

Bend of Islands Conservation Association

Newsletter No 17. June '85

What Native's flowering?

PTEROSTYLIS parvifolia (Tiny Greenhood)

The greenhood belongs to the Orchid Family (Orchidaceae) and forms a genus of up to to species. The particular characteristic of the genus is the resemblance of the flowers to a hood which are mostly green. The hood has the role of ensuring cross pollination of the species. Once an insect touches the lower petal of the flower, this springs up enclosing the insect in the head. Pollen is dusted onto the insect's body before it crawls out of the top of the head or out of the opening once the lower petal drops back into its original position.

The Tiny Greenhood is an autumn flowering orchid which mainly appears in April, May and June. The hoods are very small (6 - 9 mm) and not nearly as eye-catching as other greenhoods. The plant is up to 15 cm. tall with several erect white and green striped hoods. Short erect sepals surround the hood and the tip of the hood is bent forwards, always facing the stem.

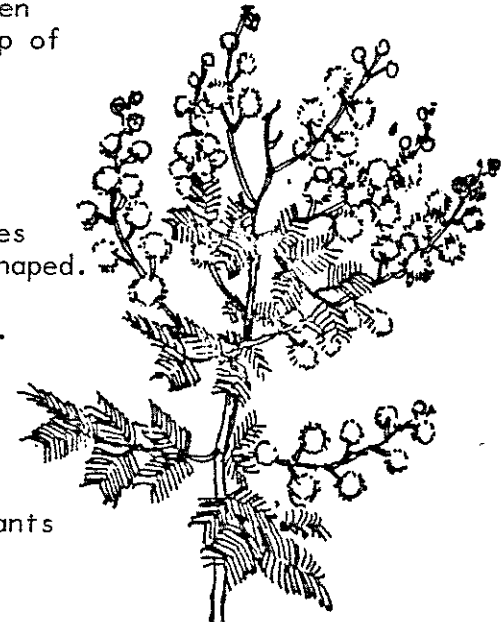
A Native Weed!

ACACIA baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)

A small tree or large shrub to 10 m. high by 6 m. across. Leaves are grey and feathery and flowers are prolific, gold and ball-shaped. The original habitat of this wattle is a very limited area of southern New South Wales in the Cootamundra and Wagga districts.

One of the main features of the Cootamundra Wattle is that it has become naturalised very easily in other areas, so that it is quite common throughout Australia.

It is classified as a 'weed' as it will very readily spread into our area and become quite established, competing for space and nutrients with the plants that naturally grow here. Such 'weeds' upset the delicate interrelationships between the native plants and often the food and shelter of the native birds and animals.





ELZ... a planning "first"

"Can native bushland support low density human population without being grossly altered or disturbed?"

It was upon this question that the idea for an 'Environmental Living Zone' hinged! The first public airing of the idea took place at a meeting in the mid 1960's. Out of that meeting the Bend of Islands Conservation Association (B.I.C.A) was formed. The idea had come about because the Bend of Islands area was to be inundated as part of the Yarra Brae Dam and some residents recognized its unique ecological value and thought it should be saved. Residents banded together and under the auspices of the 'Yarra Brae Action Committee', set out to save it! At about this time Mr. Arthur Calwell also donated 80 acres which later became part of the 'Round the Bend Co-operative'. After a great deal of effort and energy, the Government and the MMBW finally dropped the Yarra Brae proposal and announced support for the concept of a residential conservation area under the new name of 'Environmental Living'.

From around 1974 the Bend of Islands Conservation Association began putting together the ideas and details necessary to achieve the zoning. B.I.C.A worked alongside MMBW Planners, the Ministries for Planning and Conservation, the Shire of Healesville and later the Upper Yarra Valley & Dandenong Ranges Authority. Local residents and landowners played a large role in providing information and drafting the provisions of the zoning. Throughout the years until gazettal, plans for the zoning proceeded until it was finally incorporated into the Shire of Healesville's Interim Development Order (I.D.O) and officially gazetted on September 1st, 1982.

During the course of all this planning work, a great deal of study of the ecology of the Bend of Islands was done. A sociological survey of landowners' ideas and attitudes was done (the McColl Report), the MMBW carried out a major environmental impact study (the Yarra Brae Report), studies were done by locals and outside experts on native birds, animals and plants. Experts were called in to monitor wildlife (Melbourne University), map soil types, advise on effluent disposal, weed eradication and fire prevention. An enormous quantity of knowledge and expertise was accumulated on the ecology of our area and about the sorts of activities which would enhance conservation goals or affect them detrimentally. This knowledge formed the basis for the Provisions of the Environmental Living Zone. Much of this information has been kept and is available through B.I.C.A to those interested in finding out more.

Over the years since the 1960's many different residents and landowners have given time and energy to the Committee of B.I.C.A and its tasks in formulating the provisions, assisting with studies, acquiring information about the ecology of the area, preparing and following through administrative tasks, fighting numerous battles through local and State Government, Planning Boards and Tribunals to bring E.L.Z to gazettal. Because the concept was a new one, it involved a great deal of lobbying and argument to convince authorities that it could work and all that was in addition to building and managing the land itself.

Gazettal of the zone on September 1, 1982 marked the culmination of nearly 20 years of dedication and hard work on the part of many local residents and planning authorities. It marked the beginning of the world's first-ever residential conservation zoning.

And now ... its 1985 ... the Environment Living Zone is an official planning entity and you'd think that would be the end of it! But that's the thing about conservation! You can never sit back, relax and say you've achieved it! Its an ongoing commitment.

It still requires that each of us constantly examine our own personal objectives in terms of their effect upon the environment. It still requires us to use our land with sensitivity, to carry out weed and fire prevention and to generally ensure that our own actions don't have a detrimental affect.

It requires each of us, and the Committee of B.I.C.A to be ever-watchful over the activities of service bodies such as the S.E.C., M.M.B.W., Telecom, Road Makers and various other authorities to ensure that their work is carried out sensitively. We must be aware of planning activities on a local and regional level which may have an impact on the zone. We must be aware of changes (natural and man-made) to our area. It requires us to educate ourselves and others around us about the ecology, to monitor changes to the environment and seek solutions where necessary. It requires the Committee of B.I.C.A to hear and represent the views of its members in whatever way may be necessary to whatever authority is concerned.

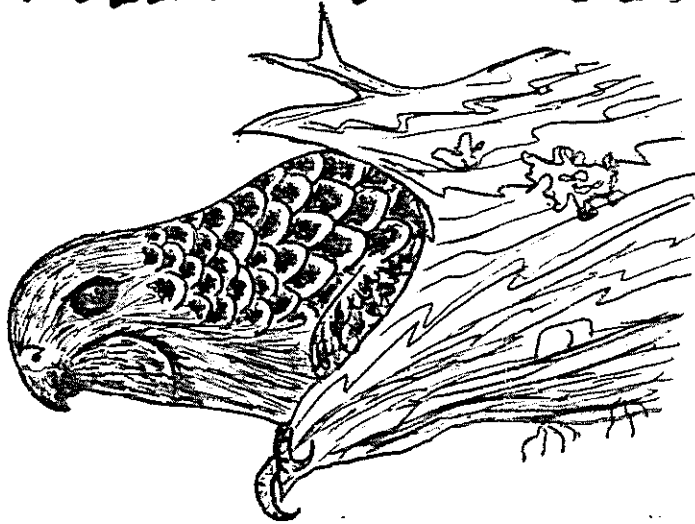
The Environmental Living Zone provisions are there to safeguard our bushland but even so, the future is very dependent upon each of us using our land responsibly, adhering to the provisions and ensuring that our actions on our own land and in the area generally, firstly, conform with the E.L.Z regulations and secondly, will not have a detrimental affect. Sometimes its hard to know that, but others in the area have a wealth of experience and knowledge and by asking around you're sure to find out. A good starting point is the B.I.C.A Committee.

THE BEAUTY OF THE BEND OF ISLANDS - THE SURVIVAL OF ITS FOREST, FLOWERS, BIRDS AND ANIMALS, IS VERY MUCH UP TO EACH OF US!



Gazettal celebrations - Oxley Bridge

"What's in a hollow log?"you might ask



Rosella at home.

"But what's so special about a hollow log?" is a question often asked! We tend to think of hollow logs as nothing more than 'dead' wood or timber for fuel, yet for many of our insects, birds and animals they're a vital source of food, shelter and life itself! A log may 'look' dead, but inside it may support a flourishing insect community, provide a nest or sleeping place for native birds and animals! Hollow logs are very 'special' places and resources for the creatures which rely upon them and their removal from a forest means less available habitat. As habitat decreases so do the numbers of the creatures which need them. The ecological chain is disturbed!

Next time you remove, roll, or chop into what looks like a dead log, have a thought for the many creatures which need it for their survival!

WHAT'S LIKELY TO BE USING A HOLLOW LOG AND WHY?

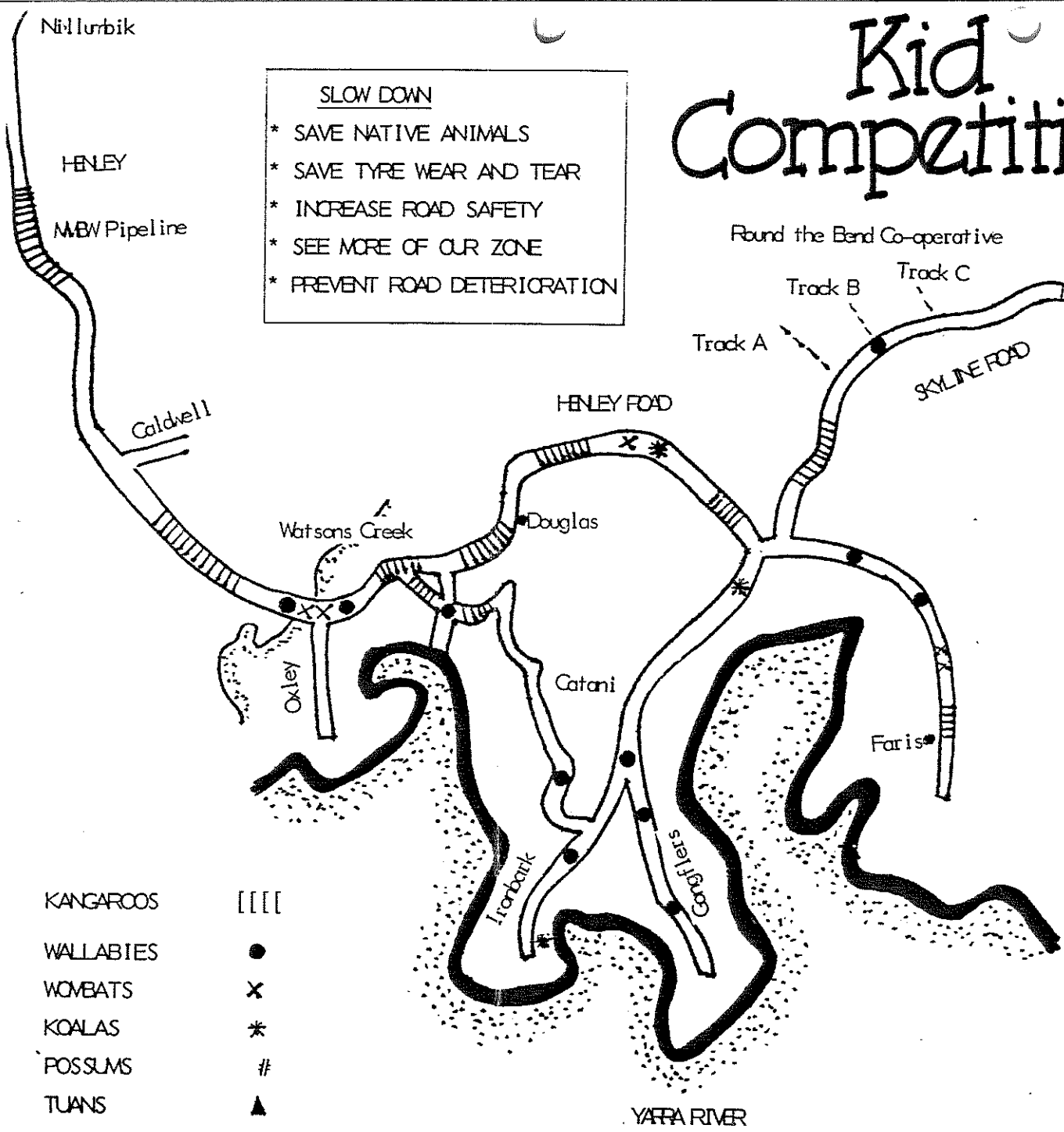
- BIRDS: Many of our native birds such as parrots, cockatoos, owls, kingfishers, kookaburras and owls use hollows in dead trees high up as shelter for sleeping and nesting.
- MAMMALS: Fallen logs provide shelter and sleeping spots for the Brush Tailed Phascogale (Tuan) and Antechinus (native mice). HOLLOWED OUT TREES STILL STANDING MAKE NESTING REFUGES FOR SUGAR GLIDERS.
- REPTILES: Use both high and low hollowed out logs, stumps and standing trees as homes. Recently a sighting of goannas suggests their presence here and they too need this refuge. Our lizards need this shelter.
- AMPHIBIANS: Along with lizards, frogs use the undersides of logs as refuge.
- INSECTS: The beautiful Golden Stag Beetle takes 3 years to mature inside hollow logs and along with a host of other beetles and insects performs the vital task of breaking down fallen logs into humus, assisting in the process of regeneration.
- ARACHNIDS: Our spiders too, find shelter within the safety of hollow logs.



Kid Competition

SLOW DOWN

- * SAVE NATIVE ANIMALS
- * SAVE TYRE WEAR AND TEAR
- * INCREASE ROAD SAFETY
- * SEE MORE OF OUR ZONE
- * PREVENT ROAD DETERIORATION



ANIMAL SPOTTING COMPETITION FOR KIDS

This map shows where animals cross frequently! THE IDEA OF THIS COMPETITION is for you to keep this map in the car and on your way about and mark clearly, using the right sign (one for each animal) where you see native animals. Use the sign guide to show which sorts of animals you see.

Keep marking your map for four weeks (using a colour) and send it to us C/- B.I.C.A, Post Office, Kangaroo Ground. The person who marks the most animals on the map wins!

Ask Mum or Dad to drive slowly at the spots shown on this map so you have more chance of seeing animals.

Good times are dawn and dusk!

- KANGAROOS [||||]
- WALLABIES ●
- WOMBATS X
- KOALAS *
- POSSUMS #
- TUANS ▲

YARRA RIVER



SOME FURTHER THOUGHTS ON LIFE IN THE 'ENVIRONMENTAL LIVING ZONE' From Felicity Faris

Being a conservationist, naturally I'm all for 'diversity'! What I mean in this case however has nothing to do with ecological diversity but with PEOPLE! Different types of people! Diversity of humans 'TYPES'!

Upon settling in the E.L.Z I was amazed and jubilant to find a vast array of different 'types'! There were what I call the 'old settlers' (those here for years before the great 'green' boom), a dozen or so nuclear families, a collection of dedicated 'greenies', a couple of hobby farmers, one real old-style farmer, and finally, a bagful of miscellaneous misfits which included painters, potters, wheeler dealers, builders, musicians, academics, plumbers and others with no tag at all. A bunch of bods living alone, in vague couple situations and small groups. Their 'homes' ranged from almost open-air to lovingly erected hand built jobs or just shacks around the place. These bods earned their livelihoods (or didn't) in all manner of ways, some of them having no visible means of support whatsoever. The one thing you could say about them was that all were being or doing what you wouldn't expect them to be being or doing .. my tag? 'Misfits'! This lovely pot pourri of 'types' made life in the E.L.Z a pleasure, a fruity cocktail full of hints of different flavours .. sometimes confusing but always entertaining.

I had a lovely time! I could choose my persona by the day or even by the hour according to who I chose to be with. I could be a middle-class wife type, a rabid greenie, intellectual, anti intellectual. I could switch to being a builder, a gardener, a naturalist, an entertainer, I could be smartly attired or a slob. I could totally change my world depending on who I chose to spend time with. Bliss! In any one day I might debate the pros and cons of household cleaners, plant propagation, the meaning of life, music, art, child rearing or even trade smutty jokes. In one setting I could recline on tatty cushions thoroughly barbed listening to music or poetry, in another sit primly and properly taking tea and scones and in yet another dine at a 'regular' dinner party earnestly discussing the politics of conservation. With my own 'split' personality it meant I could indulge all the aspects of me in one small community. It made for a never-ending variety of relationships.

During all of this I learned many things! I learned how to build the definitive bush house .. 16 different ways. I learned the purpose of life with numerous slants. I learned how its possible to live on nothing and confusingly how

how its not possible to live without a great deal .. things and money. The truly amazing thing is that all of the advice I received was absolutely right whilst being totally conflicting. Some of my neighbours lived happily with almost nothing, others lived just as happily with a great deal. The great thing was though, they all loved being here and my life and the area benefited enormously from such disparate types and opinions. 7

This rambling brings me to a sort of point! In the past few years something has begun to change. Slowly but imperceptibly, but change nevertheless. Looking around I see less and less different 'types'. There has been a gradual 'drifting away' of our different types of people. I notice now that there just aren't as many weirdos about. Nice weirdos I mean ... our lovely resident oddballs! They just gradually aren't about! Luckily it seems we've acquired a few new oddballs so maybe to balance won't be tipped after all, but it seems to me there is an overwhelming norm developing. We're seeing (or maybe its just me) the gradual dominance of the middle class nuclear family. There's nothing wrong with middle class nuclear families of course, its just that, if that's all we have then it makes for little diversity in our community. It seems to follow that given a majority of any one particular social grouping, then the aspirations and lifestyle comes to revolve around a common set of needs and goals peculiar to that particular grouping, and that has an affect upon the cultural diversity of a community.

There have been many reasons for the 'drift' not the least of which is the alarming split-up rate, but one of the major reasons I believe, is the increase of the cost of land and houses and the lack of accommodation other than larger family homes. Once it was possible for people with little money to buy and build here or to live in lesser homes or rent from say the MBEW. That's no longer the case. We're becoming an ordinary well-heeled bush suburb. Its no longer possible for those without 'proper' incomes, cars and collateral to buy and build here. Our shacks and lesser homes were once inhabited by a variety of 'weirdos' who seemed able to live without the usual creature comforts ... there's no place or space for them now. Couples who've split often find it difficult to stay on for financial reasons which results in selling and moving out. There's no other sort of accommodation available to them short of starting again and that's too costly these days. There's really not much space or space for different types of people .. single men or women, the unemployed, low income earners, cottage industry people earning low incomes and for the aged. My point is, if they're not here then we lose out by not having differences in background, lifestyle, ideas, ages and aspirations.

For me its sad to see our drifters and dreamers, our crazies, stirrers, wheeler dealers and tellers of tall tales moving on. Together they made a lovely mish mash of ideas and lifestyles .. they made me aware that the way I live is not the only way .. forced me to look at different facets of myself .. review my needs.

When we planned E.L.Z I guess we didn't think too much about all this but that's no reason we can't now. Now that E.L.Z is a living, breathing planning reality, we should cast our minds to WHO WILL BE LIVING HERE. Obviously it will be those who love the bush and are willing to live with the planning provisions but on top of that, what kinds of people will live here? We should look to the future and see whether we can plan for a diversity of types of people, make provision now to enable all sorts to live here. People who will have conservation in common but apart from that will offer a diversity of ideas and lifestyles and philosophies.

I think we need to look at ways in which rental housing can be provided. Perhaps it could be provided by allowing houses no longer needed for families or couples to be divided into self contained living spaces, or by allowing small flats to be attached to existing houses thus enabling those financially unable to cope with a way of paying their way and

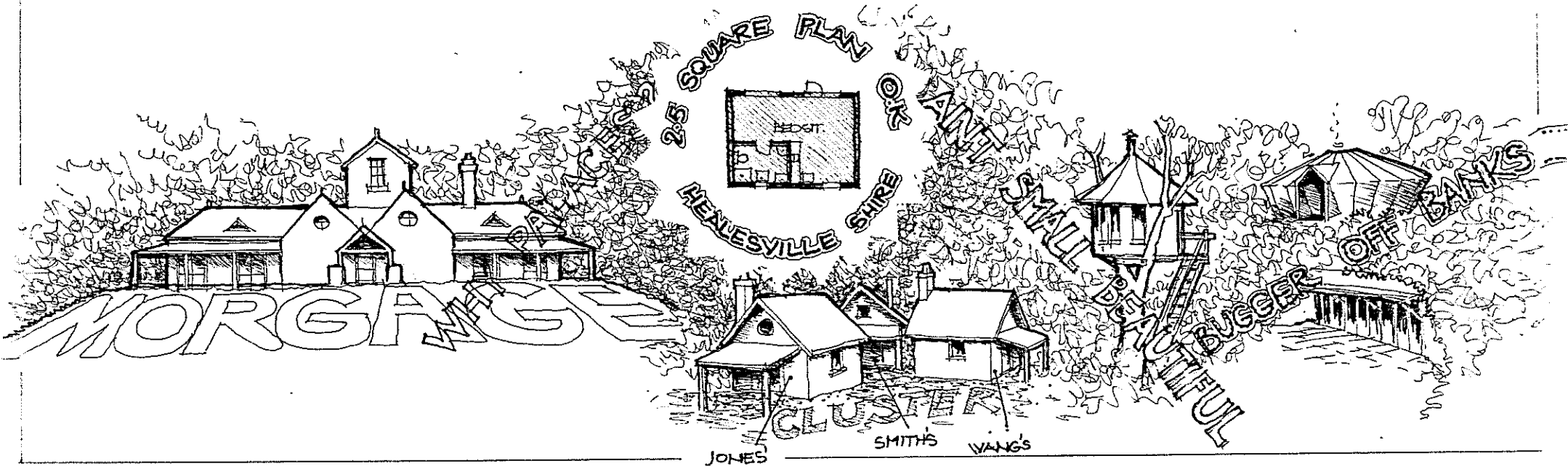
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and staying on whilst providing rental space for others. We should look too at more co-operative housing. The sort of co-op housing I envisage would be cluster-titled, allowing residents to borrow from regular and low income loan sources. In these ways we would attract another group of bush lovers at present prevented from living in E.L.Z because its too costly to buy and build. We could make make space for a diversity of incomes and interests.

Can we do these things yet still achieve our conservation goals? I believe we can, its all a question of good planning and we lose conservationists anyway because they often can't afford to remain. If rental and other low-cost accommodation was available we'd attract other bush lovers and conservationists. People would still need to want to live under ELZ but it might provide housing for those who live alone, single parents, the unemployed, the elderly and non-family groups, low income artisans and tradespeople. People who want to rent or build small homes for less money, who cannot afford the prices of big family homes. Its my view we need a variety of 'types' and that's a way of making a place for them here.

I am definitely NOT SAYING that our ELZ provisions should be altered in terms of conservation, but I AM SAYING let's look at how we might be able to provide for a diversity of housing in the area and in doing so, make provision for all sorts of different people to enjoy participating in the Environmental Living Zone in the future.

We will always have conservation as our primary common interest but let's not allow E.L.Z to become a 'bush Toorak' or 'bush Wheelers Hill' or a 'bush any ONE THING IN PARTICULAR!' Let's look to a conservation-committed community filled with different ages, occupations, lifestyles, ideas, nationalities and incomes. Let's not create a dull, safe, bland great Australian suburban ghetto, a place where people came for extra space just because you can get more land for less money. Let's look to people coming here because they want to participate in E.L.Z and make sure there is a way they can do it financially. Our community can only gain from planning for this both culturally and in terms of our conservation goals.



Animal Stories

BIRDS

A number of people want to re-start the 'Bird Group'. This involves recording species seen, meeting monthly to collate records and pleasant Sunday (or whenever) birdwalks in different areas of the zone. It also helps us keep track of the birds we have around and any increases or decreases in numbers. Interested? Contact

KANGAROOS

Andy McMahon is currently working on a system for monitoring kangaroos in our area. This will involve any of us recording sightings and so on. More details later.

TUANS

(Or Brush Tailed Phascogales). Fisheries and Wildlife are interested in conducting a study of these delightful little residents of the zone. It would be a long-term study and they'd welcome any assistance they can get. Its anticipated it might commence in November. Meanwhile we can help by recording where we see them. (Let Felicity know). During the course of a study they might need to enter your land whilst tracking Tuans. Please let us know if you'd rather they didn't enter your land. If you'd like to participate let us know. Preliminary studies as to whether our Tuan population is large enough for the study have already begun.

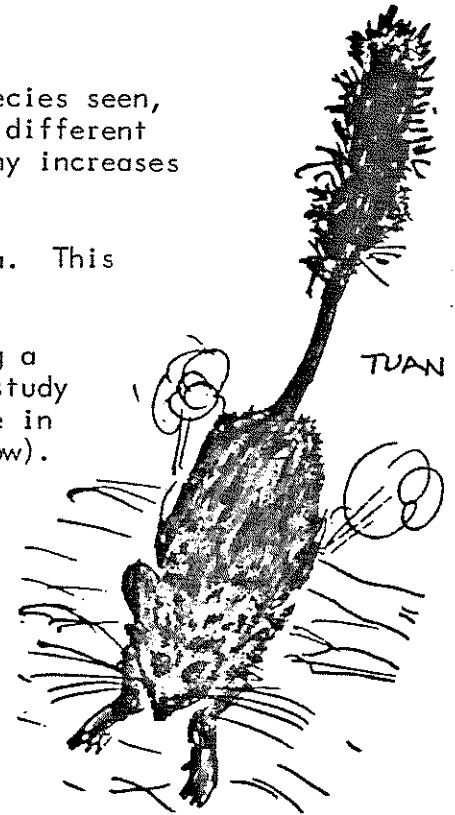
If you'd like to see some of our native animals try taking a quiet stroll at night, at dusk or at dawn when they're moving about.

Ratty Tales (OR TAILS)

Right now most households are plagued with rats (Ship Rats - *Rattus rattus*) and mice (*Mus musculus* - House Mouse). They're not a joy to have around especially if they start eating electrical wiring! There's a danger however that native mammals might be killed in error when disposing of these. (Refer Newsletter No 4 for details). By far the best way to ensure you don't kill native mammals is to use 'live traps' (i.e catch, identify and dispose of non natives). A good rule-of-thumb way to distinguish native from non-native involves checking the ratio of the tail length to head and body length. The tail of the Ship Rat is usually noticeably longer than the rest of the body while the tail of the native bush rat is not. Distinguishing House Mice from native *Antechinus* is easiest by examining droppings and size. The *Antechinus* is between the size of a mouse and a rat and its droppings are a little larger than those of mice, have pointed ends and contain tiny fragments of insect shells, they're dryer and a lighter colour than House Mouse droppings which are more moist and darker.

If you're using poisons its better to use Rat Sack than Talon. Rat Sack is a sequential poison requiring the animal to feed four times over a 4 day period. Talon is a one-dose poison. Thus its more unlikely that a native animal or bird, finding a poisoned animal, will feed four times over 4 days on it. Its much more likely to feed once and if you're using Talon that's enough to kill it.

If you're uncertain about which you've got in your home contact John McCallum (7120 319) he's happy to help you identify what you've got.



Cheap Trees

The Forestry Commission propagates many local trees & shrubs and sells them cheaply at bulk rates. A catalogue of species is available from Felicity Faris. If you'd like to contribute to a bulk order costs are as follows:

1-49 Plants \$1 each - 50-199 plants 85c each - 200-999 plants 70c each

Bulk orders are delivered to the nearest railhead (Eltham). Let Felicity know if you're interested. (7120 422).

Fuel for Thought

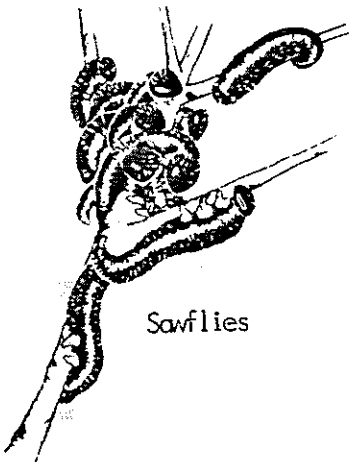
Ever thought about 'tree farming'? That is, growing trees for firewood! Its possible and not too difficult. Forestry Commission recommends Red Gum as a fast-growing suitable fuel wood. Grown well, it can be harvested in 5 years. Its a way of subsidising your fuel costs and lowering the demand for wood which is largely obtained from logging areas in Central Victoria, Kinglake and Toolangi. As a matter of interest the Town of Alice Springs grows all its firewood adjacent to its sewerage farm. Interested? Contact Felicity.

(Ever notice those tiny gums which pop up through gravelled areas around the house, in the vegie garden and even in pot plants? Why not remove them and plant them elsewhere on your land instead of just pulling them out. That way you're replacing fallen trees. You'll need to protect them from rabbits! Speaking of pests .. when you bring home pot plants or seedlings check them for weeds, snails and other pests and remove. Its a really easy way to bring in unwanted pests and diseases!

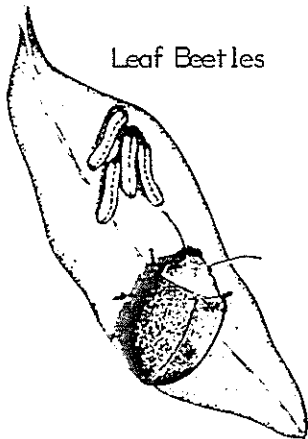
Things that "Bug You"

There are many 'bugs' in our bush which attack growing plants & trees. Mostly the birds dispose of enough to prevent harm but sometimes the bugs look like they're winning. Manually removing grubs and caterpillars is the best way to control them but sometimes difficult. If leaf-eating insects are a problem .. THINK BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING! Below are the most common offenders .. B.I.C.A has information on the best way to go about getting rid of them (7120 237).

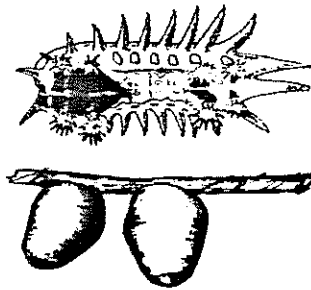
Rabbits: Try an experiment! Fence off some control patches in your bushland to protect it from rabbits. Keep checking and note whether plants pop up and survive in the fenced areas and compare them with unfenced areas. You'll then get some idea of how much rabbits are affecting the survival of native plants on your land.



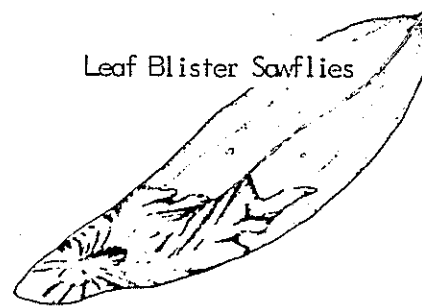
Sawflies



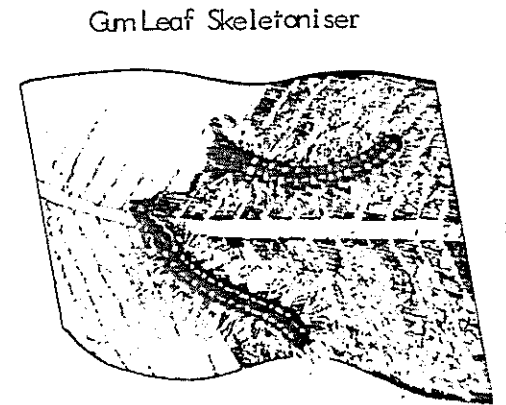
Leaf Beetles



Cup Moths



Leaf Blister Sawflies



Gum Leaf Skeletoniser

White Ants

Having just spent over \$1000 and expended seven weeks labour on replacing white ant infested roof timbers in my 7 year old house, I would like to pass on some of what I learned about the nasty little creatures.

Termites gained entry to the roof in 2 cases by passing through the brick floor from underground and up the cracks in the centre of very hard corner posts. They enlarged the cracks somewhat but the real damage was done when they got into the oregon tile battens and rafters and hardwood lining boards.

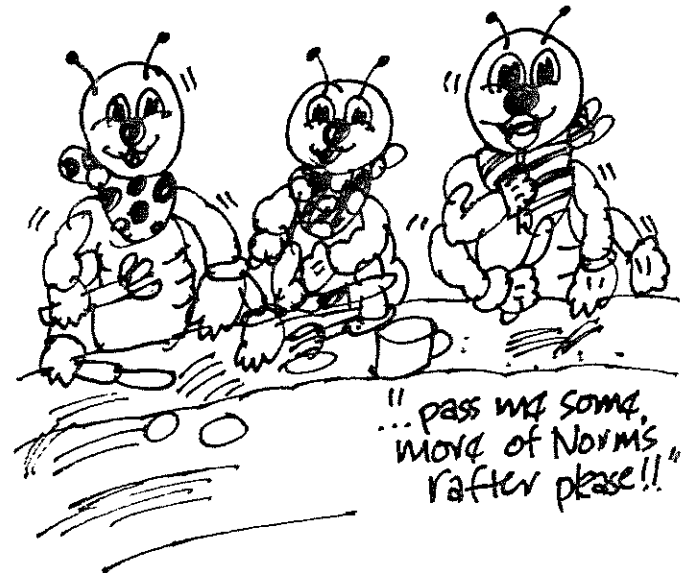
They went as high as they could go and worked their way down. i.e. when a tile batten was eaten out they hopped into lining boards. If this was not to their liking (although many boards were) they build mud galleries between the T & G lining boards, had a go at bitumen and paper in the sisalation on the way, until they found oregon rafters where they could munch away for years before their presence could be detected.

Timber must be almost eaten out before degradation can be sighted. i.e. in the form of a bulge or crack which may develop as a result of loss of mechanical strength in a stressed beam. An idea may be formed about the 'integrity' of timber by probing it with a thin sharp point. I use one leg of an old pair of dividers which is wired to a long light piece of tubing, thus enabling me to probe the roof from floor level. With this aid I detected two of the three 200 x 75 mm rafters which had to be replaced, but only a few of the lining boards which needed replacing.

All of this investigation came about as a result of my decision to replace the old leaky slate tiles with a new metal tile roof.

The termites common in E.L.Z are attracted to damp rotting wood and damp foundations. They nest in trees with trunks over about 250 mm. diameter. A tree harbouring a nest usually has one or more dead branches and a house may be infested from a nest up to 100 metres away. Logs and stumps are also possible nesting sites. White Ants die when they contact DIELDRIN, CREOSOTE, PETROL, OLD PUMP OIL AND GARLIC (Pyrethrum Garden Spray). I maintain a barrier of old pump oil at the base of posts resting on bricks by squirting an oil can into holes drilled through the post to the brick floor. The holes must be drilled right to the bricks. I have had the house excavation enlarged, new drains dug and the mudstone and clay floor between the excavated bank sloped away from the house to keep water from the footings and I now have a waterproof roof.

I believe that new houses should have double damp courses containing metal sheeting (to keep termites out of mud brick walls) and all posts should rest in elevated metal stirrups which should be accessible in order that termite tunnels built up the stirrups may be destroyed by vigilant owners and drainage must be very good indeed.



Norm Linton-Smith

Things

FIRE BRIGADE ITEMS

HOT AUGUST NIGHT - Fundraiser
Saturday August 17th.

AUXILIARY MEETING - July 15th
8 p.m. Marg Daverington's home,
Westering Road, Christmas Hills.

THE BRIGADE NEEDS YOUR HELP!
We're planning the Hot August
Night, allocating summer support
tasks. Newcomers particularly
welcome! FIRE IS A SUMMER
FACT! Learn more about it and
help our Brigade to function
efficiently and safely.

Contact: Dee Pelling 7120286

REPORT FIRES ON 7120 454

RUNNING GROUP

Join other 'crazed' types and
run around the Bend of Islands.
Phone Cric or Ross Henry on
7120 547 for more information.

NATURE GROUP

Some locals are keen to start a
'Nature Group' to learn more
about indigenous flora & fauna.
This would include bird watching,
observing animals and learning
to identify local plants and
trees. If you're interested
in participating phone Janet
on 7120 237 for more details.

WOMENS' WALKS

Felicity and Dee would love to reinstate these on Sunday mornings.
Its a nice way to exercise, see the bush and discuss things like
the meaning of life. We warn you though, no topic is too sacred
for discussion. Phone Felicity on 7120 422 or Dee on 7120 286.

*** B.I.C.A SUBSCRIPTIONS ***

\$10 Individual - \$20 Family - \$8 Concession

Send your Membership Fees to the Treasurer, F. Pierce,
Post Office, Kangaroo Ground. 3097. (Tel: 7120 361).

I enclose \$ for B.I.C.A Membership for the
following: (Give Names, Addresses & Phone Numbers).

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FILM GROUP

Group holding a 'Film Night' Saturday
13th July, 7.00 p.m. at Christmas Hills
Hall. Bring your own seating, glasses
and drinks. Light supper provided.
\$5 head, proceeds to Hall. Further
details from Pierre or Caroline 7120 390.

NEWSLETTER GROUP

How about some contributions from
you for the Newsletter. Contact
Mick Woiwood or Felicity Faris.

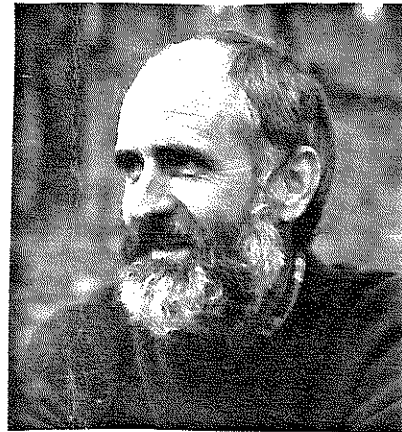
B.I.C.A. Business



JANET MATTISKE

President

Special interest Birds
& Planning issues &
Environmental education.



JOHN McCALLUM

Vice President

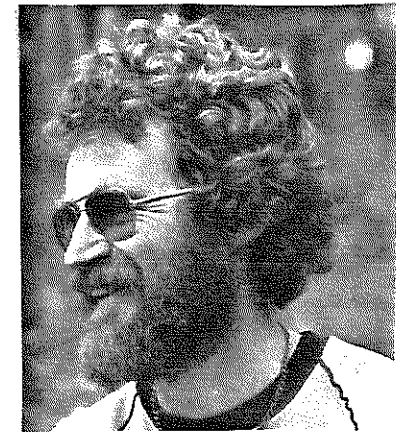
Special Interest: Native
mammals & botany. Fire
Brigade.



MICHAEL PELLING

Secretary

Special Interest: Running,
Working in groups to achieve
community goals.



FRANK PIERCE

Treasurer

Special Interest: The
bush generally and more
space to live.

B

BEND OF ISLANDS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION - CALENDAR OF EVENTS

● Sat. June 29 - 2 p.m. - 'FIELD DAY' - 'Getting to know the Bend of Islands'

● Sat. July 27 - 2 p.m. WORKSHOP/SEMINAR - 'Recreational Use of Sugarloaf Dam'

● Sun. August 18 - 2 p.m. - 'GENERAL MEETING' - Guest: Dr. Geoff Moseley - Australian Conservation Foundation ●

● Sat. September 28 - WORKING BEE - Eradication of shell grass, watsonia and boneseed

● Sat. October 26 - FIELD DAY - 'Flora of the Bend of Islands'

● Sun. November 17 - GENERAL MEETING - 2 p.m.

● Sat. November 30 - WORKING BEE - Willows

● Sun. February 16, 1986 - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 2 p.m.

● Sat. March 22 - WORKING BEE - Roadside Cleaning

● Sat. April 26 - FIELD DAY - 'Fauna of the Bend of Islands'

B.I.C.A COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 8 P.M.

For further details of any of these events telephone Michael Pelling (Secretary) on 7120 286



BIRD RECORDING LIST

(* = Introduced Species)

The following bird list can be used as a guide for identification of local birds. This is not necessarily a complete list. Try using it to record the birds you see around your home. **BIRD GROUP MEETING - Waiwood Home, Sunday ?????**

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Aust. Pelican						Tree Martin				
White Necked Heron						Fairy Martin				
White Faced Heron						Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike				
Black Duck						White Winged Triller				
Mountain Duck						White's Thrush				
Mallard *						Common Blackbird *				
Wood Duck						Australian Magpie				
Brown Goshawk						Grey Currawong				
Black Shouldered Kite						Pink Robin				
Wedge Tailed Eagle						Flare Robin				
Little Falcon						Scarlet Robin				
Brown Falcon						Red Capped Robin				
Northern Kestrel						Hooded Robin				
Dusky Moorhen						Eastern Yellow Robin				
Masked Lapwing						Jacky Winter				
Grey Butcherbird						Crested Shrike Tit				
Spotted Dove *						Olive Whistler				
Little Button Quail						Golden Whistler				
Stubble Quail						Rufous Whistler				
Brown Quail						Grey Shrike Thrush				
Painted Button Quail						Leaden Flycatcher				
Common Bronzewing						Satin Flycatcher				
Brush Bronzewing						Restless Flycatcher				
Yellow Tailed Black Cuckoo						Rufous Fantail				
Gang Gang Cuckoo						Grey Fantail				
Galah						Willie Wagtail				
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo						Eastern Whipbird				
Rainbow Lorikeet						Spotted Quail Thrush				
Little Lorikeet						Superb Blue Wren				
Crimson Rosella						White Throated Scrubwren				
Eastern Rosella						Weebill				
Pallid Cuckoo						Brown Thornbill				
Brush Cuckoo						Buff-rumped Thornbill				
Fan Tailed Cuckoo						Yellow-rumped Thornbill				
Rufous Tailed Bronze Cuckoo						Yellow Thornbill				
Golden Bronze Cuckoo						Striated Thornbill				
Powerful Owl						Varied Sittella				
Spotted (Boobook) Owl						White Throated Treecreeper				
Barn Owl						Red Browed Treecreeper				
Tawny Frogmouth						Brown Treecreeper				
White Throated Nightjar						Red Wattlebird				
Spine Tailed Swift						Regent H-breayer				
Kookaburra						Bell Miner				
Sacred Kingfisher						Nbisy Miner				
Rainbow Bee Eater						Yellow Faced H-breayer				
Singing Bushlark						White Eared H-breayer				
Common Skylark *						Fuscous H-breayer				
Owlet Nightjar						White Plumed H-breayer				
Barking Owl						Brown Headed H-breayer				
Welcome Swallow						White Naped H-breayer				
Mistletoebird						Crescent H-breayer				
Spotted Pardalote						New Holland H-breayer				
Striated Pardalote						Eastern Spinebill				
Silvereye						Pied Currawong				
Australian Raven						House Sparrow *				
Little Raven						Red Browed Firetail				
Common Starling *						Common Myna *				
Olive Backed Oriole						White Winged Chough				
Australian Magpie Lark						Tricky Woodswallow				

Local Litter

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT
CONTACT
FABIAN OR TESSA 7120 352

GOT SOMETHING TO SAY? SEND IT TO THE
Newsletter Group! Articles, letters, drawings,
photos, observations - whatever

LAND FOR SALE

Mick Woiwood - Felicity Faris - Peter Dougherty

There are a number of lots for sale in E.L.Z.
IF YOU KNOW OF ANYONE INTERESTED LET US KNOW

RE-CYCLED CLOTHING AND OTHER GOODS
INTERESTED IN A STALL DAY? CONTACT DEE PELLING 7120 286

FOOD CO-OPERATIVE
we need more participants! Interested?

Phone Cric or Wendi for information
7120 547 or 7120 393

CHRISTMAS HILLS PROGRESS ASSOCIATION
FOR INFORMATION - ACTIVITIES - PETER HUMME
Telephone 730 1823

MOVEMENT AGAINST URANIUM MINING.
Felicity wants to start a local group!

ANYONE FOR TENNIS?
christmas hills tennis club needs you

Anyone interested? Ring her - 7120 422

Contact Ross Henry on 7120 547 for details.

POSTAGE
PAID

