

July 1999

# Friends of Warrandyte State Park



## Newsletter

Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) Inc. P O Box 220 Warrandyte 3113

### Wonderful Winter Plantings

by Geoff Speedy



*Over 400 seedlings were established on two separate occasions by FOWSP members during June. The weather played along with beautiful sunny conditions and minimal wind.*

On Thursday 24th June about 12 hardy individuals met at Julie Pryor's house near the Yarra Brae farm in Wonga Park, detouring of course through Warranwood due to the closure of Jumping Creek Road. On a pastured hillside with a slope reminiscent of North Warrandyte, in slippery, damp conditions, they were amazed to discover a real depth of soil beneath large grass tussocks.

The task of planting 100 Eucalyptus Viminalis for koala food proceeded apace. There were more volunteers than digging implements, so the energetic diggers left the planting and staking to others. Ray Clarke manned a handy watering hose, and the entire 100 plants took about 90 minutes. The idea of the planting is to have a range of food for the koalas that Julie cares for, as koalas are notoriously picky eaters, no doubt due to the fairly toxic nature of the essential oils in their food. Julie says the koalas will sometimes refuse leaves that they ate yesterday, but will eat other eucalypts such as Nicholii, on occasion. Finishing early, the FOWSPians were treated to a relaxing time overlooking Mt Lofty and the whole Yarra Valley from Julie's patio, whilst being supplied with food, drinks and wildlife commentary by Julie.

Sunday 27th June saw an entirely different bunch of FOWSPians collect at 10.00 am at the Pound Bend tunnel fence. Luckily the day had dawned bright and sunny, as the fogs of the previous day hadn't lifted till after lunch. No doubt the thought of easy digging in the alluvial soil, and the lack of need for tree protectors inside the fence, drew out the volunteers from their Sunday morning repose, or could it have been the promised BBQ? Two first time volunteers, Luke Ashton of Hurstbridge (a Friend of the Organ Pipes NP) and Geoff ? of Warrandyte (Ivy removal in Fourth Hill) were welcomed and put to work immediately. An ambitious planting of 300 mixed species has been carefully nurtured in the FOWSP nursery by the Thursday morning volunteers, mostly wet-zone plants. As expected, digging was a breeze in the soft alluvial soil. Except where Glen Jameson had laid out the plants over an old Lilydale Toppings pathway, which needed muscle power to cut through.

Planting was again over by about 11.30 am, Glen fired up the BBQ, and the volunteers all enjoyed chops, sausages and salad supplied by FOWSP. Lots of chat, and a closeup encounter with 2 kookaburras who were after the leftovers. It's gratifying to think that there's now hundreds of extra plants in Warrandyte's eco-system, and the sense of community has been strengthened by the volunteering and cooperation of dozens of FOWSP members. This really is the hands-on, practical side of helping your community and environment.

## Worth Repeating

## Disease Linked to Decline of Species

By Greg Roberts  
Brisbane

**T**he dramatic reappearance of frogs in northern Queensland rainforests is prompting a global reassessment of the theory that they are the "canaries in the coal mine", or early casualties of the destructive consequences of global warming.

The return of the frogs also suggests that a trend towards the rapid extinction of numerous frog species may be over, and that a fungal disease, possibly spread through the international live pet trade, has instead been responsible for the decline.

The fungus coats the amphibians' underside with a sticky mucus which evidently suffocates them because frogs breathe through their skin. It can destroy entire populations within a few weeks.

A recent survey in northern Queensland suggests that damage wrought by the so-called amphibian chytrid fungus has peaked and that the future of frog species that survived its onslaught may be more secure than was feared. However, scientists believe any reprieve is too late for six Queensland frogs, which are almost certainly extinct. They include two species of gastric-brooding frog, the only non-marine vertebrate animals in the world which raised young entirely inside their stomachs.

Surveys coordinated by the Queensland Environment Department in recent months have found two frog species - the common mist frog and the waterfall frog - at three rainforest sites in the Tully River catchment above 400 metres.

Neither had been recorded for more than six years above that altitude. A third species, the Australia laceid, has returned to highland rainforest on the Big Tableland, near Cooktown. All three species had continued to flourish in the lowlands but had disappeared from higher altitudes. The six extinct species were all found only in highland rainforest streams, as are another two species bordering on extinction after being reduced to a handful of tiny populations.

Mr Keith MacDonald, who has been coordinating the surveys, cautioned that the findings were preliminary and it was not yet known if the restored populations were breeding. However, Mr MacDonald said the frogs had continued to move further upstream into their old haunts. "There is reason for cause for optimism that populations are slowly recovering," he said.

Mr MacDonald also cautioned that the fungus had not run its course. It has been found recently in remnant populations of more numerous frog species on the Atherton Tableland.

The fungus continues to baffle experts, although they suspect water temperature is a key factor in its spread. It affects species differently, with those living at high altitude a streams being particularly hard hit, while others in surrounding rainforest appear to be immune.

Dr Lee Burger, of the Animal Research Laboratory in Geelong, who has been researching the fungus, said the surveys indicated the frog decline was a one-off phenomenon that may be reversing. She said the fungus was probably introduced to Australia from North America, where it is believed to have originated, on live animals. It has been -found in 26 Australian frog species.

Source: *The Age* 20/3/99



## 1999 Port Phillip Community Training Program

**T**he Port Phillip Community Training Program is designed to meet the current needs of community group members and individuals involved in local community conservation projects. Session topics are selected from the feedback received from last year's sessions and after consultation with GAV, agency and local government staff. The Program is sponsored by Parks Victoria. As in previous years, the Program is an exciting mixture of Training Days, Bus Tours and a Community Forum held all throughout the

greater Port Phillip region with additional Training Days and Bus Tours held in other regions across the state. Sessions are all very modestly priced to encourage the widest possible community appeal and accessibility and include a manual covering the topics discussed during the day.

For more information on the 1999 Parks Victoria Port Phillip Community Training Program, call GAV's Community Training Coordinator, Gerard Clark on 9457.3024.

# Out of the Box by Ray Clarke

Members are reminded that FOWSP receives many publications each month and these newsletters or magazines are placed in the blue plastic box kept at the Folly for all to read. Ray Clarke has included some extracts from "The Source", the Melbourne Water magazine, April 1999.

## **The Western Treatment Plant (Werribee)**

The plant covers 10,850 hectares, the size of Phillip Island. This is the largest on earth.

- \* It takes 60 to 70 days for water to process each of the three lagoon systems.
- \* The first pond in each lagoon system has a membrane cover, each costing \$4,000,000 to eliminate odour and trap 20,000 cubic metres of methane per day, which is used to power pumps.
- \* A nitrogen removing activated sludge system will increase nitrogen removal from 55% to 70%.
- \* The farm supports 16,000 cattle and as many sheep.
- \* There have been recorded 250 species of birds at the Western Treatment Plant.

## *Logging in WA*

*This report rushed to us by our interstate correspondent, currently in Western Australia, Ben Gotlieb !*

Yesterday, Margaret and I went to the Perth Entertainment Centre, along with 6000 other people to protest about the "old forest logging" here in W.A. The Regional Forest Agreement drawn up between the Commonwealth and State Government here is a cunning piece of skull duggery! The technique is to include in "protected" areas such components as roadside and creek-line land, and new non-logging areas which then gives a greater protected area, but actually excludes from protection much old growth forest. Boundaries of the "protected areas" have also been distorted to allow bauxite and other mining activity a free run. Conservation and Land Management (CALM) seems determined to convert old growth areas into short rotation, single crop schemes (albeit eucalypts). CALM apparently draws most of its income from logging payments etc. A vested interest no doubt !

The "Tree Top Walk" in the Tingle Forest, in itself exhilarating, also seems to be just a tourist shopfront, whilst behind the scenes the Kauri, Marri and other trees are still being woodchipped.



## **The Catchment of the Future**

A project in Melbourne's south-east growth corridor will create 200 hectares of wet lands. The wetlands will filter sediments, nitrogen and other pollutants from storm water flowing into the bay, using hundreds of aquatic plants.

## **Bushfires**

Bushfires leave behind soot and other debris, making water more difficult to disinfect. Prolific regeneration after fires consumes copious amounts of water. Thirty years after the 1939 fires, the flow into the Maroondah Reservoir has halved as a result. The exclusion of the public from catchments eliminates the danger of fires from camp fires or cigarettes. Only five cities in the United States and Canada have similar catchment restrictions. Water for the other cities requires substantial treatment before distribution.



## *Colourful Orchids* by Geoff Speedy

Two publications which have glorious full colour close-up photos of native orchids have recently come to my attention.

Firstly, the wall poster of "Native Orchids of Grantville" by the Friends of Bass Valley Bush (phone 03 5678 8483) which is hanging in the Folly, below the possum nest. This poster of brightly coloured orchids from Gippsland would liven up any room or office.

Secondly, a number of BICA members have co-operatively produced a pocket-sized full colour guide to 50 orchid species in the "Round the Bend Conservation Co-operative" area just north of Mt. Lofty. This publication is available for \$12 through BICA, phone 9712.0390.

## *One Man's Emblem ~ Another Man's Weed* by Olive Walters

On a recent visit to Tasmania, I came upon a chart of environmental weeds of that state. I was surprised to find *Acacia pycnantha* listed as a weed. "Introduced from Victoria and NSW, its seeds are distributed by ants and water and can lie dormant for many years. It is spreading through dry forests and coastal regions."

I believed this *Acacia* to be the "Golden Wattle" of the nation's floral emblem. Has Tasmania again been left off the map of Australia?

## *Flinders Island* by Ray Clarke

Those who love The Prom would have to enjoy a visit to Flinders Island. A group of 26, including other FOWSPians Alison and Keith Thom and botanist Jane Calder as leader, flew in three light planes from Moorabbin under the auspices of Bronz Tours. We were accommodated at the Interstate Hotel in the sleepy town of Whitemark. Service and food were excellent, but it is the typical old Australian family hotel, best pictured by one of the party who said he needed a ball of string to get from his room to the bathroom and back!

Flinders Island is of granite, similar to The Prom, and is part of the old land bridge to Tasmania. It is about 60km long and up to 26km wide and varies from precipitous granite mountains and ridges to plains grazed by cattle and sheep.

The highest point is Mt. Strezelecki, 756 metres, and we FOWSPians were pleased to be among the seven who scrambled to the summit, well rewarded by a magnificent view over Bass Strait, the surrounding islands and lovely bays.



The coast of Tasmania was clearly visible. (The five who dropped out during the climb were all men!)

Banks of casuarinas, melaleucas and kunzeas provide much needed wind breaks for houses and animals.

Cape Barren geese are common and are now a problem requiring culling. many other water and bush birds make bird watchers happy. feral turkeys are prolific. There are no kangaroos, emus or rabbits. Mutton bird harvesting is still carried out on surrounding islands.

We walked, we bussed to lovely coves and bays, we scrambled round rocky headlands, we spent a day cruising the waters between Flinders and Cape Barren Islands and we soaked up a lot of early history.

The name Flinders Island will forever conjure up vivid memories of achingly beautiful bays, rugged mountains and the indefinable charm of being on an island.

## **Grievance Clause**

*Due to a change in government regulations, every incorporated association must now have a grievance clause. FOWSP have decided to adopt the "Model" grievance clause as set out below :*

(1) The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under these Rules between :

- (a) a member and another member; or
- (b) a member and the Association.

(2) The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within 14 days after the dispute comes to the attention of all of the parties.

(3) If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, then the parties must, within 10 days, hold a meeting in the presence of a mediator.

(4) The mediator must be :

- (a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties : or
- (b) in the absence of agreement-
  - (i) in the case of a dispute between a member and another member, a person appointed by the committee of the Association; or
  - (ii) in the case of a dispute between a member and the Association, a person who is a mediator appointed

or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre or Victoria (Department of Justice).

(5) A member of the Association can be a mediator.

(6) The mediator cannot be a member who is a party to the dispute.

(7) The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation.

(8) The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must-

- (a) give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard; and
- (b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
- (c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process.

(9) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

(10) If the mediation process does not result in the dispute being resolved, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act otherwise at law.

# FOWSP THURSDAY PROGRAM

We meet for propagation and other nursery activities every Thursday morning at 10.00am at the Warrandyte State Park depot, Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte (Melway 23 C10), unless otherwise stated below. When there is no scheduled afternoon activity we often go on a spontaneously organised walk. Propagation takes place from 10.00am to 12 midday followed by lunch. No prior experience necessary ~ there is always someone available to show you the ropes.

*This activities list will be pinned on the noticeboard in the Folly.*

## **JULY 15TH NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

## **JULY 22ND NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

## **JULY 29TH NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

## **AUGUST 5TH NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

## **AUGUST 12TH NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

## **AUGUST 19TH NURSERY**

Propagation morning. 10.00am onwards.

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**FOWSP Committee meetings will be held at 7.30pm on the second Tuesday of each month. Dates for the year are as follows :**

July 13th (at 4 Morilla Place)  
August 10th  
September 14th  
October 12th  
November 9th  
AGM November 28th (Sunday)

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## **Coming Events**

On **Sunday July 18th**, Flora Anderson will be running a VNPA "Walk, Talk and Gawk" at Mt. Lofty. Numbers **are** limited, so if you're interested please phone Flora on 9722.1776. Dates for the following FOWSP events are still being finalised for August / September :

- \* **Frogs at Glynn's Reserve, led by ranger Glen Jameson.**
- \* **Astronomy night at Stane Brae.**
- \* **Another Chase Reserve walk, this time during orchid season.**

## **Green Wedge Seminar Series 1999**

### **Thursday August 5th**

Beverley Van Praagh will speak on the Eltham Copper Butterfly.

### **Thursday September 2nd**

Pat Coupar & David Van Bockel will speak on the Conservation of Orchids in Warrandyte. The seminars are now held at Currawong Bush Park (conference room), Reynolds Road, Doncaster East 3109, Melways ref. 34 H6.

**Starting Time : 7.30pm**

**Cost : Free**

Tea, coffee and biscuits provided.

**Sponsored by Manningham Council.**



# Sunday Family Program for 1999

The dates for the activities are as follows :

August 29th      Planting at the Koornong  
October 31st      Briza pull

All activities will be followed by a walk and a barbecue.



*A Sunday morning  
at Pound Bend,  
Warrandyte  
State Park.*

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## FOWSP Committee 1999

Mike Coupar	9903 9567	Contact person	Cathy Papalia	9844 2771
Flora Anderson	9722 1776	Public officer	Jan Giles	9844 1226
Pat Coupar	9844 1650	Editor	Lee Speedy	9437 0894 July editor
Anthony Owen	9844 4867	Treasurer	Geoff Speedy	9437 0894
Cathy Willis	9844 1841	Secretary	Alastair Traill	9722 1518

### *Wildlife Rescue*

Julie Pryor 9722 1117

### *Market*

Betty Oke 9844 3763

### *Park Office*

9844 2659

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**The Deadline for the  
August Newsletter  
is July 31st**

## My Favourite Place by Jeni Willis

My favourite place is a concrete slab, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. It's all that remains from a tiny fibro shack, desecrated by the Ash Wednesday fires in 1983. It sits on a scrubby hillside that climbs straight up from the beach, halfway between Airey's Inlet and Eastern View on the Great Ocean Road.

As you walk towards the slab from the dirt road you are surrounded and closed in by scrubby tea-trees and heath. Suddenly you hit the slab and the hill drops straight down at your feet. Every time I step onto the slab my stomach drops at the breathtaking feeling of the wind, as it rips through you the second you emerge from the scrub and onto the clifftop. If you look left you can see the Split Point Lighthouse at Airey's, and if it's a clear day you can see all the way to Arthur's Seat, on the other side of the heads. When you look right, you look past the sweeping white beach and round the rocks to Lorne, dominated by the pink hulks of the Cumberland Resort.

One of my most magical experiences was a recent cold, April evening, when with my best friend, we rugged up in scarves and jackets, walked at dusk up to the slab. It had been a clear day, but over Lorne the encroaching storm clouds were obvious.

We sat for a few minutes, bums on the cold concrete, and watched the sun disappear behind the clouds. They suddenly became gold lipped as the sky turned a unreal shade of hot pink. We turned and saw a violently shimmering red and gold shape on the water horizon. We excitedly guessed it was a container ship on fire. But it grew bigger and bigger, and took on a circular shape. We realised some three or four minutes after it's appearance, that it was in fact the moon rising, catching the last of the dying sun's light. As quickly as it had arrived, the glimmering stopped, and the darkness and cold really set in.



## Pagan's Hymn by Ron Brierley

We should be kind to trees  
to earth and sky.  
We ought to weep to see a flower die  
the sun our father  
thrives in every stalk.  
Earth is our mother  
kiss her as you walk.

# Wildlife Road Kills



Two interesting letters have appeared in recent editions of the "Field Nats News" (FNN 75 & 77). They cover a topic we FOWSPians regularly ponder. It is especially relevant with the straightening of Jumping Creek Road and the number of road kills it and other major local roads will continue to have.

## Stopping Wildlife Road Kills

letter by Grace Willoughby, Mid-Murray FNC.

Who hasn't travelled country roads, highways and through bushland and been horrified to see so many of our native animals lying dead beside, or on the road? I think none of us. Birds of prey are killed too, after gorging themselves on an easy meal and are then too heavy to lift off.

It's time we who care did something about it! We can all help to stop it, simply by having either the electronic *Shu Roo* fitted to our car at a cost of \$300-400. Or the simple Sonic Animal Repeller costing only \$5 – both available from Autobarn and probably other car accessory shops.

These devices cause a high-pitched sound which animals are sensitive to and which distract them from crossing the road in front of, or even onto, your car, damaging it at great cost, or even causing hurt to the driver and passengers.

I have talked with a Field Naturalist friend, a local businessman as well as an Australia-wide trucking firm and all testify to the effectiveness of *Shu Roo*. Others, whether Field Naturalists concerned for our wildlife or those mostly concerned to protect their cars themselves, find the cheaper device effective too. Fellow Field Naturalists, for the sake of our wildlife, please do your bit. Get one or other of these devices on to your car and persuade your friends, whether a Field Nat. or not, to do likewise. Other contacts could be the talk-back radio shows, local, state and national papers, magazines, etc.

We can do it and we should do it – if we make the effort.

## Response to "Stopping Wildlife Road Kills"

reply letter by Helena Bender, Zoology Dept.

### Ultrasonic Deterrence Devices

#### ~ Emperor's New Clothes

Road deaths of our native wildlife is without a doubt a sad sight, and one we would all prefer to avoid. Grace Willoughby from Mid-Murray FNC suggested the *Shu Roo* or a simpler Sonic Animal Repeller as the solution this difficult problem in an article in FNN 75.

I have been scientifically testing the *Shu Roo* and another ultrasonic *Roo Guard* (claimed to repel kangaroos from agricultural areas) for the last four years at the University of Melbourne.

To determine how effective they are, I have tested what frequencies these devices emit, how far away they can be detected, whether the kangaroo hearing range is sensitive to these frequencies, how captive kangaroos respond to the *Roo Guard*, and I am now testing how wild kangaroos respond to the *Shu Roo*. My results show clearly that neither the *Shu Roo* nor the *Roo Guard* deter captive kangaroos. More importantly, the *Roo Guard* signal does not deter wild kangaroos in agricultural settings. If anything, it appears to attract them. I'm still finalising my experiments on the wild kangaroo response to the *Shu Roo*, but from the data I have collected, I am very skeptical about its effectiveness.

The signals produced by the *Shu Roo* and the *Roo Guard* are similar in that they are in the same frequency range and they encompass both audible and ultrasonic frequencies. This means that it is possible to hear the annoying audible part of the *Shu Roo* signal when standing beside a car with a *Shu Roo* turned on, whilst there are ultrasonic frequencies in the signal that cannot be heard. Ultrasonic frequencies seem to be attractive to the builders of deterrence precisely because you cannot hear them. However, ultrasonic frequencies are very directional (like a small torch beam); easily reflected by obstacles like hills, roadside trees and shrubs; and attenuate (or get quieter) more quickly than sounds in the hearing range. This means that in order to hear ultrasonic frequencies, you either need to be in the right place at the right time, have really sensitive hearing in this frequency range, or have the volume turned very loud.

Kangaroos are not very sensitive to ultrasonic frequencies. In order to hear the ultrasonic frequencies produced by the *Shu Roo*, without taking into consideration the noise of the car, the signal needs to be at least 20dB louder. This is the difference between the volume of a normal conversation and loud thunder.

From measurements I made while pretending to be a kangaroo on the side of the road, the noise of the car appears to completely mask the signal coming from the *Shu Roo*. I suspect this would also be true for the simpler Sonic Animal Repeller, although I have not tested this device. Also, the faster the car is moving, the less time the kangaroo has to respond to the car or any noise that might be coming from the car. I would strongly suggest that until another solution is found (and I'm working on that), drive slower and keep your eyes peeled for lurking kangaroos. Also, watch out for extravagant claims about devices that have not been tested scientifically.





## Watching Weather

The weather. As a topic of conversation it is second to none. As Neil Finn from the now disbanded group, Crowded House, wrote "You always take the weather with you". He also wrote another song called "Four Seasons in One Day" and we all know which city he was referring to there.

Extremes of weather such as drought, flood, thunder storms and cyclones can have a profound and, in some cases, disastrous effect on our lives. Weather can also influence our well-being, both physically and mentally. There is no doubt we feel much better when the sun is shining. Recreational and social activities are also effected by the weather.

The Bureau of Meteorology and the Australian Meteorological Society (AMOS) have produced a superb large format calendar with stunning photographs of extreme weather events and dramatic cloud patterns. The calendar is packed with information on weather and climate effects on health as well as the average temperatures experienced at various places around Australia each month.

Predicating the weather is not easy, even for the professional meteorologists. Last year a fascinating little book was published titled 'Nature's Weather Watch - a guide to forecasting the weather by observing animals and plants'. It is written and delightfully illustrated by Glenda John and printed in Queensland.

## Plant Rescue

A plant rescue was carried out recently at the site of the Jumping Creek Road realignment and bridge reconstruction. Around 90 large and small tussocks of Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma laterale*), together with several grasses, were dug up from the embankment and planted into bare areas around the Sandy Bay car park at Jumping Creek Reserve.



Trim  
Greenhood  
(*Pterostylis  
concinna*)

Many of the observations in the book have been gathered from farmers, fishermen, naturalists, researchers and those with an interest in nature generally.

Over the next few months we will look at some of the more interesting, and maybe challenging, animal and plant behaviour in relation to weather, as well as some of the scientific data on effects of weather and climate on our health from the Australian Weather Calendar.



During the plant rescue, four species of orchid were found in the area to be demolished.

These were: Nodding Greenhood (*Pterostylis nutans*), about 35 tubers and rosettes of which were directly transplanted into a fenced area at Sandy Bay; 48 Ruddyhood (previously *P. aff. rufa* now *P. squamata*); 75 Trim Greenhood (*P. concinna*) and one probable Waxlip (*Glossodia major*).

The tubers and rosettes of these orchids were taken back to the State Park nursery and potted up. The Trim Greenhoods were a particularly interesting find as, until three years ago, it was thought that this orchid might be extinct in the State Park since it had not been seen for over ten years.

In addition a number of fern species, including the regionally significant Small Rasp-fern (*Doodia caudata*), were rescued from the creek bank close to the existing bridge.

The plant rescue was funded by Manningham Council and coordinated by ranger Glen Jameson from Warrandyte State Park.



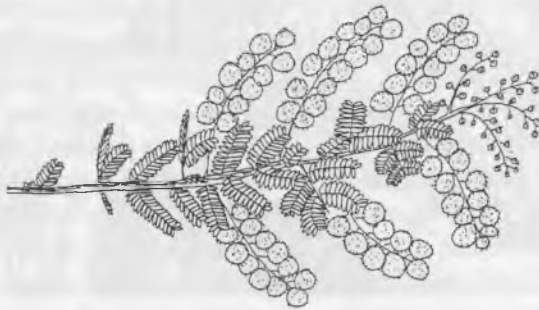
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### *Cootamundra Wattle Acacia baileyana*

*A native of New South Wales, from a small area near Wagga Wagga.. This beautiful wattle has been widely cultivated and become a troublesome environmental weed in all mainland states except Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Watch out for it in Warrandyte's bushland and hand pull any seedlings. It is best to replace any Cootamundra Wattle's in the home garden with some of the native species.*

## FOWSP Membership Form

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Tel. no. ....

Family     \$20  
Single     \$15  
Concession \$10