

October 1996

Friends of Warrandyte State Park



Newsletter

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

Rabbit Virus Confirmed

By Pat Coupar

It has been confirmed recently that the Rabbit Calicivirus Disease (RCD) has reached Warrandyte State Park. Laboratory tests on a rabbit found at Pound Bend have returned positive for RCD. The virus has also been detected in rabbits found at Research and Wonga Park.

Calicivirus causes a fatal disease of rabbits characterised by an enlarged spleen and bleeding from the mouth and anus. The disease was first noted in 1984, with outbreaks occurring in Asia, Europe and North America. The disease, which is extremely contagious and fast acting, is spread by contact between infected rabbits, and also by contact with infected dung. It is thought that insect vectors such as mosquitos, bushflies and rabbit fleas also play a part in spreading the disease. Investigation as to which particular insect may be responsible are currently being carried out by the CSIRO.

Rabbit Calicivirus Disease is not, and never will be, the long-awaited miracle cure for Australia's rabbit problem. It's success depends very much on land managers, community groups and individuals gathering resources to continue and even step up conventional rabbit control methods of poisoning, fencing, fumigation and destruction of warrens. This is especially important since young rabbits up to eight weeks old are immune to the disease. Only when these follow-up methods are used will it be possible to capitalise on the effective mortality of RCD to eradicate rabbits from the area.

Will RCD officially be released in Warrandyte? The local Catchment Management Officer, Paul Hay, thinks that it will. However, the final

Government has allocated a meagre four million dollars for the release of the virus and its subsequent monitoring - a pittance considering the Statewide rabbit problem costs Victorian agriculture more than 100 million dollars per year. The cost to our natural assets is probably incalculable.

Notwithstanding, Paul has already chosen an area for the release of infected rabbits into the Warrandyte State Park. The site at Yarra Brae seems ideal. Known as the 'market garden', it is open weedy area on a large bend of the river - similar to Pound Bend, which could be totally fenced off, making monitoring relatively easy.

Establishing infection in the rabbit population is not without its problems. For a start, the optimal time of year for release is summer, when there are few young rabbits, and insects vectors of the disease are active. Another problem comes from the fact that RCD causes death very quickly, so that the introduction of an infected rabbit into a colony would not give enough time for the disease to be spread. In order to overcome this problem, wild rabbits will be immunised before they are infected to maximise their infective potential.

So what can the 'Friends' do in the meantime? Anyone with pet rabbits are advised to get them vaccinated immediately. Suspected cases of RCD should be reported. Otherwise simply monitor the situation as far as rabbit numbers are concerned and above all maintain previous methods of rabbit control in the hope that one day the sight of a rabbit in Warrandyte will be a rare occurrence.

FOWSP THURSDAY PROGRAM

OCTOBER 17TH Professors Hill Walk

Leave the Depot at 1.15pm or meet on site at 1.30pm

This is an area that is so rich in wildflowers it should have been added to the State Park years ago. It remains, however, a flora reserve of great value.

Leader Shirley Mandemaker. Meet at the car park on the corner of Research Rd and Professors Lane (Melways ref. map 23 D8)

OCTOBER 24TH OCTOBER 31ST Seed Bagging on The Common

Leave the Depot at 1.15pm or meet on site at 1.30pm

Many of our seeds from the Pea family are released explosively and we are not there to catch them! So before they are ready we will be putting stockings over the seeds we want to collect.

Leader Pat Coupar. Meet at Haslams Tk the first car park on the left (Melways ref. map 36 A4)

NOVEMBER 7TH The Koornong Collection

Leave the Depot at 1.15pm or meet on site at 1.30pm

An afternoon for those who like to plant, to weed, to collect seeds or just to wander.

Leader Cathy Willis. Meet at car park at the end of Koornong Crescent (Melways ref. map 23 J7)

NOVEMBER 14TH Enriching Pound Bend

MORNING ACTIVITY

Meet on site at 10.00am

A planting of some of our rare gems into the rabbit proofed area near the Pound Bend Tunnel

Leader Ranger David Van Bockel. Meet at the main car park at Pound Bend Reserve (Melways ref. map 23 A11)

NOVEMBER 21ST The Fourth Hill Collection

Leave the Depot at 1.15pm or meet on site at 1.30pm

Many of the wattles and pea seeds will be ready for collection, bring along paper bags.

Leader Pat Coupar. Meet at car park at the end of Tunnel St (Melways ref. map 35 F1)

NOVEMBER 28TH Attention Frogland

MORNING ACTIVITY

Meet on site at 10.00am

This specially created wetland has been given a grant of money by Melbourne Parks and Waterways for weed control and planting of rare species. It deserves a morning a month of our time.

Leader Jenny Hoskin. Meet at the Depot Pound Bend Rd (Melways ref. map 23 C10)

Note: A list of these activities will be written on a board and kept in the Folly

It's Twilight Time

Date: Sunday 27th October

Time: 4.00pm onwards

Place: Stane Brae. (Proceed through the gate at the end of Stane Brae Crt and meet at the end of the track Melways ref. map 24 C9)

These long spring evenings are a perfect time for a barbeque and what better setting than Stane Brae. This secluded area of Warrandyte State Park is not often visited, but it offers so much - mighty Manna Gums, koalas and of course the river. The Stane Brae beach is one of the best swimming spots in the Park.

Just to work up an appetite there will be a few boxes of grasses to plant out first - but no tiresome rabbit guarding is required as wire coupes are already in place. As dusk descends we will scan the skies for bats and other silent creatures of the night.

Just bring along food and drink for the barbeque and a chair to sit on.



Worth Repeating

Pushy 'cane toad with wings'

By GREG ROBERTS

The common or Indian mynah - that garrulous, smartly coloured bird so numerous in Melbourne suburbs - is an environmental menace.

This 'cane toad with wings' has been shown to brutally evict native birds from their nests and may be causing serious local declines in populations of parrots, sugar gliders and other wildlife.

Research conducted for the ACT Parks and Conservation Service examined whether mynahs were displacing parrots by monopolising tree hollows used for nesting in woodlands in the Canberra area. Over a 12 month period mynahs occupied 28 hollows while three native parrot species - red-rumped parrots crimson rosellas and eastern rosellas - nested in a total of 14 hollows.

Another introduced bird, the starling, had occupied a further 26 hollows, while seven more were home to introduced honey bees. Non-native animals were occupying 81 percent - and mynahs 37 per cent - of the total 75 hollows. Mynahs had also snapped up 39 of 66, artificial nest boxes in the study area.

Researchers observed altercations between mynahs and parrots over nest sites. It found mynahs triumphed in 28 of 32 disputes with eastern rosellas and 18 of 28 squabbles with crimson rosellas. According to the research coordinator, Dr Chris Tidemann of the Australian National University, the mynah's impact is much greater than even these figures indicate because a pair will monopolise several hollows around the one it chooses to nest in. This is because in their native southern Asia, mynahs build multiple nests to distract their main predator, the tree-climbing marten, a species that does not occur in Australia. Dr Tidemann said mynahs sought out and destroyed the eggs and young of native birds in hollows and had little difficulty monopolising the best nesting sites.

"They are extraordinarily aggressive and by sheer persistence, bloody mindedness and force of numbers, they usually win, the day."

Mynahs also have the advantage of starting their breeding season earlier than native birds, and may lay several clutches a year.

Bats, owl nightjars and dollar birds are among other wildlife likely to be affected adversely by mynahs, which, have been known to force a rival as formidable as the kookaburra from its nest.

The birds were first released in Melbourne in 1862, when it was fashionable to introduce exotic wildlife into Australia. Like the cane toad, they were later introduced to north Queensland in a fruitless bid to control cane beetles.

They were introduced to Canberra in 1970 by a former Sydneysider who pined for their distinctive calls.

Source: *The Age* 29th August 1996

FOWSP Name Tags

Friends can now have their very own FOWSP name tag complete with plastic holder..If you would like one at no charge please ask either Ron Taylor or Mike Coupar (phone numbers on back page).

ANN FRIEND



Friends of Warrandyte State Park

Local flowers go Wild

Our uncommon treasure island

It was one of those rare Thursdays in August when the sun shone - according to our rain gauge it has rained on at least 50 percent of the days in August and everywhere the ground was just so wet. A group of Fowspians had come to explore The Common, one of Melbourne's precious bush remnants; a tiny treasure which remains a haven for wildlife including a resident mob of kangaroos. This reserve is almost an island, having roads running along two sides and open paddocks on the other. It does have problems with weed invasion - show us a nature reserve that does not! In particular there is a large patch of Angled Onion encroaching from the Johansons Rd border. No doubt it is encouraged by runoff from the road and the high nutrient levels which flow down from neighbouring horse paddocks.

Pushing such problems aside the group set off for an enjoyable walk. It's exciting to explore the bush as it awakens from its winter slumbers. The colours are marvellous: the bright yellow balls of Spreading Wattle (*Acacia genistifolia*) seem to hang in the air without support - the phyllodes and branches being so fine; the strong purple-blue of the pea-flowered Common Hovea (*Hovea linearis*) was eye-catching while as a foil to these more boisterous plants there were the translucent green bells of Honey-pots (*Acrotriche serrulata*).

Unintentionally the group had divided into several smaller groups, one of these catching sight of some of the kangaroos, while others were treated to four different orchids - three



greenhoods (Maroonhood, Tall Greenhood and Blunt Greenhood) and a delicate little pinkish-white caladenia with the common name Early Caladenia. Apparently this has become relatively rare in Warrandyte and so is even more precious.

Braving the Hail at Hochkins

A small group of Fowspians braved the wild weather conditions on Thursday the 12th of September to see the wildflowers at Hochkins Reserve, North Croydon.

Starting off on the lower slope we were relatively protected from the wind. The overall scene was dominated by pea and



wattle flowers a close up view revealed abundant diverse wildflowers. Overall 34 species were counted in flower, many more had either already finished flowering or were still in bud.

Of special interest were three species that are not present in Warrandyte State Park: the very pretty and aptly named Many-flowered Mat-rush (*Lomandra multiflora*), Cut-leaf Xanthosia (*Xanthosia dissecta*) a delicate little herb not unlike Austral Carrot, and Variable Sallow Wattle (*Acacia mucronata*). A hybrid wattle had us puzzled, we ended up calling it *Acacia ulicifolia* X. This reserve is very rich in wattles, we saw seven species on our limited walk.

Up on the ridge the hail hit and we huddled under a tree (hoping it wouldn't be struck by lightning) wearing plastic bags and other various attire on our heads. A strange looking group if anyone had been there to see us. Fortunately no one was.

For those who decided not to brave the weather, treat yourself to a trip to this reserve before all the flowers fade. It is only 15 minutes drive from Warrandyte. It is very weedy, but the beauty and diversity of its wildflowers makes it well worth the look.



Local Flowers go Wild

Eltham's Orchid Gems

One week later a similar group of Fowspians met under darkening skies at the Eltham Copper Butterfly reserve in Diosma Road. The entrance to this tiny reserve is hidden between two houses, in fact the whole reserve is surrounded by a fairly recent subdivision. This sort of pressure on small remnant areas of bushland can only be negative in the long term. For now it is a wonderful spot to look for orchids.

Two rabbits were seen while parking at the roadside. Rabbits had not been seen in the area before, it was always thought that lack of grazing was one of the explanations for the abundance of orchids. However, no rabbits were seen in the reserve nor was there any evidence of grazing. Several native slugs were found cleaning up bacteria on orchid leaves (see 'Not to Blame' in last months newsletter).

The first impression of this reserve is of lush weedy grasses carpeting the ground, but after a few paces the first greenhoods were seen and from then on orchids were everywhere. The group stayed on the narrow bush track as even careful feet couldn't avoid trampling. Dense colonies of four different greenhood species were easy to spot. Delicate yellow Golden Moths were more scattered but still obvious in all directions. Pink Fingers grouped themselves in loose drifts, solitary sun orchid leaves, some just budding up, were standing tall waiting for a sunny day to open their flowers. The first Waxlips were already flowering looking like they had been painted. Helmet Orchids hugged the ground in large colonies, but there were no flowers; small Mosquito Orchids were well past their prime and the way the sky was looking time was running out to find the elusive Gnat Orchids. Just as the rain hit they were found in full flower.

A total of 15 orchids, 10 of which were in flower, were counted along with 14 other species of wildflowers blooming and evidence of many more to come. Even without the Copper Butterflies this small reserve in Eltham is too precious to lose.

Fourth Hill Followers

Weather conditions were marginally better for the Sunday wildflower walk at Fourth

Hill. Although warmer, a sudden Spring shower hit the group of around 20 wildflower enthusiasts as they made their way along one of the stony tracks that circle the Hill.

There were many eagle-eyed orchid spotters amongst the group and it wasn't long before half a dozen or more different varieties of these exquisite ethereals were found.

Apart from the orchids (Orchidaceae), several of the other major plant families were studied and admired, including wattles (Mimosaceae) many of which, somewhat surprisingly, were still in flower; daisies (Asteraceae), notably Button Everlasting and Yam Daisy with its characteristic nodding flowerbud, and the soft rosette of Bear's Ears. The pea family (Fabaceae) were especially diverse from the scrambling richly coloured Purple Coral-pea to the ground-hugging brilliant red Running Postman. As if by design, the three most common species of 'egg and bacon' peas (all from different genera) were found growing together, making for easy comparison.

The two hour walk ended in a cup of billy tea and damper, enjoyed in a sheltered nook near the summit of what must be one of Warrandyte's premium wildflower hills.



"I SPY"

By B.G

Fast soup savoured

At very short notice one Thursday lunchtime, Jan Tindale and Jenny Hoskin threw together a cooked chicken, broccoli, cream and other mystery ingredients to produce a soup so delicious it was totally consumed by all present.

Koala 'shot' in Webb Street

A koala was seen and shot (by camera of course) in a tree in the Webb St backyard of the of the Warrandyte Diary's "Out of the Box" 'conductor'.

Black and pink

Have you come across one of the Rangers jogging at lunchtime recently in black shorts and bare legs? If so you have probably seen Andrew Robert Nixon. Who, you ask? More next month.

Botanist 'defects'

It seems that WSP resident botanist, David Cameron's expertise as a cappuccino maker will lead to his return to the Arthur Rylah Institute in Heidleberg. Is he just the token botanist then, more in demand for his cafe au lait than anything else?

Another bogged at Pound Bend

Yet another person has got a Park vehicle bogged. Experience it's called - had to leave it overnight "up to its hocks". Perhaps he needs to do a Four Wheel Drive training course. What some trainee Rangers will do to get attention!

Lost in 'Frogland'

Quite some weeks ago a certain person was so engrossed in her work in the 'Frogland' fence at Pound Bend that she didn't notice that everyone had left the Depot. All the gates were locked - how did she get home?

A sign of the times?

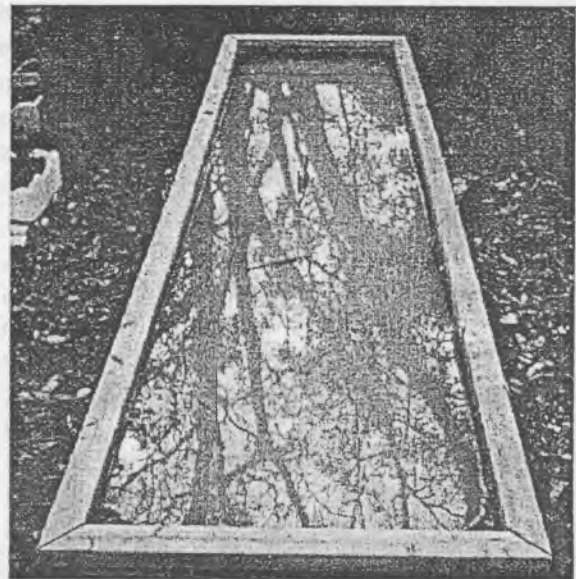
The provisionally appointed Ranger-in-Charge of Warrandyte State Park and Reserves (what a mouthful) has discovered a sign in one reserve of the Warrandyte township, authorised by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (a pre 1982 Department name). Should questions be asked?

Deft plantings

Have you seen the new plantings and guards at Jumping Creek? Some very deft work done there by Construction and Maintenance staff and a trainee Ranger.

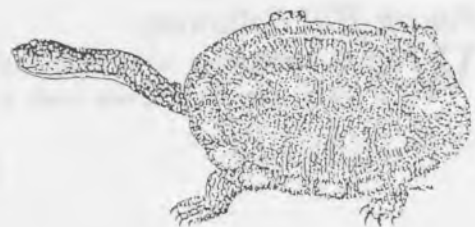
Flora Book

The working copy of the 'Flora of Warrandyte' (a pictorial record of Warrandyte's indigenous flora) is now available for viewing at the Depot.



Suspicion or Suspicious

Remember Don's Bath? Well this is it! If you still don't know what it's for, stay tuned.



Book of the Month

Traditional Bush Medicine

An Aboriginal Pharmacopoeia

Aboriginal Communities of the Northern

Territory of Australia

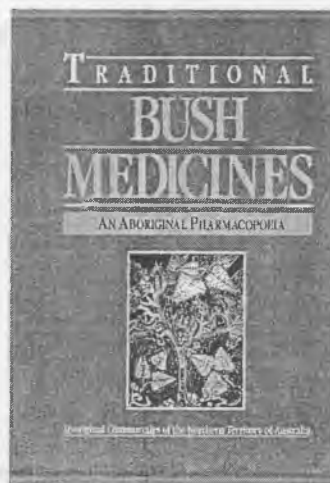
(Greenhouse Publications, 1988)

A Review by Mike Coupar

We call this type of book a 'Coffee Table Book' because its presentation and colour photographs are so striking that the book is best kept in full view of family and guests and enjoyed over a relaxing cuppa. It might be more appropriate to call this particular book a 'Billy Tea Book'. Published during Australia's Bicentennial year, it brings together traditional Aboriginal medicine with a modicum of modern science. Tribal elders and community advisers from the Northern Territory were involved in sharing and compiling their knowledge with the Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services. The project was undertaken with some urgency, since there is dwindling interest amongst young Aborigines in their traditional medicine.

The first 24 pages of Bush Medicine consist of a preface, acknowledgements, introduction, table of traditional remedies and bush medicine paintings. The bulk of the book contains the descriptions of the bush medicines themselves, organised alphabetically in genus. Each of the 63 described medicines is allocated two pages with a distribution map, detailed line drawing and several colour plates. Most are plants, but there are entries for Witchetty grubs, green tree ants, bush cockroaches, processionary caterpillars and even clay. If you want to know what these exotic medicines are used for you will have to borrow the book to learn for yourself. A generous number of consummate colour pictures of the Northern Territory bush are dispersed throughout the individual species descriptions. One is a full page spread showing the sandstone escarpment of Kakadu National Park. The seductive scene makes you question why we choose to live in cold, wet Melbourne. The last 32 pages of Bush Medicine consists of a glossary of botanical names, phytochemical screening¹, alkaloids² of medicinal use and a bibliography.

Some complaints that were amenable to treatment using traditional medicines were muscle aches



and pains, symptoms of colds and flu, sores and gastrointestinal upsets. There is no doubt that many of the medicines described here do have pharmacological actions and were therefore, beneficial to patients in the era prior to European settlement. It

should also be noted that several of the medicines are used in religious and mystical ways to induce 'placebo'³ cures. Those expecting the plants of the Northern Territory to yield panaceas⁴ to treat the killer diseases of the twentieth century will be disappointed. There is a slim possibility that useful compounds will be isolated and used as novel drugs. If so, this is on the far horizon. It takes large investments of time and money to develop drugs nowadays, and unfortunately the chemists on the Bush Medicine project only undertook a preliminary screen for the presence of the most likely classes of compounds. These were alkaloids, essential oils⁵, steroids, saponins⁶, tannins and some metal ions⁷. No pharmacological⁸, toxicological⁹ or clinical evaluations were carried out.

For me the book is more a tribute to the Aborigines of the Northern Territory and their spectacular plants than it is a Pharmacopoeia¹⁰. Enjoy the book on a summers day, sitting at an outdoor table drinking a mug of billy tea!

Footnotes; 1 the science of detecting the types of chemicals present in plants; 2 bitter poisons produced by plants; 3 a formulation with no active ingredient(s) used as a reference to test potentially active drugs - sometimes called 'dummies'; 4 a 'cure all'; 5 oils with a strong smell, such as eucalyptus oil; 6 plant detergent; 7 electronically charged element; 8 regarding the science of natural and synthetic drugs; 9 regarding the scientific determination of the toxic effects of chemicals in general eg drugs, pesticides, herbicides etc; 10 an inventory of drugs.

Editors Note: This brand new book was donated to the FOWSP library by Ray Clarke.



Deserted

By Pat Coupar



From Around the State

Since our last visit to the Little Desert National Park in western Victoria over three years ago, a number of changes have taken place. Due to Government cutbacks to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, the local Park office at Kiata has closed. This 132,000 hectare National Park is now managed, it seems, from the regional office at Horsham. The camping permit we obtained from the honesty box was headed 'Little Desert and Grampians Nation (sic) Park'.

During our five day stay we did not see a single Ranger. Contract workers, we understand, come around twice a week to empty rubbish bins and replenish firewood. For this reduced service and what we presume to be a reduction in Ranger staff, the fee for camping has almost doubled to \$7.50 per night. No wonder the campsite which is equipped with barbeque's, tables, pit toilets but no showers, was almost empty. Not that we were complaining we like it like that.

Politics aside, this National Park, which stretches to the South Australian border, is a great place to spend a few days in Spring. A four wheel drive vehicle is an advantage, but there are several walks that can be enjoyed near the camping ground as well as an excellent guided nature trail just off a sealed road in the central section of the Park. Unfortunately when we

undertook this walk we found the wooden box for containing information leaflets had been vandalised and lay in pieces on the ground.

Contrary to its name the Little Desert National Park is neither little nor a desert. Its sandy soils sustain a diversity of vegetation ranging from low heathland in the east to mallee and native pines in the west, while along the Wimmera River are fertile River Red Gum flats.

Wildflowers are spectacular in their abundance and variety. Birds - notably the rare mallee fowl, one of which we were lucky enough to see by the roadside, are also well represented as well as wallabies, possums and lizards.

If I had to choose two highlights from this most recent visit they would be firstly, standing surrounded by heathland mingling with a mother emu and her seven striped chicks while they grazed on wildflowers and seeds totally unconcerned by our presence. The second highlight was an orchid called Red Beaks (*Lyperanthus nigricans*) which we saw by the hundreds growing in pure charcoal-dusted sand beneath burnt Banksias and eucalypts. This species generally only flowers the season after a fire and although still a little early, as most were in bud, we did see a number of these stunning red and cream striped flowers.

Five days is definitely not long enough in this remote edge of Victoria with its salt lakes, windmills and waterholes. I would like to return when the blue and yellow Sun Orchids bloom, and the six species of Leek Orchids emerge from their sandy bed, but I guess that will just have to wait for another year.

Annual General Meeting

Date: Sunday November 24th

Time: 1.00pm onwards

Place: The Folly, Pound Bend Rd (Melways ref. map 23 C10)

All members are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting (AGM). It is a chance for you to have your say and a time to elect a new committee.

The meeting will be followed by a walk around the nursery, 'Frogland', the Coup and Endeavour Bank to admire all the achievements of the past year. Finishing with afternoon tea around 4.00pm.

Please bring a plate of something to share.

Bushland Management Seminar

Report by Jenny Hoskin

The Bushland Management Seminar, held at Currawong Bush Park, was run by the Manningham City Council in conjunction with the Northern Metropolitan College of TAFE, Elizabeth Donoghue was the guest speaker.

Revegetation to me has always conjured up the idea of planting lots and lots of indigenous species in order to successfully revegetate an area. But after attending the Bushland seminar I discovered that this is not always the case. It was a real eye-opener for me.

Elizabeth emphasised the need for individuals to understand that the BUSH is, not just 'a random collection of plants', but distinct *Vegetation Communities* that have evolved and adapted over thousands of years to a particular site. Hence, disturbances to a site will cause changes to that particular vegetation community. Examples of disturbances include weed invasion that alters light regimes; added nutrients (from farms, neighbouring properties, cars, cigarettes, horses, etc.) that change the soil type; clearing of native vegetation for roads/tracks and mowing practices that can lead to compaction and soil erosion.

Having an understanding of how the bush works gives you an overall understanding of how to manage your land. Elizabeth explained that degraded sites can be restored in various ways, without the need for massive plantings.

One of the first priorities is weed control. This is because weeds suppress light. The type of plant communities found in Warrandyte have adapted to high light requirements, the overstorey of eucalypts allowing about 90% of sunlight through to understorey plants. There are also various

adaptations such as leaves that hang vertically to allow light to pass through. Exotic weeds, like Elms and Cape Ivy, hold their leaves out horizontally and cut out 100% of light to understorey plants. Other exotic weed species, like Angled Onion, can adapt to this shaded environment, but indigenous species do not their seeds cannot germinate and sprout. The whole understorey is changed and this changes the structure of the plant community. Replanting in a weed infested area is pointless as plants will not survive because the light regime has been altered. If you allow the area to be cleared of weeds the natural vegetation will drop seeds and revegetate itself.

Other strategies for land management were discussed at this seminar. Another simple solution on steep slopes, is to place logs and twigs across the slope to prevent erosion. Leaf litter can accumulate behind these logs and create an environment for the regeneration of native grasses (*Poa* species) and seeds from overhanging trees, which in turn stabilise the soil and erosion ceases. Another practise that should be avoided is mowing around and underneath trees as this compacts the soil and prevents growth of mature trees.

Elizabeth showed us examples of successful revegetation projects. We also had a tour around Currawong Bush Park. I left with the positive feeling that there are some simple solutions to the ever increasing problem of land degradation and the restoration of native bushland.

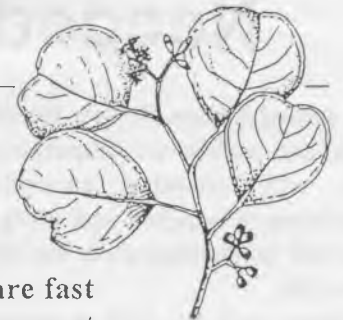
Elizabeth Donoghue has written an interesting article in *Indigenotes* Vol 8, No 7, titled Will any mulch do?



WANTED

Old stockings or tights are wanted to bag seeds. We are fast approaching the peak seed collecting time and we are not always around when the plants release their seeds. So we place stockings around the seeds before their are ready.

Contributions will be most welcome any colour will do. Just bring down your old stockings to the depot on a Tuesday or Thursday morning.

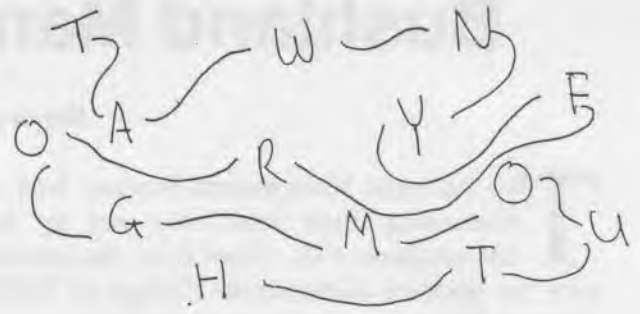


PUZZLE PAGE

Pest animals.

Follow the lines

R	A	B	B	I	T	S	B	F	C
F	W	B	E	U	C	T	U	E	A
O	I	S	L	S	A	A	F	R	N
X	L	H	L	N	R	R	F	R	E
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N	P	D	I	I	E	I	L	L	O
S	I	I	R	L	R	N	O	C	A
G	G	N	D	S	A	G	V	A	D
O	S	A	D	E	H	S	R	T	S
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I am a, _____

Draw Me



- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Rabbits | Deer | Goats |
| Fox | Ferral cats | Starlings |
| Cane Toads | Wild pigs | Dogs |
| Bellbird | Buffalo | Carp |
| Hare | Snails | |

Write the remaining letters here;

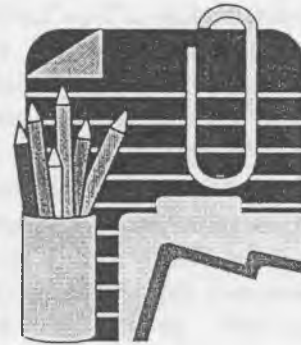
Volunteers Needed

The annual Eltham Copper larval count is on again and people are desperately needed to help with counting caterpillars. No experience is required just bring a torch and you will be instructed on the day (or rather the night).

Counts will be held at regular intervals between 23rd September and 11th November usually on a Tuesday and Thursday night weather permitting. In all, 5 reserves will be monitored.

If you are interested and would like more information, ring Anna Richtarik on 9411 5158

Wanted



Writers and Artists

If you feel inclined to put pen to paper or finger to keyboard, contributions to the newsletter will be most welcome. You may like to express your opinion in a letter to the editor; articles on environmental matters relevant to Warrandyte are particularly welcome; likewise any information on our local fauna including interesting sightings. Perhaps even an illustration.

Deadline for next issue is
November 6th