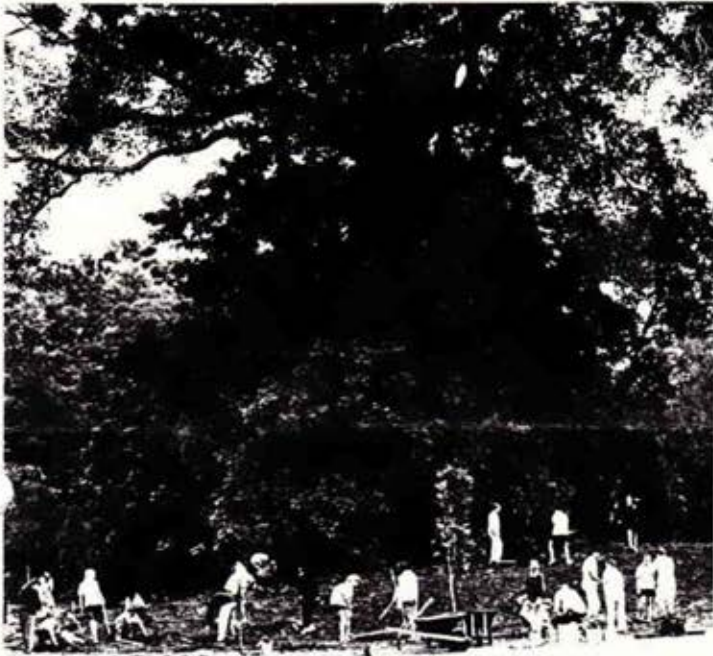


MOGGIL CREEK CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

Quarterly Newsletter Nov. 1999



Our A.G.M. in on 7pm Wednesday 24th November, Brookfield Hall. An interesting evening with guest speaker Frank Box. Frank will be exploring the possible role of nest boxes throughout our area. Supper is tea, coffee, biscuits and a chance to talk with section leaders and meet others in the Moggil Creek catchment. Everyone is welcome.

Our 'Fig Tree' planting, 19th May was a great day with 92 students from three local schools planting over 400 trees. Students came from Kenmore Primary, Brisbane Independent Primary and Kenmore High to plant a mini rainforest around the last remaining fig [*Ficus macrophylla*] in the community, Cromarty Street, Kenmore. The fig tree is a surface-rooted plant, and the action of mowing compacts the roots of the tree and scalps the exposed roots. Revegetating the base will help protect the roots and mulching will help suppress the weeds.

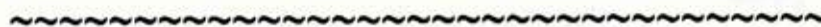
The Nursery, in the last 7 months has had 1600 plants [15 species] propagated from seed or transplanted as seedlings. Seven local residents have donated 540 plants [19 species]. Over 75 species have been stocked in the nursery for use in planting sites.

Over 25 private landholders have been visited and advised on revegetation projects for their properties. Approximately 40% have been supplied with plants, mulch and herbicide.

Water quality monitoring is on going. So far, first faecal coliform sampling of the catchment was conducted and level one water quality [salinity, pH, turbidity, temperature] has been carried out.

Some up-coming events will include:

- Volunteer day potting on seedlings at the nursery
- Seed collection walks as fruits ripen
- Further water quality monitoring as volunteer interest grows



Most sections are flourishing with regular monthly working bees and after two years we can see a difference in the number of native plants and trees thriving.

A total of 6505 trees have been planted, and very few have died. In total approximately 5200m² or just over 5 hectares of degraded land has been rehabilitated. Of the species planted approximately 90.% of plants are tree species and 10% are groundcovers or understorey species. Plants at most sites are in fair condition with some of the older sites having plants that are 3 meters or more tall.

Table below shows number of plants planted in each section.

Section	No.of plants planted	Monthly working bees
1	0	nil
2	612	1st Sunday
3	299	last Sunday
4	549	4th Sunday
5	0	2nd Sunday
6	0	nil
7	570	nil - B.F.P.
8	70	last Sunday
9	596	4th Sunday
10	246	fluctuating
11	940	3rd Sunday
12	89	4th Sunday
13	0	nil - Mt Coot-tha Park
TOTAL	6505	

A total of 30 species of birds were seen at the rehabilitation sites which indicates that a large number of species are using the rehabilitation sites and surrounding vegetation. In addition to these 30 bird species many sites had evidence of use by other animals including bandicoots, frogs and snakes.

The dreaded prolific Chinese Elm

Many areas in bushland are dominated by Chinese Elm which is extremely well adapted to growing on river flats, eucalypt woodland and on dry stony-ridges. They are a problem as they tend to dominate forest areas, crowding out native plants and can grow to 15 meters.

Chinese Elm is a deciduous tree native to China, Korea and Japan. The leaves are broad and egg shaped, with flowers and new foliage appearing in late winter. The fruits are globular, 7-8mm in diameter and dark orange in colour. Chinese elm was brought into Australia to provide shade for cattle.



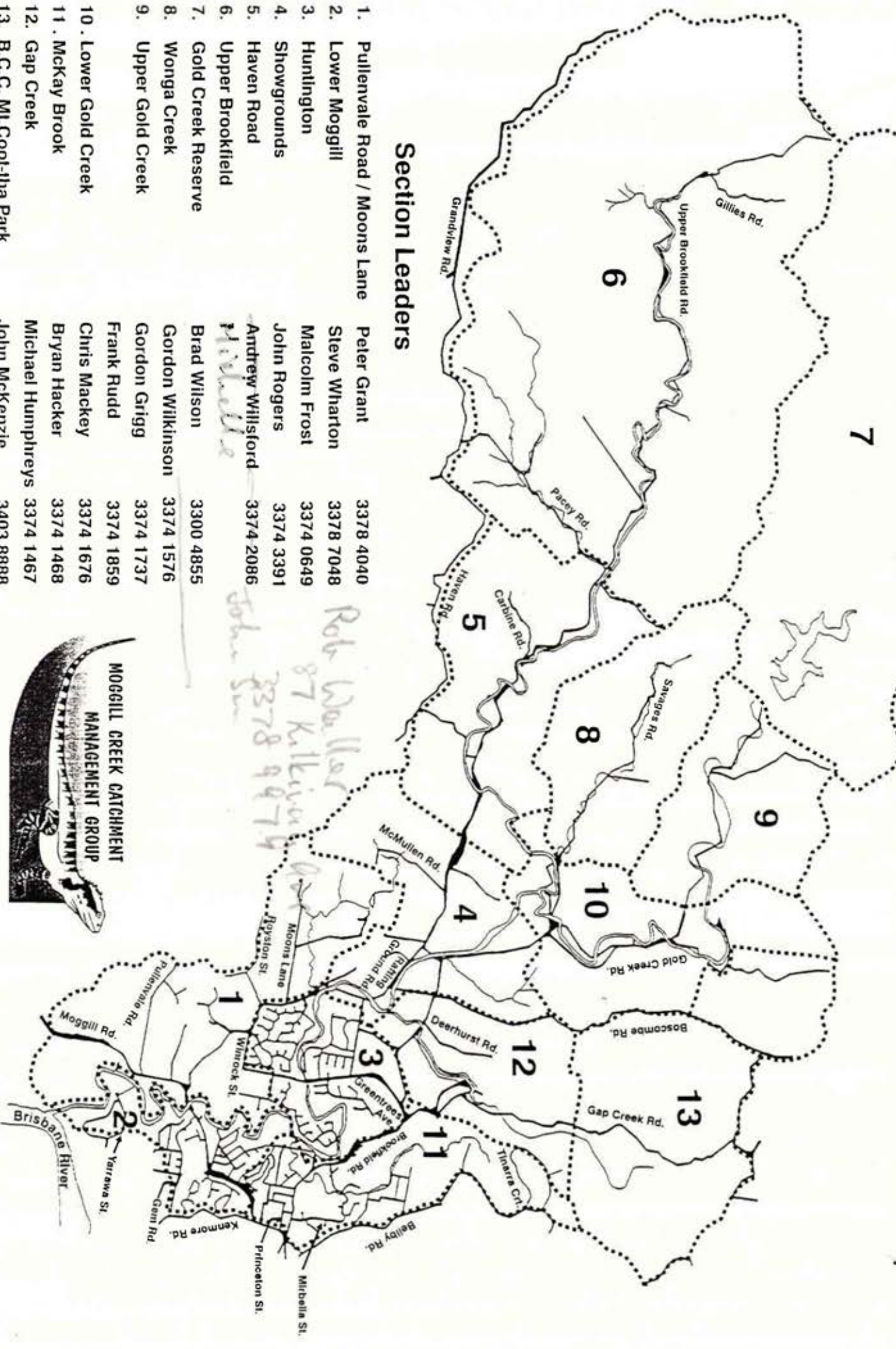
Chinese elm (Celtis)

Mature trees can produce thousands of seeds per year which are consumed and spread by birds. The seeds have excellent germination rates and it is not uncommon to find hundreds or even thousands of seedlings under a large tree. Cutting trees and seedlings then immediately applying neat Glyphosate [Roundup] or a 1:1 mix of Glyphosate and water can attain effective control, although some resprouting may occur. Due to the high number of seeds produced, continued maintenance after clearing is essential to control the high number of seeds that germinate from the soil.

Chinese Elm trees have been breaking into new leaf over the last few weeks.

MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT

Sub-division into Sections



Section Leaders

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Pullenvale Road / Moons Lane | Peter Grant | 3378 4040 |
| 2. Lower Moggill | Steve Wharton | 3378 7048 |
| 3. Huntington | Malcolm Frost | 3374 0649 |
| 4. Showgrounds | John Rogers | 3374 3391 |
| 5. Haven Road | Andrew Willsford | 3374 2086 |
| 6. Upper Brookfield | <i>Michelle</i> | |
| 7. Gold Creek Reserve | Brad Wilson | 3300 4855 |
| 8. Wonga Creek | Gordon Wilkinson | 3374 1576 |
| 9. Upper Gold Creek | Gordon Grigg | 3374 1737 |
| 10. Lower Gold Creek | Frank Rudd | 3374 1859 |
| 11. McKay Brook | Chris Mackey | 3374 1676 |
| 12. Gap Creek | Bryan Hacker | 3374 1468 |
| 13. B.C.C. Mt. Cool-tha Park | Michael Humphreys | 3374 1467 |
| Public Relations Officer | John McKenzie | 3403 8888 |
| | Judy Gower | 3979 4790 |



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