveniently cut off and include in your bags. Anything Environmental who manage the local container exchange have moved to a QR Code— please find the new WCL ID below. Thank You again!



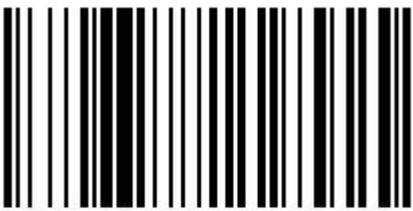
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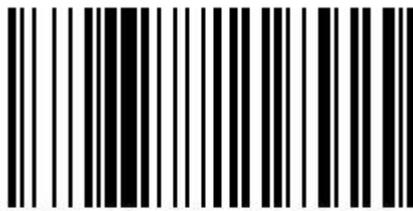
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