

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare

Newsletter

Editor: C. Campbell

www.whitsundavlandcare.org.au | Ph: 0483 811 229 |



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

COORDINATOR:

Christine Peterson coordinator@whitsundavlandcare.org.au

FIELD OFFICER:

Kayla Simpson

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:

Frank Millar, Chair Jacquie Sheils, Secretary Cath Campbell, Treasurer Dale Mengel Canegrowers rep. John Casey WRC rep. CR. Garv Simpson One Community position vacant

WCL is a community not-for-profit group, relying on grants & donations to assist with works such as revegetation. 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:

www.givenow.com.au



Donation

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Government

Coming Up

ReefClean Marine Debris Monitoring - RSVP with contact details essential in case of change of dates or times.

Monday 4th March: Wilsons Beach, 8:00 am Meet in playground/picnic area car park. Tuesday 5th March: Conway Beach, 9:00 am Meet at the end of Alans Rd, Conway. Wednesday 6th March: Don River Mouth 9:30 am Meet in car park at the far end of Queens Beach at Don River Mouth Esplanade. Thursday 7th March: Queens Beach 10:00 am Meet at playground/picnic area carpark, Queens Beach. Activities: Setting up transects and collecting/recording marine debris

followed by a general beach cleanup. ReefClean is funded by the Australian Government's Reef Trust and is delivered by Tangaroa Blue Foundation in partnership with WCL.

Beach Scrub Rehabilitation and Seed Collecting

Where: Dingo Beach (end of Olive Street)

When: Thursday March 21. 9am to 12 noon.

What: Join us to help continue our long term works to rehabilitate this wonderful patch of beach scrub. Second breakfast at Dingo Beach shelter sheds.

Please contact Christine at coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au or on 0483 811 229 for more details for each day, to let us know you are coming along, or if you require a lift to the sites as there may be room in the WCL vehicle or carpooling opportunities with other volunteers. Please let us know if you are happy to offer others a lift. As for all our field activities please wear closed in shoes, sun safe clothing, hat, and sunscreen. BYO water bottle and snacks. WCL will supply water refills and some light morning tea.

Community Nursery Volunteer Activities

Where: 33 Kelsey Creek Rd When: Tuesday & Thursday mornings 9am to 12 noon.

Activities : Plant propagation, native seed sowing & preparation, nursery maintenance tasks and a great morning tea with a fantastic bunch of volunteers.



Landcare Nursery Open for Plant Sales 33 Kelsey Creek Rd. Tuesday & Thursday mornings 9am to 12 noon and the 1st Saturday of each month.

Open Saturday 2nd March. EFTPOS & cash sales. Gift vouchers available for a gardener you know.

Addendum to February newsletter: the article "Hoop Pine—Monarch of the Forest" was written by Ernie Rider from Gympie Landcare. Jim Dickens brought this article to our attention. Thank you Jim.

WCL receives support from the following organizations:







Australian Government Department of the Environment

What's Showing

Common name: Pink Nodding Orchid, Shepherds Crook Orchid

Scientific name: Geodorum densilorum

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Description: 40 Α terrestrial orchid to cm formina small clumps. Pseudobulbs crowded. subterranean partially to emergent, erect, ovoid, 3-5 cm x 2-3 cm, fleshy, often yellowish.

Leaves: Three to five leaves to 25-35 cm x 6-8 cm, marked by prominent ribs. Held erect to prostrate, apical; petioles 2-8 cm long, enclosed in sheathing bracts forming pseudostem; lamina ovate to lanceolate.



Above: Geodorum densiflorum leaves & flower PHOTO: L. Donkers



Flowers: Flowering stem to 30 cm long, 8 – 20 white to deep-pink flowers. The stem

grows erect, nods when in flower and then straightens for seed dispersal. The flowers do not open, but remain as a tube. Flowers in December and February. Inflorescence an axillary raceme, 200-300 mm tall, nodding in flower, erect in bud and at seed dispersal; pedicels 5-10 mm long. Flowers 8-20, crowded, tubular to bellshaped, 20 mm across, pale pink, rarely white. Sepals and petals not widely spreading.

Above: Geodorum densiflorum flowers PHOTO: L. Donkers

Dorsal sepal lanceolate, 12-15 mm x 3.5-4 mm. Lateral sepals free, lanceolate, 12-15 mm x 4 mm, exterior keeled, apex cymbiform. Petals similar to lateral sepals, 13-16 mm x 4-5 mm. Labellum 13-15 mm x 10-12 mm, pink with dark red veins, obscurely 3 lobed; lateral

lobes; obliquely erect midlobe concave, apex shallowly emarginate. Column 5-6 mm long. Column foot 1.5-2 mm long, nearly at right-angles to column.

Fruit: Capsules pendulous, obovoid, conspicuously ribbed, 2.5 cm long, dehiscent.

Reproduction: From seed. Seed dispersal takes 2-4 months from pollination.

Notes: Occurs in the Kimberley region in Western Australia, in the northern parts of Northern Territory and from Cape York, Queensland to the Mackay River, New South Wales, found in open eucalypt forests. Also distributed extensively

throughout the Pacific, occurring in New Caledonia, New Football shaped capsules of Geodorum Guinea and Indonesia, and across South East Asia to Japan.



densiflorum. Photo: C. Peterson.

It also occurs in Sri Lanka. A hardy species that is sometimes found growing in road drains and culverts. It is one of the most commonly encountered orchids locally.

Also known as Geodorum neocaledonicum and Geodorum pictum, this is the only Geodorum found in Australia. A pretty, ephemeral plant, quite common. Plant is dormant (not visible above the ground) during winter/ dry season.

References:

https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/cd-keys/RFKOrchids/key/rfkorchids/Media/Html/Geodorum densiflorum.htm *Pink nodding orchid | Central QLD Coast Landcare Network (cqclandcarenetwork.org.au)*

Update. The Whitsunday Bottle Tree, Brachychiton compactus & the Australian National Botanic Gardens in Canberra

Back in March 2015 we received an update from Toby Golsen informing us that the seed of the Brachychiton compactus, that WCL had sent for the national plant collection had been successfully germinated & planted out.

Earlier this month we were contacted by Toby who informed us that the trees are doing well in sunny Canberra. Occasionally the plants get to experience temperatures below -7deg. and the trees will defoliate, if in exposed positions but bounce back with the next summer. The species is closely related to *Brachychiton rupestris* which is similarly at home in Canberra.

Toby reports the tallest trees are close to 3 meters, so slow growing in the Canberra climate but generally tough as.



Above: Brachychiton compactus growing at the National Botanic Gardens PHOTO: Toby

Plant Pest Hall of Fame.

Common Name: Light Blue Snake Weed

Botanical Name: Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

Family: Verbenaceae

Origin: Tropical & subtropical America

Description: Snakeweeds also known as Porter weeds (Stachytarpheta spp.) are all clumping perennial plants, with rather tough, branched stems and woody roots. Four snakeweeds are found in Queensland varying in flower colour and leaf shape – some hybridisation has also been reported.

Light blue snakeweed (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis) has smooth stems. Stems are 4 angled & generally purplish. The leaves are very different to other snakeweeds, making it difficult to recognize



Above– Light Blue Snake Weed. Stachytarpheta jamaicensis PHOTO: C. Peterson

until flowering. light blue snakeweed is hardier and grows in sandy soils. Snakeweed, like most other weeds, becomes a problem only when pastures are overgrazed.

Leaves: Opposite or sometimes alternate, simple, oval or lances shaped with toothed margins, thick & leathery, bluish-grey in colour, 20-80cm long

Flowers: Tubular 5-lobed blue to violet or purple approx. 8mmdiameter borne in groups along a stout snake-like terminal spikes, up to 40cm tall .

Fruit/ Seed: Dry enclosed in floral remnants, 3-7mm x 2mm, purple, brown of blac. Splitting when mature into two 1-seded segments.

Controls: Seed is spread in contaminated soils, pasture seed & fodder– so ask for certified weed free products. Invades degraded pasture, cropland & disturbed or abandoned areas on any type of soil. Mowing before seed set will break the seed cycle & give time plan to implement further controls. Herbicides licensed refer to DAF.qld.gov.au weed fact sheet. Destock paddocks where a snake weed is a problem

References: https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/54392/snakeweed.pdf Weeds of the Mackay Whitsunday Region-Mackay Regional Pest Group

Nelly Bay– January 2024 Photos taken by WCL staff on a site visit to monitor the revegetation sites, conduct some week control, collect seed & plan for future visits. This is just a small sample of the diverse range of species that occur in this National listed, under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) & critically endangered vegetation community–Littoral Rain-forest & Coastal Vine Thicket.





Above: 1 and 2. Revegetation from older WCL projects; slow growing in sand. Photos: K. Simpson



Tabernaemontana orientalis



Above: Huberantha nitidissima. Photos: K. Simpson



Above: Sophora tomentosa. Photos: K. Simpson



Commelina cyanea



Micromelum minutum



Abrus precatorius



Cordia subcordata

Plant Pest Hall of Fame

With all this rain you can expect to see lots of weeds coming up. So there will be lots of work ahead for all the landholders – especially the Sporobolus grasses like Rats Tail grasses.

The best time to act is as soon as you see weeds germinating or growing. A small infestation can be removed manually and it's a good method to implement especially when you **first notice** small weed infestations.

WCL is available to help– see below for our Sustainable Land Management Advice & Assistance Schedule which we provide on a Fee for Service basis. For more information please contact the WCL Coordinator at <u>coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au</u> or 0483 811 229.







Sustainable Land Management Services

Please email - coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au or call 0483 811 229 to discuss our services & fees.

SERVICES OFFERED		PRODUCT		
1	Site visit & property management advice. (Verbal)	Site visit with property owner to discuss specific issues and provide verbal advice on weed control, native vegetation and potential actions to address any issues. Owner to take notes. 1 - 2 hours; hourly rate plus travel.		
2	Land Management Plan (LMP)	Comprehensive 3 year Land Management Plan covering site specific weed species identification & management techniques, endemic vegetation type/classification & plant species found on site, revegetation plan & ongoing management advice. Plus 40 native tube stock.		
 Weed control undertaken on behalf of the landholder by qualified & licenced WCL Staff. topography, w Selective/ ta Lantana, gu Revegetation specific are biological co biological co 		specific area as determined by landholder.		

NOTES:

- Under Queensland Government Legislation, anyone conducting ground distribution (using ground based machines) of herbicides on land they do not own or are not directly related to the owner, must operate under a Commercial Operator's Licence (the licence number will begin with "G"). An organisation or individual contractor in the business of ground distribution must hold a ground distribution contractor's licence (the licence number will begin with "GCD").
- Each site requires site specific recommendations for best practice land management advice in the context of current Local, State & Federal Governments Environmental regulations.
- Recommended management practices are developed in consideration of Landholder long term intended use for the site and the best way of achieving these outcomes.
- WCL will not be complicit in the deliberate destruction of endangered vegetation types, habitats or illegal vegetation clearing and will advise the client of any potential conflict in the initial project discussion phase.

Whitsunday Catchment Landcare: ABN 21 925 782 588. Ground Distribution Contractor License No: GDC544

WCL Community Nu	rserv– Always	Lagerstroemia archeriana		
Needs Seeds		Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	
The WCL Nursery is very I	keen to source	Lophostemon grandiflorus	Nthn Swamp Mahogany	
endemic seed so please k		Lysiphyllum hookeri	Hookers Bauhinia	
flowering native trees, shr		Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga	
volunteer nursery. Some o		Melaleuca dealbata	Blue Tea Tree	
are:	n me species we need	Melaleuca leucadendra		
Abutilon auritum		Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottle Brush	
Abutilon albescens		Melicope elleryana	Corkwood, Euodia	
Acacia aulacocarpa		Memecylon pauciflorum var.		
Acacia leptocarpa		Micromelum minutum	Native Lime Berry	
Acacia leptostachya		Omphalea celata		
Acacia simsii		Pandanus sp.		
Alphitonia excelsa		Petalostigma pubescens		
Alphitonia petriei		Planchonia careya	Cocky Apple	
Antidesma parviflorum		Ptychosperma elegans	Solitaire palm	
Aphananthe philippinensis		Phyllanthus novae-hollandia		
Archontophoenix alexandra	e Alexander Palm	Sterculia quadrifida	Peanut Tree	
Allocasuarina torulosa	Black she-oak	Syzygium australe	River cherry	
Allocasuarina luehmannii	Diack one call	Tabernaemontana orientalis		
Aidia racemosa	Archer Cherry	Timonius timon	Tim Tam Tree	
Atalaya rigida	Veiny Whitewood	Trema tomentosa var. asper		
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	Tasan a sisa (alla	Bush	
Cajanus reticulatus	Native Pigeon Pea	Trema orientalis	ois hiduillii) Cortuusod	
Carallia brachiata	Freshwater mangrove	Vachellia bidwillii (WAS Aca		
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River oak	Vitex trifolia	Vitex	
Chionanthus ramiflorus	Native Olive			
Cordia dichotoma		Guidelines for seed collectir	na.	
Cordia subcordata	Sea Trumpet		.9.	
Corymbia clarksoniana		 Only collect seed from yo 	our own property or	
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	with written permission		
Corymbia tessellaris	Morton Bay Ash	 Source plants must have 	arown from seed from	
Corymbia erythrophloia	Red Bloodwood	the Whitsunday Region	3	
Cryptocarya hypospodia Large leafed Laurel		 Collect ripe, mature seed & no more than 10% 		
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	of the seed from any one plant		
Diospyros compacta		 Collect from several parts of the plant, mainly 		
Diospyros geminata		the middle & upper branches		
Diospyros hebecarpa		 Use paper bags (not plastic) to store the seed 		
Dysoxylum gaudichaudianui		& keep them in a cool place		
Elaeocarpus grandis	Blue Quandang	 Label the bag with the sp 		
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leafed Ironbark	and your name. Not sure		
Eucalyptus platyphylla	OLD Doppormint	identification? Include a s		
Eucalyptus exserta	QLD Peppermint QLD Blue Gum	& /or take a photo.		
Eucalyptus tereticornis Euroschinus falcatus	Ribbonwood			
Ficus racemosa	Cluster fig	You can drop seed off		
Hymenosporum flavum Native frangipani		Tuesday or Thursday mornings, at		
Indigofera pratensis	wauve nanyipani	33 Kelsey Creek Road		
Ixora timorense		Proserpine, or		
Ganophyllum falcatum	Scaly Ash	call 0483 8 ²	11 229.	

You can make a tax deductable donation to the Whitsunday Catchment Landcare Gift Fund at any time. Just go to <u>http://www.givenow.com.au/whitsundaycatchmentlandcare</u>

If you would like to receive this e-newsletter please email <u>coordinator@whitsundaylandcare.org.au</u> 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.