



# Bandicoot Tails

## Newsletter of the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park

No. 175

June – August 2019

**Website:** [www.friendsofscottcreekcp.org.au](http://www.friendsofscottcreekcp.org.au) **Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/friendsofscottcreekcp](http://www.facebook.com/friendsofscottcreekcp)

Welcome to your winter edition of *Bandicoot Tails*, snuggle up in front of the heater and enjoy a good read.

Unless otherwise indicated, all articles and photos by Peter Watton. Contributions for the spring edition most welcome; please send to [president@friendsofscottcreekcp.org.au](mailto:president@friendsofscottcreekcp.org.au) by mid-August.



### The President's words:

These words may produce a bit of a sense of déjà vu for our readers, as there is a certain correlation between these and the President's words in the autumn edition.

Another of our very generous members has donated to the Almanda Project, after reading about the donation from the Carthew and Fisher families through the Carthew Foundation.

The need for an avenue to make a tax deductible donation was once again an important factor in the decision to donate to our project, and the knowledge that this can now be arranged through Landcare Australia's "Fund Landcare" platform<sup>1</sup> made it very simple and straight forward. The amount of \$10,000 was donated and has already been processed by Landcare Australia and deposited into our bank account. This will contribute to additional on-ground work through the Almanda Project. While not wanting to be publicly acknowledged, the donor is an existing member of the Friends group who has spent many hours over the years walking through the Park, particularly enjoying the birdlife.

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<sup>1</sup> Landcare Australia website: <https://fundlandcare.org.au/>

I have also been in contact with Landcare Australia regarding setting up the Almanda Project on their website to help raise awareness and, potentially, funding for the project around the timing of our open day in spring. This should enable both electronic donations and collections on the day to be tax deductible.

In May we also received a second visit for the year from the Minister for the Environment and Water, David Speirs, following up on the transfer of the land with Mackereth Cottage on it from SA Water to DEW for inclusion in the Park. Once more this visit was arranged with us by April Cooke, Advisor to local MP Josh Teague, who was also in attendance, and both of whom are strong supporters of our group and Scott Creek CP.



**Above:** Minister David Speirs and MP Josh Teague with Don, Peter, Jenny, John and Senior Ranger Brent in front of Mackereth Cottage\*.

I was interested to see that the transfer of this section, together with two other, larger nearby sections of SA Water land, was highlighted in the initial 1999 Management Plan for the Park. Now, 20 years later, due to the intervention by the Minister, this is to be a reality. There are still a few steps to go, but now it seems to be more re-surveying to check the road alignment and then conveyancing and the Land Titles Office transfer.

The very same morning of the visit, Jenny was able to pick up the re-print of Marie Steiner's history book, *Scott Creek From Settlement to Conservation* from the printer, so that we could present a copy each to Minister David Speirs and Josh Teague.

This book was first published in 2000, so it was good to get our supply topped up again with this second print run. We expect there to be an increase in attention on the Park's European heritage once the Mackereth Cottage ruins are incorporated in the Park. At that point we will also need to make some serious plans regarding the potential to stabilise and, if possible, restore the Cottage.



**Above:** Presenting copies of Marie Steiner's history book\*.

Also during autumn, I participated in the *Bring Back the Banksias* project, with genetic material from the Silver Banksia (*Banksia marginata*) sent off to the Royal Botanic Garden in Sydney for comparison with specimens from elsewhere in its range. This is part of a larger project to secure declining populations of this species. See next page for more details on this important project.

Peter Watton

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\*photos from Josh Teague Facebook post

### Bring back the Banksias:

South Australia only has two indigenous banksias, *Banksia marginata* (Silver Banksia) and *Banksia ornata* (Desert or Sand-heath Banksia). Only Silver Banksia naturally occurs in the Adelaide Hills, and this is the species that is quite widespread through Scott Creek CP.

At Trees For Life (TFL), through the Australian Network for Plant Conservation Inc.<sup>2</sup>, we became aware of a project based in New South Wales, which has led to genetic testing of the species by The Royal Botanic Garden Sydney<sup>3</sup> (RBG), through their Restore & Renew program. While the priority was specimens throughout NSW, they were happy to include SA (and Tasmania and south-eastern Victoria), to get some representation across the four states of its distribution.

In addition to providing some samples from Bush For Life sites (TFL's bushcare program), I spent a couple of hours in Scott Creek CP obtaining the necessary six fresh leaf specimens for genetic testing, collected a herbarium specimen and completed the collecting sheet with data about the population, soil and GIS location. Everything then had to be packaged up and mailed to the RBG in Sydney, with electronic data emailed through as well.

Through much of the Adelaide region there has been a decline in seed production of Silver Banksia, despite what appears to be regular flowering. Also, following the recent summer drought, I have noticed a number of older Silver Banksia dying in the Park.



**RESTORE  
& RENEW**



**Above:** Silver Banksia in flower.



**Above left:** Some of the Silver Banksia still seems to be producing good seed quantity in the Park.



**Above right:** One of the older Silver Banksia that has succumbed to the summer drought this year.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.thebuildsite.com.au/anpcbuid/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/>

***The following is the text from the Bringing Back the Banksias brochure, produced as part of the project.***

### **Silver Banksia**

*Banksia marginata* is known as Silver Banksia because of the silvery underside of its leaves but is also called honeysuckle or dwarf honeysuckle. It is found across a large part of southeastern Australia from the Eyre Peninsula (SA) to north of Armidale (NSW) and in Tasmania and on the Bass Strait islands. It occurs at different altitudes, across a range of soils and with populations distributed from the coast to mountains. By providing food and shelter Silver Banksia is an important plant for many birds, mammals and insects. We know it was once a dominant tree in some ecosystems.

***But this once common species has been lost from many parts of its range with many remaining populations now in decline.***

### **Saving Silver Banksia**

To save this iconic species from further decline we need to bring together the resources and knowledge of:

- NRM practitioners and agencies
- Local communities and landcare groups
- Researchers.

### **What do we need to know?**

To bring Silver Banksia back from the brink we need to plant new populations and reinforce those we have left, especially those that are small and isolated. To do this requires a better understanding of the taxonomy, distribution, biology and genetics of Silver Banksia.

### **Taxonomy**

Although treated as one species across its broad geographic range, Silver Banksia appears to vary in form and ecology. Several varieties were published in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but we do not know whether these forms and names represent natural variation within this one species or if we are dealing with a complex mix of several species. Sound taxonomy of Silver Banksia is critical to help make decisions regarding appropriate seed sources for revegetation, the conservation status of the species, and approaches to management.

### **Distribution**

Silver Banksia has a very large distribution but has been lost or severely depleted in many places. But while we have a broad understanding of the historical and current footprint of Silver Banksia, we don't necessarily know where we should direct restoration efforts to maximise biodiversity outcomes and to account for rapid environmental change. Modelling the distribution of Silver Banksia using past and present records will help us to understand where will be the best places to restore this iconic species in terms of restoring connectivity and building population resilience.

### **Biology**

Banksias are known to be visited by insects and birds, as well as mammals in some cases. What we don't know is the suite of visitors to Silver Banksia that are effective as pollinators and whether the plants need to cross-pollinate for seed to be produced. Yet this foundational information will inform strategies regarding placement and connectivity of (re-) introduction sites, as well as strategies for improving seed production and quality.



## Genetics

Understanding the local and landscape genetics of Silver Banksia is critical if we are to maximise restoration opportunities. An understanding of how much genetic diversity we have, where it is located and whether some of this diversity is adaptive to change will help us determine appropriate seed sources for restoration.

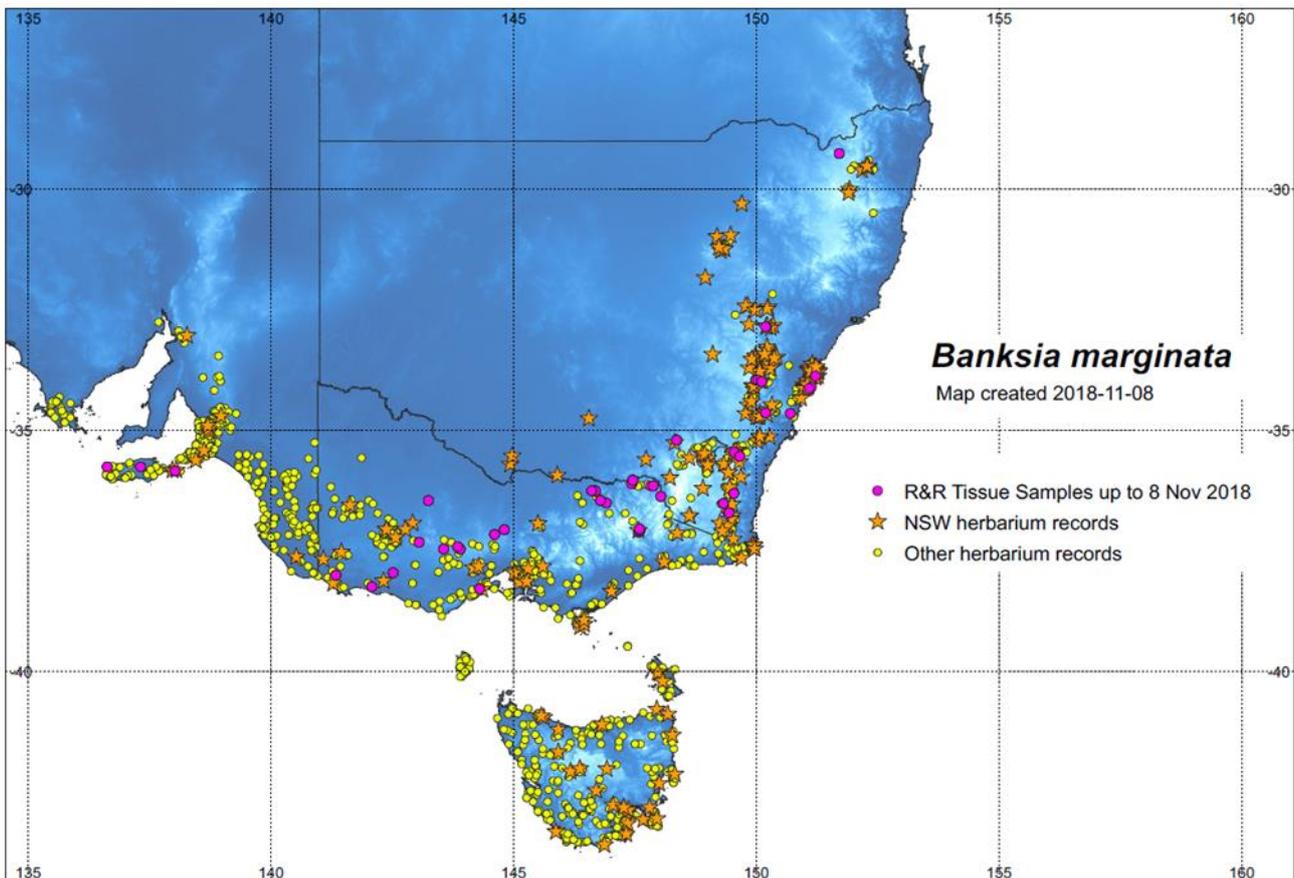
### How will this help save Silver Banksia?

By combining what we already know about Silver Banksia with the information from this project we will be able to:

1. Develop guidelines about where Silver Banksia should be planted now and in the future
2. Provide advice about how and where to source seed for restoration
3. Help develop seed production areas to improve seed quality and build seed reserves for future use
4. Inform conservation values and priorities.

### Join the Silver Banksia Research Partnership

Undertaking a large project like this requires resources – time, knowledge, commitment and money. By joining with us you will directly contribute to saving one of Australia’s iconic plant species.



Above: Map showing herbarium records for *Banksia marginata* across its range.

## Working Bees:

Once again we had some good turnouts for our autumn schedule of working bees in the Park. Despite the complete lack of rain through to the end of April, the weather remained reasonably mild and comfortable out weeding. When we finally managed to receive some precipitation, it came in a bit of a deluge at the beginning of May and, I'm sure, provided some welcome relief for our native plants and animals. Of course we will no doubt also find that the weeds benefit from this much needed rainfall.



**Above:** A sizable Olive in Logania Creek, together with the tools used by Glenn to remove it during an April working bee.

The priority weeds targeted for this period were the woody weeds Boneseed, Erica, Montpellier and English Broom, Olive and Dog Rose. Some areas of Blackberry were cut and swabbed, plus South African Daisy, Fleabane and Stinkwort hand weeded if we came across them as we patrolled for the other weeds.

As shown in the map on the next page, we covered a fair bit of ground in the Park during these working bees, the main ones this season being around North Viminaria Creek, Greenhood Track (Logania Creek) and Brown Frog Gully. We looked at opportunities to do a little more Blackberry spraying, but a combination of weather being too hot and the target areas of Blackberry

being too stressed meant that the only Blackberry work the Friends did was cut and swab of some small scrambling bits we dealt with opportunistically as we patrolled for other weeds.



**Above left:** Enjoying morning tea on Greenhood Track at a March working bee.



**Above right:** Malcolm, Ian, Chris and Anna looking for Boneseed in Logania Creek in March.

In May, during a working bee in the upper parts of Shingleback Gully, south of Shingleback Track, we came across a large number of Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), also known as Milkweed. This is a woody weed with a bulbous lignotuber, somewhat like Olives have, though they grow no-where near as large. Their foliage, stem and branches all exude a milky sap, which can irritate the skin and eyes, so never handle these weeds without gloves and safety glasses on.

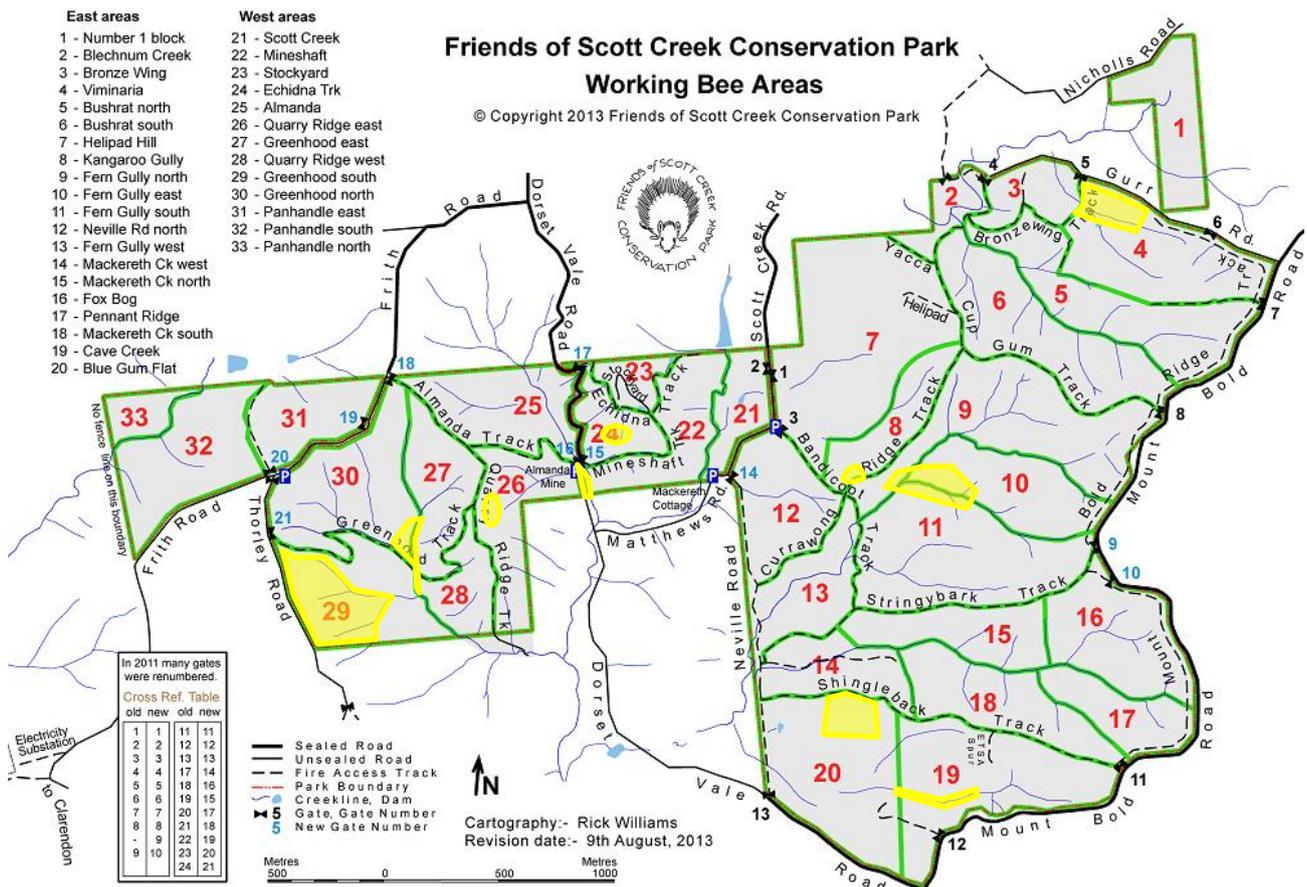
The removal of the Broad-leaf Cotton-bush is avoided by some bushcarers, as these are the main food source for the caterpillars of the Wanderer or Monarch Butterfly. While these butterflies are a migratory species, they would not have found their way to Australia were it not for the introduction of this weed into our environment. In many places, the Broad-leaf Cotton-bush does not become a major pest problem, but I have seen some major infestations in some locations. The ones growing in Shingleback Gully have definitely become a problem, and are competing with our local understory species, many of which are habitat for our own local butterfly and other wildlife species. So, it is up to the individual, whether to weed or not to weed the Broad-leaf Cotton-bush, but don't doubt that it is a pest plant and does cause problems in our more intact native vegetation.



**Above left:** Part of the patch of Broad-leaf Cotton-bush in Shingleback Gully.



**Above right:** The stem and lignotuber of the plant with a piece of a branch with leaves.



**Contractor work being undertaken in the park:**

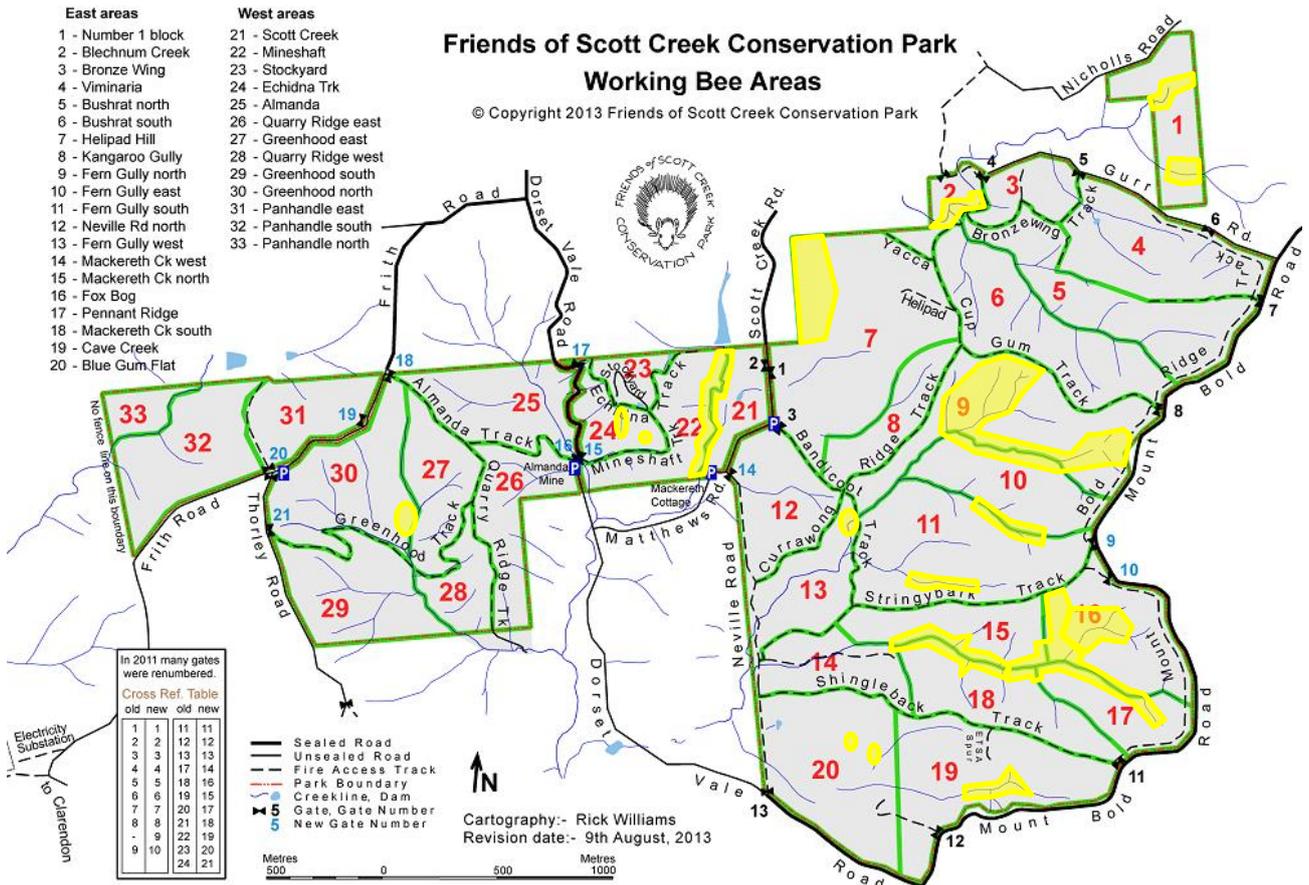
After a fairly quiet summer on the contractor activity scene, autumn, by contrast, was very busy.

Most of the work was based around Blackberry control, which needs to be treated before it starts to go dormant during the cooler winter months, but also taking into account how stressed it might be from the long dry summer, when it may also become susceptible to insect attack and disease. Most herbicides rely on the target plant being healthy and actively growing for best results.

As can be seen from the map below, the Blackberry work was very widespread throughout the Park. In some of the locations woody weeds, like Boneseed, Broom and even some Gorse, was opportunistically removed where it was found with the Blackberry. There was also Erica and Sollya treated in Number 1 Block and the west side of Helipad Hill respectively.



Above: Blackberry sprayed by contractors in Blue Gum Flats and Cave Creek in recent months.



## Bird Banding Notes:

We had four outings this last quarter, with two affected by weather so that only one weekend day could be utilised. The Easter break also removed one weekend from our programme. We had some interesting captures from our work, as my remarks will show.

16<sup>th</sup> March      Scott Creek      24 birds including 2 recaptures      7 species

There was a steady influx of birds into our nets in this morning, giving us a respectable total. The two recaptures were of recently banded birds.

6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> April      Gate 4 site      29 birds including 6 recaptures      8 species

The highlights here were the substantial numbers of White-browed Scrubwrens netted, 6 in all, and including retraps aged 2+, 4+ (2) and 7+. There is quite a colony of Scrubwrens at this site, all in the area where we net across Hadrian's Gully and we continue to find long-lived birds in this group. This time we also caught 8 New Holland Honeyeaters, whereas our previous time here only found 2. There was obviously flowering occurring along the Gully. We also caught a White-throated Treecreeper aged 8+. We have only had a few recaptures of this species in many years of operation and this is the oldest bird of this species we have recorded.

4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> May      Gate 9 site      34 birds including 11 recaptures      8 species

This was another good weekend, highlighted by the high number of recaptures, a record for us. Five of these were in a flock of 8 Striated Thornbills, giving us ages of 4+ (2), 5+, 7+ and 8+. This species is one of the most common birds in the park and notable for the size of the flocks it often gathers into. These flocks consistently yield long-lived birds and we certainly record a higher percentage of these older birds in the Striated Thornbill than in any other of our captured species. The other recaptures were all recently banded birds in 5 species. The Sunday was fairly quiet until we decided to pack up, which prompted a flock of 12 to fly into the last net standing.

18<sup>th</sup> May      Gate 7 site      19 birds including 1 recapture      6 species

This day started out with a bang. On the first round checking the nets, all were empty except for one, with Nathan reporting "about 20 birds here". This was a classic 'mixed flock' catch, with 6 species all in one tight flock in the one net. Luckily we had sufficient banders to handle this rush and process the birds quickly. There was only one recapture, a Striated Thornbill aged 4+. After this bout of frenetic activity, we waited for another two hours before deciding that the day was finished.

The site of the particular net that this rush was caught in has seen this happen several times before. It appears to be a favourable combination of vegetation which brings these different species together in a cooperative feeding operation. This particular group consisted of Silvereye (6), Buff-rumped Thornbill (4), Crescent Honeyeater (3), Striated Thornbill (4), Superb Fairy-wren (1) and White-browed Scrubwren (1). These birds feed at different levels in the vegetation, but must be disturbing insects from various vegetation types so that all can participate.

Thanks to the several banders who took part in these activities, we did miss Jim Spiker in the last two weekends, on his holiday cruising the Danube. Jim's bird list for the day is always better than anyone else's, so we wonder what we might have missed.

**Don Reid**



Above: We had a few younger members attend bird banding during autumn.



***Three of our Thornbill species captured during autumn***

**Above left:** Striated Thornbill – grey-brown eye, fine white streaks on head, heavy streaks on throat, rump slightly browner than olive-green back (not shown).

**Above right:** Brown Thornbill – deep red eye, scalloping on head, streaked throat, rump rufous-brown (not shown), lovely musical voice.

**Left:** Buff-rumped Thornbill – creamy white eye, fine scalloping on head, flecks on throat, rump buff coloured.

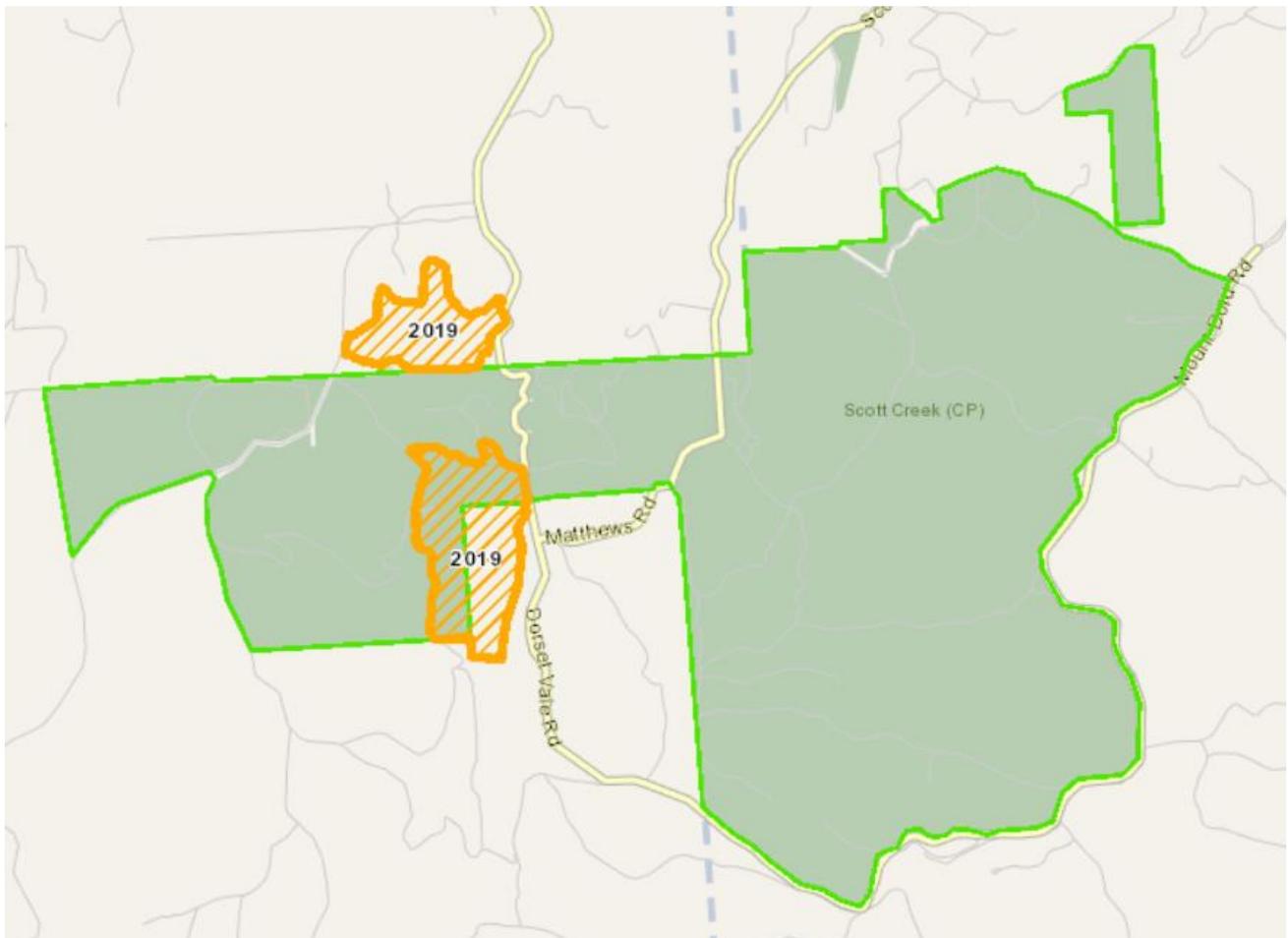


**Above:** Part of the large group who turned up for bird banding in March.

## DEW Prescribed Burn Program<sup>4</sup>:



There are two prescribed burns planned for this season in and adjacent to Scott Creek CP. The first is on three properties privately owned immediately to the north of Almanda Valley. This was expected to take place in the last week or two of May, but wet weather had delayed it at the time of writing this. The second will include the area of the Park south of Almanda Track from gate 15 and east of Quarry Ridge Track, and extend into SA Water land. We haven't been advised when this one may take place yet, but it will also depend on the weather conditions and having sufficient fuel to achieve the desired aims of the burn.



<sup>4</sup> <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/fire-management/upcoming-prescribed-burns>

## Adelaide Hills Council seeks SA ban on closed yabby nets to protect Rakali:

The following article is from The Adelaide Hills Weekender Herald, 16 May edition.



## Forget the opera house when yabbing

by Rebecca Chave

The Adelaide Hills Council is aiming to enforce a statewide ban on closed yabby nets in order to protect native animals including the endangered species of water rat, the rakali.

CEO of the AHC, Andrew Aitken will be writing to the Minister for Environment and Water to, "highlight the issue of rakali drownings and other aquatic wildlife including the platypus and fresh water turtles, associated with enclosed yabby nets and encourage the minister to ban the use of enclosed yabby nets across all public and private waters and their retail sale in South Australia."

This comes after the AHC has been lobbying for greater public awareness of the danger of Opera House style nets since September 2018.

Adelaide Hills Council Biodiversity Officer Tonia Brown explained that the danger of using the opera nets after finding them deceased animals in them.

"Loss of habitat and changes to creek flow are major factors driving this downward trend, however the use of enclosed yabbie nets, particularly the 'Opera House' design, are also a contributing factor," Tonia said.

"Several major retail outlets,



*Rakalis have been caught in yabby nets*

including K-Mart and Big W, have recently taken the step to end the sale of Opera House yabbie nets as a conservation effort to protect rakali and platypus populations across the country."

The council also reminded locals that they can play a part in the protection of the rakali by keeping waterways clear of rubbish and pollutants, containing or keeping an alert bell on their pets, and most importantly by keeping their opera house yabbie nets out of our creeks and lakes.

Opera house nets are currently banned in Tasmania and Western Australia with Victoria expected to

pass the ban soon. The rakali is one of only two freshwater amphibious mammals in Australia, the other being the more well-known platypus.

The nocturnal water rat lived in burrows along watercourse banks and consumes fish, frogs, reptiles, insects and spiders and has been studied for its intelligence as it has been known to successfully kill cane toads without being poisoned.

A spokesperson for the Adelaide Hills Council said if the ban on enclosed nets was successful anyone who uses yabby nets will be able to continue recreational fishing using other variations of nets.

Rakali.com<sup>5</sup> is dedicated to improving our knowledge of and to assist in the protection of the Water-rat, also known as the 'Rakali'.

#### *Some facts about Rakali*

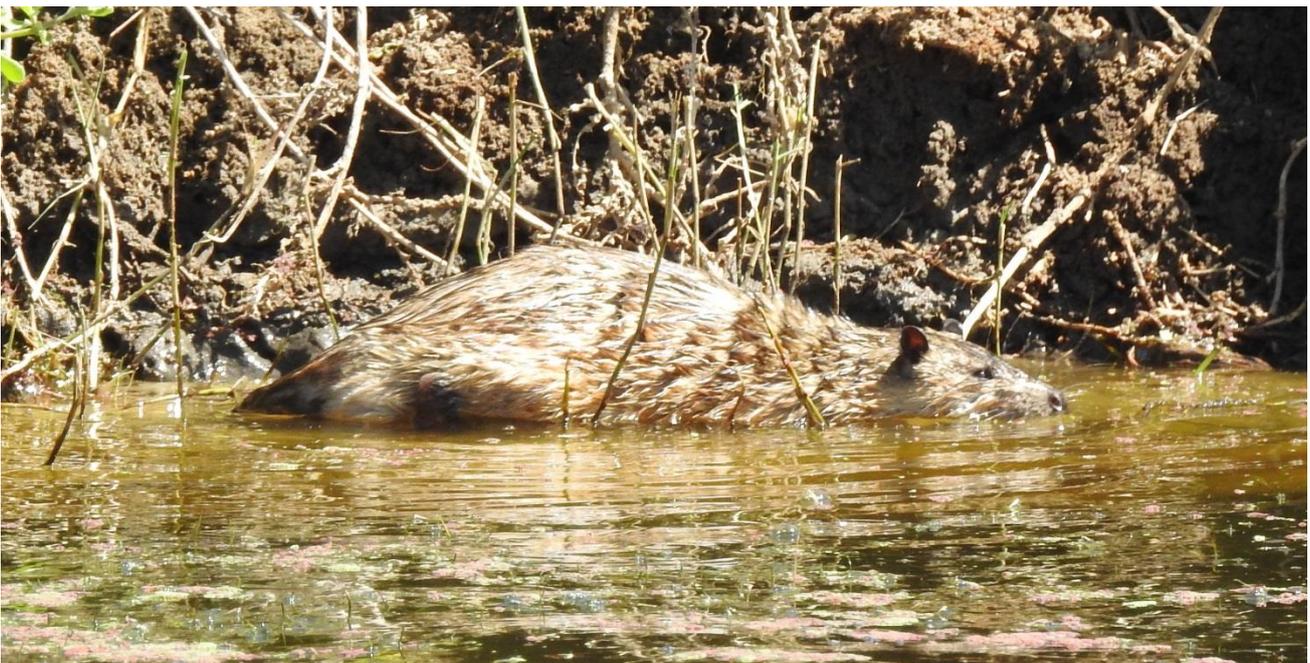
The scientific name for the Water-rat or Rakali is *Hydromys chrysogaster* meaning "water-mouse with golden belly". It's a lovely description though not always accurate as there can be considerable variations in coat colour, and some don't have a golden belly. Colour ranges from Black/dark brown with a golden or orange underside to Grey/brown with a creamy white underside. They are also considerably bigger than a mouse! In May 2006, during the Bayside Rakali Survey, one male tipped the scales at over a kilo, or 1120 grams to be exact.

Rakali, like the platypus are highly adapted for aquatic life, and together these two species are the most specialised amphibious Australian mammals. Rakali have partially webbed hind feet, small retractable ears, and fur with a dense water-repellent underlayer. Their tail is often as long as the body and is thick and well covered by dark hair, usually with a prominent white tip. The Rakali's tail acts like a rudder when they are swimming or diving for food.

Rakali are extremely versatile hunters, taking most of their food from the water. The diet consists of large aquatic insects, small fish, yabbies and even birds in an aquatic habitat, and crabs, worms, mussels and fish from a marine habitat. Sometimes they can be seen scavenging fresh fish remains from fishermen's catches. Food is often carried to and consumed on a feeding platform close to the water's edge. Remains of a meal consisting of inedible items such as shells and crustacean carapaces are left as 'Middens' on these feeding platforms.

Rakali can be found throughout much of Australia and Papua New Guinea. They inhabit streams, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, bays and offshore islands in both fresh and salt water.

The best time to observe Rakali is just a little before sunset - though some observers have seen them foraging during the daytime.



Rakali at Tolderol Game Reserve near Milang.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.rakali.com/>

## Clean Up Scott Creek Day

A wonderful effort to “Clean Up Scott Creek Conservation Park” took place on Sunday March 17<sup>th</sup>. It was initiated by the Mt Lofty Rangers 4WD Club<sup>6</sup> who had helped the Friends out several times some years ago.

Starting at 8.30 am, their enthusiastic energetic team of 11 adults and one child was joined by 10 of the park’s Friends. After a total of 94 hours of work, they had collected four trailer loads of litter! Three of the trailers were piled high with metal left behind from when the land was divided into many small properties: old fencing wire, some corrugated iron sheets and steel water piping, etc. A lot of old wire tree guards were also collected. All this was taken away to be recycled. The other trailer was filled with rubbish: polypipe, unusable remains from earlier revegetation projects and some other debris.



Everyone worked so well that they had time to enjoy a morning tea break together and later an early lunch. The club generously provided a sausage sizzle and the Friends offered sliced fruit and cake. The Friends prioritise their bushcare activities, so they really appreciated the club’s willing support in this way. They are pleased it has reduced the number of hazards for the animals who live in the Park.

To thank the club, they were presented with a copy of the Friends’ lovely 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Book about the Park.



Some of the trailer loads of rubbish and recycling removed from the Park with the help of the Mount Lofty Rangers 4WD Club and lunchtime entertainment by a young member.



<sup>6</sup> <http://mountlofyrangers.com.au/>

## Minton Farm Freedom Flight

I was very pleased to be invited along to represent the Friends group at the official opening of Minton Farm's new Freedom Flight. This is a purpose designed and built flight aviary for larger birds, such as raptors. After a drink and some socialising, we all wandered down to the aviary for the official proceedings to take place. We were given the opportunity to walk around inside the aviary and see how it worked and then headed back for more refreshments and networking. Below is Bev's Facebook post following the event.

Peter

*What can I say? The opening of the freedom flight was indeed a great day of celebration! Minton farm volunteers excelled with preparations, hosting, cooking and being the best team anyone could dream of. It was a day filled with kindness and joy and I am grateful to Nat Cook for coming along, Rebekha Sharkie's kindness and Geoff Eaton and Steve Murray for finding time to come along. Plus Chris Daniels and the Cleland team, NRMA, SCCP, BCCS, Cherry Chatter, Flinders Private, Belperio Clark staff Bank SA and Suzanne Elliott Trust Fund. The list goes on but I have to mention Saekey Engineering who designed and built the flight for bringing all the staff and families. And of course last but not least Sue Mackenzie from Cleland who told me about them! (and her mum) Thankyou everybody. I hope you can all benefit from this wonderful rehab facility one day in the future, should you come across an injured owl, kookaburra, tawny, falcon or eagle!*

Bev Langley



**Clockwise from above left:** Freedom Flight ribbon cutting ceremony (photo from Minton Farm Facebook page), the flight aviary and guests looking around inside (photos Peter Watton).



## Vale Timothy Wayne Fuhlbohm

Early in March, an event was being arranged to celebrate former Scott Creek CP Ranger Tim's 30 year anniversary working in South Australia's National Parks and Wildlife Service. After a long fight with cancer, Tim was very much looking forward to this gathering, when friends and colleagues would contribute some serious weed whacking at one of his favourite sites within Belair NP, followed by a BBQ and some formalities.

Unfortunately, this was not meant to be and, on the weekend before the event, Tim's health had deteriorated to the point that he had to go into hospice. Dogmatic as ever, Tim told staff at the hospice that he would only agree to being admitted if he could still attend the event at Belair.

On the day of the event, it became apparent that Tim wouldn't be able to attend, so some of those people closest to him gathered at the hospice instead. Tim passed away in his sleep later that night.

Tim was known around the traps as the Oracle and the Weed Exterminator. He was a very big part of the AMLR Region, with intimate knowledge of the parks and he willingly shared his wealth of knowledge with all of us. He had particularly good knowledge of threatened species, both their identification and locations.

While he was a former Ranger at Scott Creek CP, more recently he was a member of the DEW Fire Management Unit, undertaking weed management in parks following prescribed burns. It was pointed out that Tim's work meant the world to him, and it was not unusual for him to have a chemo session and then head out into a park to do some more weeding. In fact I had more than one phone conversation with him about his work in Scott Creek CP while he was in the doctor's waiting room.

Tim was happiest on the ground amongst the plants with a hand lens in one hand and an ID book in the other. He mentored many Rangers and Fire Management staff in weed and native plant ID and set a (very high) benchmark for prioritising plant records and restoration efforts!



Tim amassed a volume of seed and herbarium collections over the years, of which the Rangers and Fire Management Team have been working their way through. The herbarium records have been taken by Dan Duval (Seed Collection and Research Officer at the State Herbarium) for entry into the State's records. Brett Oakes (Trees For Life Nursery Manager) has taken the seed for sorting and collating. Some is from Scott Creek and the list will be circulated in case the Friends would like to use it. Tim spent much of his 'down' time at Cleland working with our data officer to record many of the species observations he had made over the years too.

His wishes were for restoration efforts in some areas in Belair National Park to be continued, and the staff at Belair with the Friends group will work together to see this achieved. An event will likely be held soon in one of these sites, with both weeding and planting to occur in his honour. A plaque will be displayed in Belair for those wishing to visit it.

Tim was passionate about fundraising for the Thin Green Line, an organisation that supports Rangers on the front line of conservation across the globe. Last year, Tim won a personalised photograph from Jane Goodall. In his selflessness he refused to keep it for himself and instead insisted it was dedicated to the South Australian Ranger Association. We were unable to get the photo in Tim's hands in time, but he was able to see a video made by Jane herself for him before he passed. He asked for donations to be directed to the Thin Green Line at his service, and over \$400 was raised. Over 300 people attended a service for Tim, and a wake was held in Belair National Park in the afternoon that followed. We were blessed with beautiful weather.

*Jen Pitman, Kirstin Abley and Peter Watton*

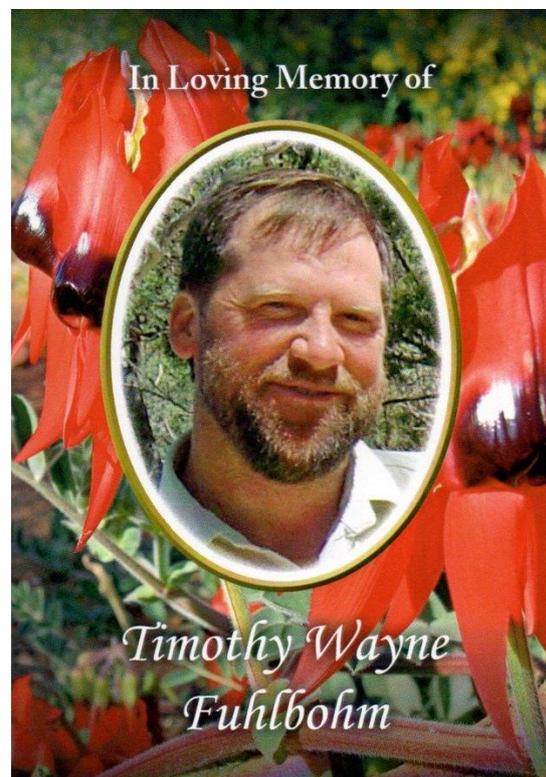
As part of the planning for the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary event, people were asked to put their creative poetic hats on and write a limerick about their Tim experiences. Below is one prepared by our very own lyricist, Donella Peters who warns "some poetic licence has been taken, and none of the information herein has been verified."

*A hard-working ranger is Tim  
adventurous, bold, and quite trim,  
he goes out for the day  
with his Aerogard spray;  
there are definitely no flies on him.*

*When he heads off to work in the park,  
he's usually up with the lark;  
he loves birds, beasts and flowers  
and will stay there for hours  
and only go home when it's dark.*

*Outdoors is a great place to be,  
With the fresh air, the birds and the trees;  
you can sit on your tush  
in the midst of the bush  
with the Friends group, for afternoon tea.*

Donella Peters



**Photo Gallery:**



**Above left:** Ants were in the nectar of flowering Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*).

**Below left:** Flying ant on the fruit of a Prickly Tea-tree (*Leptospermum continentale*).



**Above right:** Striated Pardalote was busy checking out a nesting hollow near gate 4.

**Below right:** The intricate flower of Parson's Bands (*Eriochilus collinus* ssp. *collinus*).



**Below left:** Spider's web in the morning sunlight, with the home of a Leaf-curling Spider in the foreground.



**Below right:** Lichen, possibly *Ramalina celastri* from Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills, growing on Sweet Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa* ssp. *spinosa*).





**Above left:** Snotty-gobble (*Cassytha pubescens*).  
**Below left:** Boneseed seeds just cracking open with the germinating seedling.



**Above right:** Little Wattlebird in the blooms of Box Mistletoe (*Amyema miquelii*).  
**Below right:** Grey Fantail.



**Below left:** Superb Fairy-wren (male), showing off the crest of feathers on his head.



**Below right:** Common Brown Butterfly (female), this is getting to the end of their adult life-cycle.



## Environmental laws and having a say:

### South Australia

Keep an eye on the SA government consultation webpage where the community can have their say at [Current YourSAy consultations](#).

### Landscape SA Bill 2019

After public consultation in 2018, the *Landscape SA Bill 2019* was introduced into State Parliament on the 20 March and is to replace the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. The Bill seeks to establish a new framework for management of the state's natural resources including decentralising decision making and restructuring of landscape boards.

It is expected that the Bill will be debated in parliament over the next couple of months. The Bill can be found [here](#).

### Commonwealth

#### *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*

Regular consultations can be found at [EPBC Act Public Notices and Invitations to Comment](#)

#### *Senate Inquiries*

In April, the Commonwealth Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications has released an interim report for its inquiry regarding Australia's faunal extinction crisis. The purpose of the inquiry was to look at the wider ecological impact of faunal extinction, the adequacy of Commonwealth environment laws, the adequacy of existing monitoring practices, assessment process and compliance mechanisms for enforcing Commonwealth environmental law.

The Senate Inquiry interim report can be found at [Senate Inquiry – Australia's faunal extinction crisis – Interim Report released](#)

The main recommendations of the interim report are:

- to limit the drivers of faunal extinction, the Commonwealth develop new environmental legislation to replace the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and
- the Commonwealth establish an independent Environment Protection Agency (EPA), with sufficient powers and funding to oversee compliance with Australia's environmental laws.

### Environmental Defenders Offices of Australia<sup>7</sup>

What We Do – we provide the people of Australia with the assistance they need to protect the places they love. The law can be a powerful tool in a community's efforts to protect the environment and ensure development is sustainable. But environmental laws can be complex and bewildering. Legal advice from an EDO can ensure that people are better equipped to use the law appropriately. Initial telephone advice is free or provided at low cost. Expert advice provided by EDOs has helped thousands of clients achieve positive environmental outcomes right across Australia.



### Environmental Defenders Office (SA) Inc.<sup>8</sup>

Protecting the Public Interest – Evening the Odds. Our environment is under threat from big business, mining and hostile governments. Around the country, hard-won legal protections that safeguard our clean air, soil, oceans, rivers and native vegetation are being wound back and torn up.



At the EDO, we use our legal expertise to protect our environment. We give you legal advice, we go to court to protect habitat, and defend your rights to a clean environment. We fight to improve the law when it isn't working to protect our communities and our environment. We help you to understand the laws in South Australia and how you can use them to protect our environment.

*Compiled by Anna Dutkiewicz*

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.edo.org.au/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.edosa.org.au/>

## Calendar of Environmental Events coming up:

### Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> June is World Environment Day

The year 1972 marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics: the first major conference on environmental issues, convened under the



auspices of the United Nations, was held from June 5-16 in Stockholm (Sweden). Known as the Conference on the Human Environment, or the Stockholm Conference, its goal was to forge a basic common outlook on how to address the challenge of preserving and enhancing the human environment.

Later that year, on 15 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution designating June 5 as World Environment Day and urging “Governments and the organizations in the United Nations system to undertake on that day every year world-wide activities reaffirming their concern for the preservation and enhancement of the environment, with a view to deepening environmental awareness and to pursuing the determination expressed at the Conference.” The date coincides with the first day of the landmark Conference.

Also on 15 December, the General Assembly adopted another resolution that led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the specialized agency on environmental issues.

Since the first celebration in 1974, the World Environment Day has helped UNEP to raise awareness and generate political momentum around growing concerns such as the depletion of the ozone layer, toxic chemicals, desertification and global warming. The Day has developed into a global platform for taking action on urgent environmental issues. Millions of people have taken part over the years, helping drive change in our consumption habits, as well as in national and international environmental policy.<sup>9</sup>

#### *Air pollution*

Did you know that only 12 per cent of cities have air quality measures that meet WHO (World Health Organisation) standards? That 4.3 million deaths are attributed to indoor air pollution from cooking? Or that 90 out of 193 countries do not have vehicle emission standards?

Each World Environment Day is organised around a theme that draws attention to a particularly pressing environmental concern. The theme for 2019 is “Air pollution”.

Every World Environment Day has a different host country, where the official celebrations take place. The focus on the host country helps highlight the environmental challenges it faces and supports worldwide efforts to address them. This year's host is China.

In recent years, millions of people have taken part in thousands of registered activities worldwide.<sup>10</sup>

#### *Decide what action you are going to take to #BeatAirPollution*

Here are some examples:

- Use public transport or car sharing, cycle or walk
- Switch to a hybrid or electric vehicle and request electric taxis
- Turn off the car engine when stationary
- Reduce your consumption of meat and dairy to help cut methane emissions
- Compost organic food items and recycle non-organic trash
- Switch to high-efficiency home heating systems and equipment
- Save energy: turn off lights and electronics when not in use
- Choose non-toxic paints and furnishings<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/events/environmentday/background.shtml>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.aeee.org.au/event/world-environment-day-2019/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.worldenvironmentday.global/get-involved/world-environment-day-mask-challenge?xv=1>

## Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> June is World Oceans Day

On World Oceans Day, people around our blue planet celebrate and honor the ocean, which connects us all. Get together with your family, friends, community, and the planet to start creating a better future. Working together, we can and will protect our shared ocean. Join this growing global celebration on 8 June!

### *Why celebrate World Oceans Day?*

A healthy world ocean is critical to our survival. Every year, World Oceans Day provides a unique opportunity to honor, help protect, and conserve our world's shared ocean. The ocean is important because it:

- Generates most of the oxygen we breathe
- Helps feed us
- Regulates our climate
- Cleans the water we drink
- Offers a pharmacopoeia of medicines
- Provides limitless inspiration!

### *Now each of us can give back*

Participate in a World Oceans Day event or activity this year and help protect the ocean for the future. It's up to each one of us to help ensure that our ocean is healthy for future generations. World Oceans Day allows us to:

- Change perspective – encourage individuals to think about what the ocean means to them and what it has to offer all of us with hopes of conserving it for present and the future generations.
- Learn – discover the wealth of diverse and beautiful ocean creatures and habitats, how our daily actions affect them, and how we are all interconnected.
- Change our ways – we are all linked to, and through, the ocean! By taking care of your backyard and helping in your community, you are acting as a caretaker of our ocean. Making small modifications to your everyday habits will make a difference, and involving your family, friends, and community will benefit our blue planet even more!
- Celebrate – whether you live inland or on the coast, we are all connected to the ocean. Take the time to think about how the ocean affects you, and how you affect the ocean, and then organize or participate in activities that celebrate our ocean.

### *History*

On 8 June each year, we celebrate the ocean, its importance in our lives, and how each of us can protect it, no matter where we live. World Oceans Day raises the profile of the ocean, connects people worldwide, and inspires continuing action year-round to protect and restore this amazing resource that we all depend on.

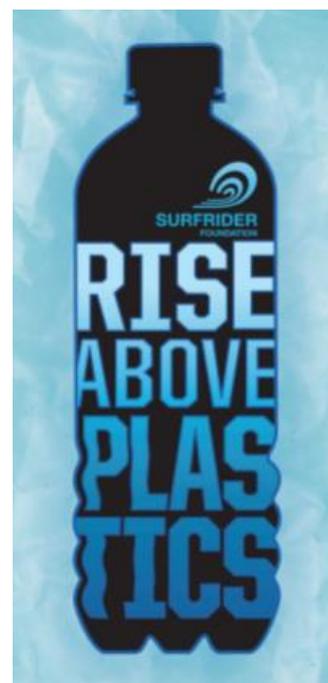
The Ocean Project helps lead global promotion and coordination of World Oceans Day. Since 2002, we have collaboratively worked in partnership with hundreds of organizations and networks from all sectors to help rally the world around 8 June, and continue to grow engagement and action for our shared ocean throughout the year. Over the last two decades, our global network of partners around our planet has grown to include more than 2,000 organizations, including youth groups, aquariums, zoos, museums, groups representing sailors, divers, swimmers and other recreational interests, the maritime industry, religious organizations, governments, the tourism sector, conservation organizations, universities, schools, businesses, celebrities, and many others. Each year an increasing number of countries and organizations mark 8 June as an opportunity to celebrate our world ocean and our personal connection to the sea.



Thank you to the Government of Canada for proposing the concept of a World Ocean Day, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In 2002, when The Ocean Project began to globally promote and coordinate World Oceans Day development and activities, there were only a handful of events in a few countries. Now, there are thousands of events in over 120 countries and a social media reach into the several billions. To help grow recognition of World Ocean Day, together with the World Ocean Network and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, from 2004 to 2008 we developed and widely circulated a petition urging the United Nations to officially recognize World Ocean Day as 8 June each year. As a result of working with hundreds of our partner organizations, and thanks to tens of thousands of people from all parts of the world who signed online and paper copies of the petition, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution in December 2008, officially recognizing 8 June as World Oceans Day each year.

Several years ago, The Ocean Project created a World Oceans Day Youth Advisory Council, to have young people around the world help us to expand the reach and impact of World Oceans Day, on 8 June and with continued engagement year-round. Advisory Council members are instrumental in helping shape the development of World Oceans Day as it grows, providing new and unique perspectives, ideas, and recommendations.

To help grow the reach and impact of World Oceans Day and then use those connections for year-round engagement, The Ocean Project conducts proactive outreach to all sectors and brokers connections throughout the year to increase awareness of and participation in this unique opportunity to celebrate our world's shared ocean and ways to take action, no matter where one lives. In 2003, we created a central website for World Oceans Day, to help event organizers worldwide. Each year we develop a main conservation action theme, as well as new promotional resources and actionable tools, including an annual World Oceans Day social media campaign, for organizations and individuals to use as they wish to engage their target audiences.<sup>12</sup>



**YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE WITH THESE EASY STEPS . . .**

- USE REUSABLE SHOPPING BAGS
- CHOOSE REUSABLE PLATES AND METAL CUTLERY
- NEVER FLUSH PLASTIC DOWN THE TOILET
- RECYCLE PLASTIC WASTE
- CARRY YOUR OWN REUSABLE WATER BOTTLE AND COFFEE CUP
- AVOID PRODUCTS WITH MICROBEADS  
CHECK THE LABEL - DOWNLOAD THE APP  
GET.BEATTHEMICROBEAD.ORG/
- AVOID PLASTIC STRAWS
- DO A #2MINUTEBEACHCLEAN  
HTTPS://BEACHCLEAN.NET/
- CHOOSE PACKAGE-FREE FOODS OR THOSE IN BIODEGRADABLE PACKAGING
- MAKE A SEA CHANGE TO PROTECT OUR OCEAN:  
HTTP://SEACHANGEPROJECT.EU/takeaction
- JOIN THE CONVERSATION ON TWITTER:  
#OUROCEANOURHEALTH

For sources, see: <http://seachangeproject.eu/MarinePlastics>

**SEA CHANGE**  
OUR OCEAN | OUR HEALTH

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### World Oceans Day Facts & Quotes

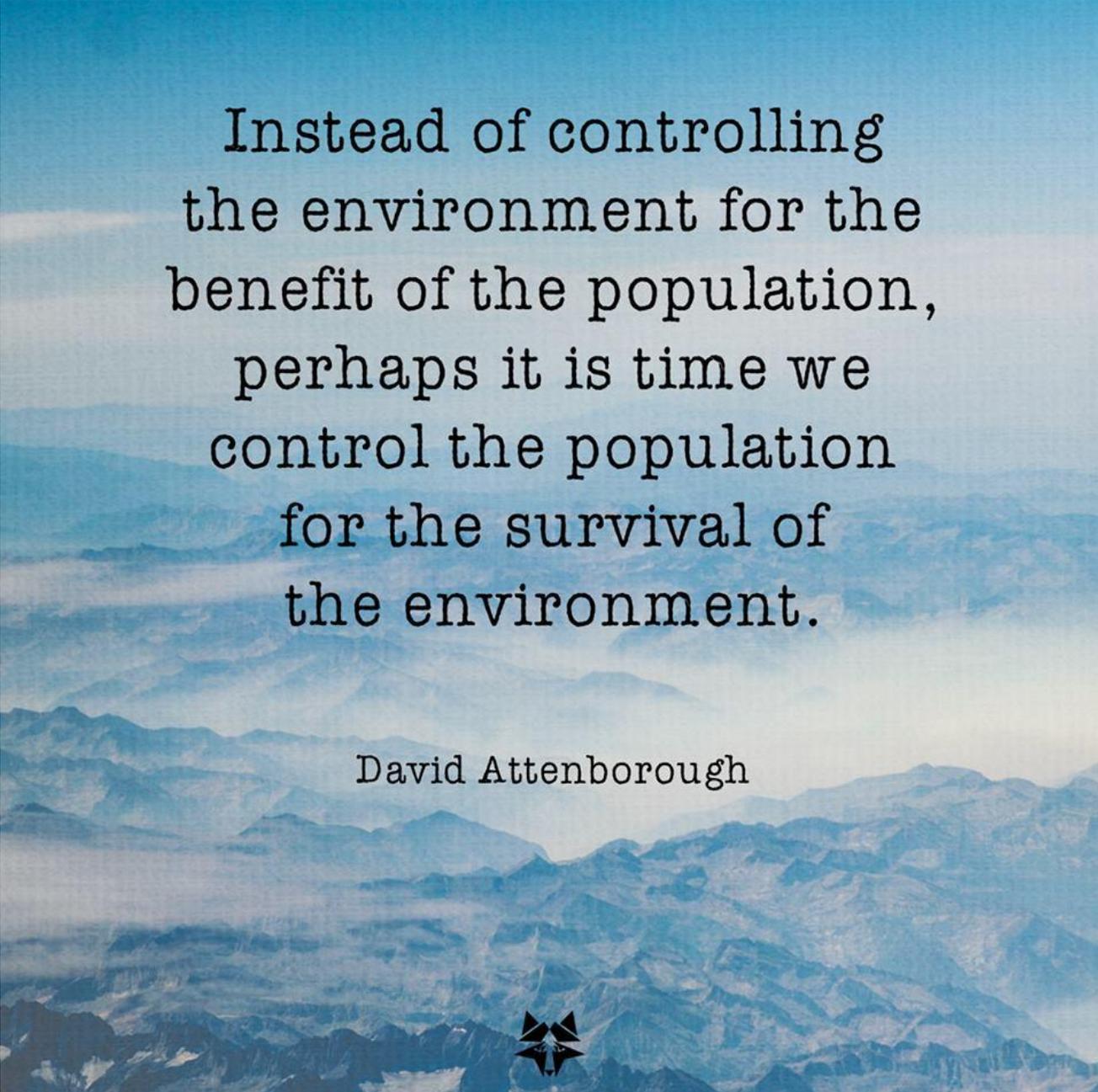
- The Earth is covered by water on 71% of its surface, 96.5% of that water is in the oceans.
- The theme for World Oceans Day in 2017 is *Our Ocean, Our Future*.
- It is estimated that 50-80% of all life forms on Earth is found under the oceans' surfaces. Oceans consist of 99% of all living space on the planet.
- If all of the Earth's ice melted, the oceans would rise 66m and flood all low-lying ground.
- The lowest point on the planet is located in Mariana's Trench in the western Pacific. The point, known as Challenger Deep, is 11,034m deep. (Mt. Everest is only 8,848m tall).<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.worldoceansday.org/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.wincalendar.com/au/World-Oceans-Day>

## Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> June is World Population Day

Sure, you might know that there are more than 7 billion people on earth right now, but how often do you stop to think about what that really means? World Population Day is a holiday that's dedicated to focusing on the importance of population issues. The day was established by the United Nations as an outgrowth of the massive interest people had in Five Billion Day in 1987. Five Billion Day was meant to acknowledge the date that the world's population reached five billion people, which supposedly happened on July 11th that year (hence the annual date). And look how much the population has increased since then! Population issues cover a lot of territory, from family planning to gender equality to environmental impacts to human rights concerns.<sup>14</sup>



Instead of controlling  
the environment for the  
benefit of the population,  
perhaps it is time we  
control the population  
for the survival of  
the environment.

David Attenborough



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<sup>14</sup> <https://nationaltoday.com/world-population-day/>

Friday 26<sup>th</sup> June is School Trees Day  
Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> June is National Tree Day

National Tree Day, proudly sponsored by Toyota Australia, was co-founded in 1996 by Planet Ark and Olivia Newton-John. It has now grown in to Australia's largest community tree planting and nature protection event. Planet Ark is asking Australians to help us plant one million new native trees and shrubs across the country.



National Tree Day is a call to action for all Australians to put their hands in the earth and give back to their community. Each year, about 300,000 people volunteer their time to engage in environmental activities that educate individuals about the world around them. It's a day to venture outdoors and get to know your community, and most importantly, to have fun!<sup>15</sup>

Following the Bureau of Meteorology's declaration that 2018 was Australia's third-hottest year on record, Planet Ark is calling for increased planting, especially in urban areas, to prevent heat islands and their associated impacts.

It is now well-established that trees act as 'carbon sinks' in sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis. However, this is not the only positive environmental benefit of trees as they also help lower ambient temperatures in their area. Research shows that increasing tree canopies by only 5% could lower temperatures by over two degrees.

In 2019, Planet Ark will be working with a number of other organisations to increase awareness of the importance of tree planting and its positive impact on climate change.<sup>16</sup>



Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> July is NAIDOC Week

NAIDOC Week celebrations are held across Australia each July to celebrate the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. NAIDOC is celebrated not only in Indigenous communities, but by Australians from all walks of life. The week is a great opportunity to participate in a range of activities and to support your local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.

NAIDOC originally stood for 'National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee'. This committee was once responsible for organising national activities during NAIDOC Week and its acronym has since become the name of the week itself. Find out more about the origins and history of NAIDOC Week.

Each year, there is a different focus city for the National NAIDOC Awards Ceremony. The focus city, National NAIDOC Poster Competition and the NAIDOC Awards recipients are selected by the National NAIDOC Committee.

<sup>15</sup> <https://treeday.planetark.org/about/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://treeday.planetark.org/research/>

Local community celebrations during NAIDOC Week are encouraged and often organised by communities, government agencies, local councils, schools and workplaces.<sup>17</sup>

### 2019 Theme

VOICE. TREATY. TRUTH.

We invite you to walk with us in a movement of the Australian people for a better future.

The Indigenous voice of this country is over 65,000 plus years old.

They are the first words spoken on this continent. Languages that passed down lore, culture and knowledge for over millennia. They are precious to our nation.

It's that Indigenous voice that include know-how, practices, skills and innovations - found in a wide variety of contexts, such as agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological and medicinal fields, as well as biodiversity-related knowledge. They are words connecting us to country, an understanding of country and of a people who are the oldest continuing culture on the planet.

And with 2019 being celebrated as the United Nations International Year of Indigenous Languages, it's time for our knowledge to be heard through our voice.

For generations, we have sought recognition of our unique place in Australian history and society today. We need to be the architects of our lives and futures.

For generations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have looked for significant and lasting change.

Voice. Treaty. Truth. were three key elements to the reforms set out in the Uluru Statement from the Heart. These reforms represent the unified position of First Nations Australians.

However, the Uluru Statement built on generations of consultation and discussions among Indigenous people on a range of issues and grievances. Consultations about the further reforms necessary to secure and underpin our rights and to ensure they can be exercised and enjoyed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

It specifically sequenced a set of reforms: first, a First Nations Voice to Parliament enshrined in the Constitution and second, a Makarrata Commission to supervise treaty processes and truth-telling.

(Makarrata is a word from the language of the Yolngu people in Arnhem Land. The Yolngu concept of Makarrata captures the idea of two parties coming together after a struggle, healing the divisions of the past. It is about acknowledging that something has been done wrong, and it seeks to make things right.)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people want their voice to be heard. First Nations were excluded from the Constitutional convention debates of the 1800's when the Australian Constitution came into force. Indigenous people were excluded from the bargaining table.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have always wanted an enhanced role in decision-making in Australia's democracy.

In the European settlement of Australia, there were no treaties, no formal settlements, no compacts. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people therefore did not cede sovereignty to our land. It was taken away from us. That will remain a continuing source of dispute.



**VOICE  
TREATY  
TRUTH**

**07 - 14 JULY 2019**

**Let's work together  
for a shared future.**

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.aidoc.org.au/about/aidoc-week>

Our sovereignty has never been ceded – not in 1788, not in 1967, not with the Native Title Act, not with the Uluru Statement from the Heart. It coexists with the sovereignty of the Crown and should never be extinguished.

Australia is one of the few liberal democracies around the world which still does not have a treaty or treaties or some other kind of formal acknowledgement or arrangement with its Indigenous minorities.

A substantive treaty has always been the primary aspiration of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander movement.

Critically, treaties are inseparable from Truth.

Lasting and effective agreement cannot be achieved unless we have a shared, truthful understanding of the nature of the dispute, of the history, of how we got to where we stand.

The true story of colonisation must be told, must be heard, must be acknowledged.

But hearing this history is necessary before we can come to some true reconciliation, some genuine healing for both sides.

And of course, this is not just the history of our First Peoples – it is the history of all of us, of all of Australia, and we need to own it.

Then we can move forward together.

Let's work together for a shared future.<sup>18</sup>

#### 2018 National NAIDOC Poster

Cheryl Moggs, a proud descendant of the Bigambul people of Goondiwindi, Bungunya and Toobeah regions in South West Queensland is this year's [2018] winner of the prestigious National NAIDOC Poster Competition.

Her artwork - *tarmunggie-woman* – was judged to have beautifully interpreted this year's NAIDOC theme – *Because of her, we can!*

The theme celebrates the essential role that women have played – and continue to play – as active and significant role models at the community, local, state and national levels.

The painting has three sections with image overlays depicting stories. Uniting as one; across the stars (skies), connected to our lands and waterways, keeping our dreaming stories, songlines, language, knowledge and future strong for all First Nations and generations to come.<sup>19</sup>



## NAIDOC Week 2018 BECAUSE OF HER, WE CAN!

NAIDOC Week 2018 celebrates the invaluable contributions that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have made – and continue to make – to our communities, our families, our rich history and to our nation.

This artwork portrays the courage and resilience of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. From the ripples of fresh water and salt water, across the travel pathways and song lines of our traditional lands and seas.

naidoc.org.au  
#naidocweek #NAIDOC2018 #BecauseOfHerWeCan  
facebook.com/NAIDOC



8-15 JULY 2018

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.naidoc.org.au/get-involved/2019-theme>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.naidoc.org.au/news/artwork-powers-naidoc-celebration-indigenous-women>

### Winter Program of Activities June – August 2019

The Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park welcome visitors to any of our activities, but it is best to contact us beforehand to confirm details. For enquiries or information see contact details at the end of this program or on our website.

**NOTE:** Activities in the park and social events in the Adelaide Hills will be cancelled if a fire ban or severe weather warning/thunderstorms are announced for the Mount Lofty Ranges. Bird banding will also be cancelled in conditions that may adversely affect the birds. See links to BOM & CFS websites below.

#### **Working bees: meet at 9.00am at Almanda Mine Car Park, Dorset Vale Road**

This enables everyone to sign in and be brought up-to-date with last minute changes. BYO morning tea and a small back pack to carry it, in case we are working further from the cars.

Month	Date	Activity	Location
<b>JUNE</b>			
Saturday, Sunday	1, 2	Bird banding	Gate 20 Frith Road opposite Thorley Road, 7.30am
Tuesday	4	Working bee	Gate 4 Area 2 west Blechnum Creek
Sunday	9	Working bee	Gate 17 Area 24 north-east slopes
Tuesday	11	General meeting	5.00pm at the Watton residence, 11 Banes Road, Coromandel Valley
Saturday, Sunday	15, 16	Bird banding	Gate 11 Pennant Ridge, 7.30am
Saturday	22	Working bee	Gate 8 Area 9 central section south of Cup Gum Track
Tuesday	25	<b>Social Lunch</b> <b>All welcome!</b>	Joan's Pantry – Hawthorndene at noon (Watahuna Ave opposite the oval)
<b>JULY</b>			
Tuesday	2	Working bee	Gate 16 Area 22 south-east area above Mackereth Cottage
Saturday, Sunday	6, 7	Bird banding	Gate 3 Crossroads, 7.30am
Sunday	14	Working bee	Gate 13 Area 20 Blue Gum Flat and lower Cave Creek
Saturday, Sunday	20, 21	Bird banding	Gate 4 end Gurr Road, 7.30am
Wednesday	24	<b>Social Lunch</b> <b>All welcome!</b>	The Essence – Stirling at noon (behind Gardeners Real Estate & children's wear shop)
Saturday	27	Working bee	Gate 6 Area 4 between Viminaria Creeks
<b>AUGUST</b>			
Saturday, Sunday	3, 4	Bird banding	Gate 9 upper Fox Bog, 7.30am
Tuesday	6	Working bee	Gate 11 Area 18 central section north of Shingleback Track
Sunday	11	Working bee	Gate 7 Area 5 east – Erica follow-up
Tuesday	13	General meeting	5.00pm until 6.00pm at the Butler's residence, 5 Trevelyan Court, Coromandel Valley – <i>come along at 4.30pm for a cuppa and a chat before the meeting</i>
Saturday, Sunday	17, 18	Bird banding	Gate 20 Frith Road opposite Thorley Road, 7.30am
Thursday	22	<b>Social Lunch</b> <b>All welcome!</b>	The Artisan – Blackwood at noon (adjacent to Bendigo Bank)
Saturday	24	Working bee	Gate 11 Areas 17 & 18 Pennant Ridge and Little Gahnia Gully
Saturday, Sunday	31, 1	Bird banding	Gate 7 upper Bushrat Creek, 7.30am

**BOM website:** <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/meteye/dorset-vale>

**CFS website:** [https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/site/bans\\_and\\_ratings](https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/site/bans_and_ratings)

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