



Whitsunday
Catchment
Landcare

Newsletter

April 2021

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.

CATCHMENT COORDINATOR:

Cath Campbell

Ph.: 0483 811 229

coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au

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

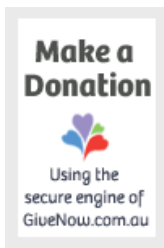
John Casey

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 page:



Coming Up in April 2021

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

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

Next Saturday opening—3rd April 2021

Saturday 24th April 2021–

Zoologica Night Time Spotlighting.

6.30pm for 7pm step off– till 8 Or 9pm.

See page 2 for further information

**At the Community Nursery & Volunteer Activities in
March:**

33 Kelsey Creek Rd Proserpine

Tuesday & Thursday 9am—12.30pm.

For enquiries please Ph. 0483 811 229 or email:

coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au

Tuesday	Thursday
	1st: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
6th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	8th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
13th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	15th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery. Alternate Activity– Twin Creek Revegetation project See page 2 for details.
20th Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	23rd: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.
27th: Nursery Maintenance & propagation activities	29th: Propagation, Seed processing, Potting, Record keeping etc. at the nursery.

WCL receives support from the following organizations:



Australian Government
Department of the Environment



**Alternate WCL Volunteer event–
15th April 2021 -9am –12noon
Twin Creeks Riparian Revegetation Project**

WCL Volunteers are cordially invited to attend an alternate activity to going to the Community Nursery on Thursday the 15th April.

WCL has a contract to plant 1120 tube stock and WCL staff will have been at the site before the date, undertaking the bulk of the planting but we thought/hoped that you like to contribute to the project and see where some of the plants you have propagated will be going to live.

WCL Staff will make sure there are plenty of plants left to give you an opportunity to get your gloves dirty.

So, the site is on the Trader Court side of Twin Creek and access to the site is easiest from the Parker Road side of the Lakes Parkland, but here are a couple of easements between the houses on Trader Crescent that run into the site. Page 4 has a story about the Community Planting event held at the site on the 21st March, 2021 which has an aerial photo to help locate the site.

Please bring:

- Gloves, hats & water bottles
- Wear closed in shoes.
- Moring Tea will be provided & the large insulated water container will be available for tops ups.

Chris Barbeler will be the site coordinator for the day. Happy planting.



Above: The long view of the site.
Photo: C. Campbell.

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare is moving office during April.

Our new office is located at 30 Main Street, Proserpine.
(in the 1957 Dobbins Building on the corner of Dobbins Lane & Main Street)

Visitors can enter through a small glass door—with a very interesting etching on it- from the Main Street between the ShoeBiz shop & Monsoon Gallery & Framing.

And guess what....we have got windows to the outside world!!!! Natural light!!!!

Reef Catchments is no longer able to provide WCL with the in-kind support we have received for the last 7 years and so we are venturing out on our own.

On behalf of the WCL Management Committee, our members and volunteers, I would like to express our appreciation for the support Reef Catchments has provided to our organisation and wish them the very best for the future.

Now that WCL has a 10 year lease at the Community Nursery site at 33 Kelsey Creek Road, our intention is to move the office administration to there eventually. But this will take a bit of time to achieve, so in the short term we have been able to rent a new office for a 12 month period.

WCL Nursery volunteers & members have established a sub-committee to review the long term infrastructure needs at the nursery site. Plans have been made, quotes obtained and we have begun the process by submitting a grant application to the Federal Governments– Building Better Regions – Community Infrastructure Grants Program. *Fingers crossed it is successful.*

If not, the project will be broken down into stages and it will be a slower process of applying for smaller grants to achieve each stage will be undertaken. We will keep you posted of the progress as we achieve our goals and if we have any "support requests".

I would also like to thank Hastings Deering in Mackay for their very kind donation of surplus office furniture for our new office.

And special thanks to Sarina Landcare for being at the right place at the right time to alert us to the furniture availability and being kind enough to share the spoils with us.



Photo source: bing search engine

**Saturday 24th April 2021–
Zoologica Night Time Spotlighting event.
6.30pm for 7pm step off– till 8 Or 9pm.**

A special invitation to **WCL 20-21 registered members & volunteers** has been extended from Zoologica owners Jessica Aldred & Alistair Lyon to visit their property in Preston for a couple of hours of spot lighting at night.

Jess & Alistair have been active members of & volunteers with WCL for a couple of years now. They launched into a project at their property at Preston with a planting event in **May** last year and the plants are going gangbusters.

This year they are branching out with an offer to host some of spot lighting in the early evening of Saturday the 24th April.

What to Bring:

- Closed in shoes & suitable clothing (trousers & long sleeves)
- Insect repellent and
- Spot light or head torch.
- Snacks & drinks (*to keep up your strength*).

There is a toilet & potable water onsite.

If you are interested in attending please call Jess mob : 0421 174 566

Comprehensive training in **Raising Orphaned Flying Foxes and Advanced Adult Flying Fox**



INJURED WILDLIFE
4947 3389
24 HOUR HOTLINE

Rehabilitation

This 2 day course, sponsored by IFAW, is presented by Connie Kerr & Dave Pinson.

Date: April 17th & 18th

Location: QPWS Office

Shute Harbour Road, Jubilee Pocket

Time: 9am – 4pm

***Numbers are limited. Preference will be given to Fauna Rescue Whitsundays Members.**

RSVP: 15th April 2021
0427 176 966

Topics covered include:

Raising orphaned flying foxes

Barbed Wire – Case Study “Sherie” Facial Injuries

Malnutrition – Case Study – “Christmas Chris”

Injuries and Dressings – Case Study “Winnie”

Wing Damage – “Frosty” (The use of Liquid Aspro)

Body Wounds – “Barney”

Concussion & Shock – Various & “Josephine - & Hypovolaemic Shock

Head Injuries and a Lesson in Vet Objectivity – “Diehard”

Abrasions (Fruit Netting) – “Rudolph”

Paralysis Ticks – “Alice”

Electrocution – “Various”

Corneal Ulcer – “Cathy”

Putting It all Together – Case Study “Pheonix”

Fauna Rescue Members FOC

Non Members \$20 for 1 day or \$30 for 2 days

Twin Creek Riparian Revegetation Project– Community Planting Event 21st March 2021



Location of the tree planting reserve site at Twin Creek

Sunday morning of the 21st March dawned to the rain clearing and all systems were go for Community planting event organised by Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC). This project is stage 2 of riparian revegetation projects along Twin Creek that have been facilitated by the Local Marine Advisory Committee (LMAC) and funds from the Great Barrier Reef Foundation and provided to WRC to administer. The outcomes sought by this project include reduced sediment load issuing into the GBR Marine Park and the creation of wildlife corridor across the valley.

WCL volunteers, WRC staff, local community members and representatives from the LMAC turned out to plant 400 of a total 1520 tube stock that will go into the site (see above aerial photo & area marked in red). Jess, who you may know as a staff member of the Cannonvale library, arrived with his buggy & was a great help distributing trays of mixed plant species along the planting area, for others to lay out next to the planting holes being dug throughout the planting area. The holes were dug by hand by the energetic few, although others were prepared with a bit of help from the WCL drill & auger and we had completed planting of the 400 tubes by 11 am.

This site is stage 2 in the riparian revegetation project at Twin Creek. WCL planted another 1500 plants upstream of the site in early 2020. These plantings are now well established with the help of installed irrigation, that helps them through the dry season and regular maintenance, undertaken by WCL staff, that manages the weeds that can out compete young plants. Stage 2 revegetation has also had irrigation installed– so similar results are expected 12 months down the track.

It is well worth the effort to take a walk along the Trader Crescent side of the creek to see the benefits that these project are delivering. WRC has an overall project plan to provide open space between the revegetation sites, maintain a walkway along the rear of the properties and eventually install a walking/ cycle track to link with the Lakes Parkland area on the Parker Road side of the Twin Creek.



Above: A familiar Face– Christine Peterson & son Derek layout plants ready for planting.

Left: WCL Landcare Officer Chris Barbeler planting his share of the tube stock.

Right: The planting team— project completed
Photos: Cath Campbell & Dave Young



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](#)

Plant of the moment **Diplocyclos palmatus** vine in plant family **Cucurbitaceae**, a native that can just come up in your patch by itself.

The plant of the moment in our patch is an interesting soft semi-fragile vine, an attractive ornamental vine that has come up in the well lit outer edge of the rainforest. *Diplocyclos palmatus* climbs over other plants and anchors on them with its tendrils out in the sunlight, forming a small part of the light blocking wall canopy for the inner rainforest species. Because of its fruit, one common name is wild Striped Cucumber but is more widely known as Native Bryony. A slender vine with 2 to 3 mm stem diameter.

Diplocyclos palmatus is an Australian native climber that grows in WA, NT, CYP, NEQ, CEQ and southwards as far as north-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range in northern Australia from near sea level to 1000m.

It often grows like a weed but is a native, occurring in sunlight patches in disturbed areas in lowland and upland and mountain rain forest as well as vine thicket, monsoon forest. It is also recorded in New Guinea and other parts of Melanesia as well as Africa and Asia so has had many local common names but also has at least 10 different botanical names for it.

It grows attractive little melon/cucumber shape fruits that turn red with whitish stripes when ripe. These fruits have been suspected of causing illness and death in children so a **BEWARE = CAUTION**. If it comes up in your patch let the kids know it is poisonous, **DO NOT EAT**. It is recorded that the fruits are used medicinally in India but not what it was treatment for, so it may have medicinal properties!

Most leaves are palmate, usually lobed with 5 major lobes but can have more or less. Leaf blades can be as big as a human hand stretched out. The leaf surface is clothed in short hairs, somewhat sand papery, called clothed in scattered scabrid hairs, while the leaf stem is much more coarse and finely covered with miniature spines. The leaves give off an unpleasant odour when crushed. It is also recorded that the dried leaves have caused deaths in calves and ewes and all parts of the plant are extremely poisonous something to be aware of if you have stock.

The leaves are also the food host for the caterpillars of the Noctuid moth *Andevidia* sp aff. *peponis* of sub family *Plusiinae* in family *Noctuidae*, one of our local native moths that comes to white night lights (and unfortunately also to bug zappers lights and get zapped along with lots of other local native insects).



This attractive ornamental Native Bryony vine has interesting clusters of flowers in each leaf axil. Each cluster usually has one female flower and several male flowers. Looking close you can tell the difference between the male flowers and the female ones, typical Cucurbitaceae like in the photos. The male is just a flower on a stem that offers its pollen then dies and drops off but the female is a flower attached to a little melon shaped

ovary that might grow up to be the fruit. Closer inspection of the flower shows the male parts on the male flower are different to the female. The flower petals are densely hairy on the top surface.

The book says flower anthers are 3-4 mm long, filaments about 2 mm long, very hairy towards the base. Two anthers = bilocular, one anther unilocular. Anther locules are bent and twisted. Female flowers about 15 mm diam. Calyx lobes about 2 mm long, bases inflated, lobes spreading. Petals about 8 mm long, densely hairy on the inner surface. Staminodes 3, about 3 mm long, densely hairy. Style about 3 mm long and then branching into 3 arms or stigmas.

If you have other types of Cucurbitaceae vines with these 2 types of flowers and you are getting no fruit then it is suggested you have a close look and get the pollen parts of the male flower and put them onto the female flower parts carefully.



Above: *Diplocyclos palmatus* - leaf & stem.
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Diplocyclos palmatus* - female flower.
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Diplocyclos palmatus* - male flower and immature fruit forming.
Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Galls caused by a small gall midge fly. Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Continued from previous page 4.



Above: *Diplocyclos palmatus* - unripe fruit.

Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: *Diplocyclos palmatus* - ripe fruit.

Photos: Steve & Alison Pearson

BUT if you are getting weird looking fruits developing, even the male flower can develop a weird fruit like growth, but it does not end up growing into a melon, you will discover something AMAZING. The flowers are subject to insect gall attacks and both the male flower and the female flower can be stung and galls form as in the photos and the amazing critter that does it is a small gall midge fly in family Cecidomyiidae. They can also attack flowers of other Cucurbitaceae plants like cucumbers and Luffa vines.

When pollination of female flowers is successful the ovary grows into an attractive little melon/cucumber shape fruits that turn red with whitish stripes when ripe. The books say the fruits are ovoid to ellipsoid, about 20-30 x 15-32 mm, surface ornamented with irregular longitudinal markings. Seeds about 6-10 per fruit, each seed about 6-8 mm long, irregularly shaped, vaguely like tear drops or bird skulls.

I have never seen what eats the fruit but I have seen fruits with a bit chewed out, something has eaten a bit plus some of the seeds and moved on. This is how the seeds are spread so the vines come up wherever the seeds are passed or MAYBE, JUST MAYBE, the creature that ate the fruit has gone away and died and the seeds have germinated in the remains and fed on the nutrients of the decaying animal, the possibilities of natural systems is without limit and belong the imagination of most people.



Above: Gall midge flies

Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

sunny spot, just put the seeds on the ground and push in just deep enough to cover with fine soil.

The vines can survive several years in a good position where there is full sun, that is why it is on the outer edge of our rainforest patch so if you find one in your patch or want an attractive vine that grows little red with whitish stripe melon/cucumber shape fruits,

ASK = TO KEEP OR NOT TO KEEP THIS NATIVE VINE = REMEMBER =

There are conflicting reports on the toxicity of this plant, with it being considered poisonous in Australia, whilst the leaves are eaten in several other countries This species has been used medicinally in India. Cribb (1981).

Our Curlews have a new baby.

For the whole of February 2021 the resident Curlews at the Community Nursery have been guarding their nest. These lovely birds chose to build their nest directly in front of the garage door, blocking access to one of the roller doors.

So the WCL staff & volunteers built a temporary barrier to warn site visitors to keep their distance and provide the birds with some sense of security. This resulted in quite a bit of adjustment to the daily movements around the nursery so as not to disturb them— event to the point of a major reshuffle of trailers on one day.

Nicole our Nursery Manager arrived on the March 2 to welcome the hatchling. The parents are doing their best to keep their offspring safe. And we can now get into the garage through to roller door.



Above: The Community nursery Curlew family. Photo: Nicole Murphy

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, I have not found any new species so decided to focus the spider article on a few dead spiders I have found that have different types of entomopathogenic fungi and moulds. I thought this article would be of interest as it describes an odd relationship between fungus and spiders.

Fungi and moulds used to be considered to be in the same grouping but like so much else, as science progresses, classifications are changed. Over the years that they have been reclassified, it has sparked much debate between mycologists around the globe.

An entomopathogenic fungus is a fungus that can act as a parasite of insects and kills or seriously disables them. Some fungi are then taken over by moulds. It's believed that there are thousands of types of naturally occurring moulds in the world. Some can be beneficial while others can be harmful to your health.



Above: Entomopathogenic fungi *Beauveria sp aff bassiana* on *Neosparassus* spider Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson



Above: Entomopathogenic fungi *Cordyceps sp* on *Mopsus* spider Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

One type of mould that you might encounter in your home is commonly referred to as "Cobweb Mould" but I have seen moulds that look like cob webs all over dead spiders and caterpillars. Each species of cobweb mould is so similar to its brethren that only careful genetic testing can tell them apart. So how do us citizen scientists do any better than to just call them a mould or fungus. I do not know of much research on types of moulds that feed on the entomopathogenic fungi that is currently going on in Australia.

The most widely known cobweb mould is a pest problem for mushroom farmers, that mould destroys their crop of mushrooms, true fungi so there are also types of moulds that feed on the entomopathogenic fungi that have killed the spiders. Researchers have found that the two species *Dactylium* and *Dactylium Dendroides* are most often referred to as the causative agents of cobweb mould in the United States yet *Cladobotryum* is more often found in eastern countries while other species that have been heaped into this group include *Hypomyces* or *Hypomyces rosellus* but as yet I have found nothing stated specific to Australia. The general start and spread pattern of fungi is for spores (also called conidium) to land on the outside of an insect, then the fungus produces a sticky holdfast structure called an appressorium and taps into the host and grows. One of my photos is of dead Salticidae *Mopsus* spider I found parasitized by the fungus *Cordyceps*, *Cordyceps* fungi are parasitoids of various arthropod species so I have also found dead blow flies with *Cordyceps* fungi fruiting bodies growing out of the fly.

One of the spiders I photographed was another Salticidae, a *Clynotis* group jumping spider with yellowish moustache was covered with what look like proper webby mould that developed on the original parasitoid killer fungus. Another spider I found was a badge huntsman spider of yet a different spider family *Neosparassus* species spider with fungi, one that left heavy dandruff type spores all over and around the spider, it was identified as entomopathogenic fungi *Beauveria sp aff bassiana*. There are quite a lot of Entomopathogenic fungi like *Beauveria bassiana*, *Vuillemin*, and *Metarhizium anisopliae* that successfully infect susceptible host populations through conidia.



Above: Entomopathogenic fungi on *Clynotis jumper* spider Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson

Continued over page

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There is continued research to determine the signalling cues between entomopathogenic fungus and its host targets as some researchers look biological control to manage pest insect species, aiming to breed and spread them to areas of concern to try to increase world food supplies for the earth's human populations.

BUT there is no guarantee that they will not attack other insect species in the wild. Some species of weevils are crop pests and entomopathogenic fungi and moulds have been released to control them but I have photos of non pest species of weevils dying with entomopathogenic fungi all over them. It is interesting, Some soil-dwelling insects have evolved the ability to detect and avoid certain entomopathogenic fungi, pest termites are able to detect and avoid some lethal strains of conidia so they are safe from being controlled by entomopathogenic fungi and moulds at present. In one of my photos of the spider with the yellowish moustache there is a small blob like insect, it is a soil mite but no one can tell me if it is attracted to the fungus or whether it will be infected by it or it is immune and maybe just photo bombing my spider photos, trying to be a fun guy at the fungi.



*Left: Soil mite near entomopathogenic fungi on Clynotis jumper spider
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson*

*Below Left & right: Unknown cobweb looking fungus on Argiope spider
Photo: Steve & Alison Pearson*



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.eucalyptaaustralia.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/

<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:

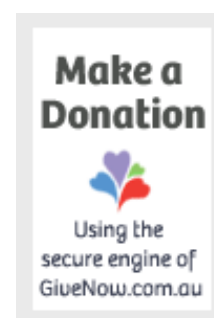
- Only collect seed from your own property or with written permission
- Source plants must have grown from seed from the Whitsunday Region
- Collect ripe, mature seed & no more than 10% of the seed from any one plant
- Collect from several parts of the plant, mainly the middle & upper branches
- Use 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 30 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-

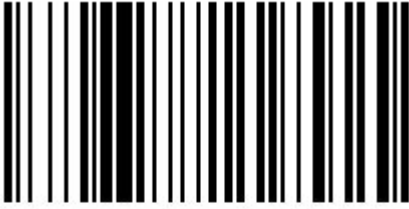
If you would like to receive this e-newsletter please email coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au with your request. Or you can phone Cath on mbl:0483 811 229 to request one.

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.

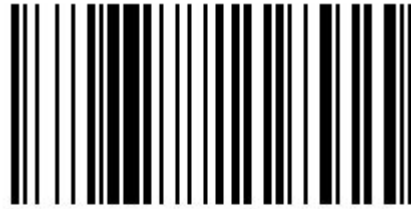


Thank You Everyone!

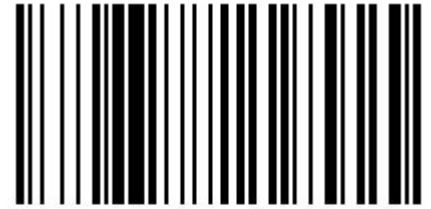
Thank you to so many of you who have generously and kindly donated your container refunds to WCL. To date **January 2020 to Dec. 2020** we have had **\$ 175.50 donated**. Your contributions are allocated to the WCL Public Fund which allows WCL to take on various projects for the ongoing education of 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!



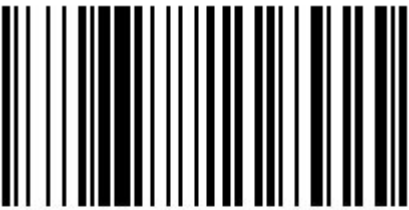
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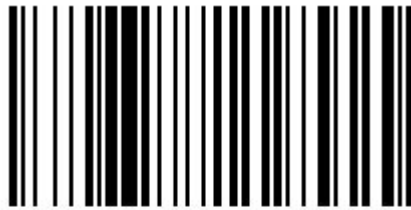
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