

MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore 4069



MOGGILL NEWS

September 2002

Newsletter of the Moggill Creek Catchment group

Editorial

Recent rains after dry months and a few years of below average rainfall have given a boost to all those involved in revegetation projects around the subcatchments. The success of the plantings at the various public sites, despite the dry weather, are increasingly drawing attention to regrowing local species and helping restore some of the local ecology changed over the years by timber cutting and land clearing.

While MCCG has initially focused on restoring some of the catchment's riparian ecology on public land, it has more recently put some of its efforts into advising and helping private landholders. This is because the majority of the catchment area is made up of large properties that are privately owned.

Help and advice for private land management that is catchment sensitive is the main role of the MCCG field officer, Liz Gould, and she can be contacted Monday to Wednesday on 3300 4855 or mobile 0408 109 210.

Section leaders in the various subcatchments are also a good source of help and advice as a brief report below shows. The successful revegetation work achieved by people such as Damien Egan or any of the section leaders such as Mike Humphreys or Rob Waller or Gordon Grigg has provided experience and demonstration sites that can be applied to large private properties by landowners. Members are encouraged to contact the section leader in their area regarding advice on such matters as weed recognition and removal or local vegetation growing on their properties, or appropriate local plant species for particular sites.

Besides the professional advice from the field officer and the demonstrated experience of section leaders, there is a range of experience among fellow members that can be shared, even their trials and errors. A little of that experience in larger scale revegetation is shared in this newsletter and readers are encouraged to share their experiences in 'macrogardening' in future newsletters.

Bus Trip for Landowners: An Invitation

Sunday 24 November 2002, 10.00 am till 3.00pm
From the Brookfield roundabout
BYO lunch. Tea and coffee provided

Cost: \$5 each

**Share local land management experiences by visiting some
selected properties in the catchment**

RSVP by Monday September 30
to Liz Gould at 3300 4855 or mobile 0408 109 210 Monday to Wednesday
or email liz.gould@epa.qld.gov.au

National Tree Day with Kenmore State High School

This year, Kenmore State High School (KSHS) really got into the spirit of National Tree Day, with plantings on Friday 26 July, Schools' National Tree Day and Sunday 28 July, Community National Tree Day.

On the Friday, 50 students from Kenmore South Primary School and 25 KSHS Year 10 and 11 students joined together to revegetate Council land adjoining the school on McKay Brook. The morning was a great success:

- Σ a section of McKay Brook was revegetated, this section adjoins areas being revegetated by MCCG
- Σ the high school students learnt how to plant, and how to lead and demonstrate their knowledge to others
- Σ the primary school students learnt how to plant and had great fun getting wet and dirty
- Σ 600 indigenous plants were planted

On Sunday, members of the local Lions group and general community members planted 300 plants in a two-metre strip along McKay Brook, from the Friday planting site downstream to the creek culvert.



National Tree Day at Kenmore State High School

KSHS Acting Deputy Principal, Michael Walker, initiated the National Tree Day activities, which were the culmination of a lot of planning, preparation and support from Brisbane City Council, Moggill Creek Catchment Group, Sci-fleet Toyota, AMP and KSHS. MCCG member Damien Egan provided tremendous support on both days and in the subsequent weeks ensured the McKay Brook plants were all well watered and properly in the ground, not in the mulch! THANK-YOU DAMIEN!

Michael has indicated that the school would like to continue with restoration of the creek. Year 11 students in particular could be involved through their leadership program, which happens every year. Damien and I met with Michael to develop a program of activities for the students for the rest of the year and Damien has very generously been on hand to help guide and organise the activity sessions.

Hopefully the guidance and support provided to KSHS will be the start of a positive long-term relationship leading to the gradual restoration of much of McKay Brook and Moggill Creek.

Liz Gould

Nursery Stars!

Many thanks to Mal Waugh, Graeme Wilson, Stephen Nikles, Maria de Jong, Tina Heybroek and Damien Egan for their help at the pricking out and potting on working bee on 30 July. Together we managed to put 910 seedlings into pots of their own, boosting our numbers of *Lomandra hystrix*, *Stenocarpus sinuatus*, *Pittosporum rhombifolium*, *Mallotus phillipensis*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis* and *Flindersia australis*. Double thanks to Graeme and Maria and also to Dick Tumman for donating the seedlings.

Anyone interested in joining the next working bee, which will be some time in September, should let Liz know (if you haven't already!).

Liz Gould



MCCG nursery volunteers pricking out and potting up

Ranges to River Project update

Here are some of the facts and figures on the project's achievements that were put together for our end of financial year report. Between 1 October 2001 and 30 June 2002 . . .

- 43 landholders were provided with 3,149 plants, 140 bales of mulch and 3 litres of herbicide
- 26 landholders not previously involved in the project, have been provided with advice and/or resources
- 51 site visits have been conducted (this is a very conservative estimate, as it doesn't include those done by Michael Reif, Bryan Hacker and other members of the catchment group!)
- 1,665 seedlings donated by catchment group members have been pricked out at the nursery
- \$13,968 of the \$45,000 grant has been spent (leaving us with plenty to buy the plants, mulch and herbicide we need to support you!)

Since June 15 landholders have been assisted with 570 plants, 46 bales of mulch and 10 litres of herbicide.

Liz Gould

Bird Battles: Talk by Darryl Jones

Ecologist, Dr Darryl Jones, was the guest speaker at the Moggill Creek Catchment Group's half-yearly public meeting at Brookfield this year. The topic of Darryl's talk was 'Backyard Battles and Biodiversity: The Dynamics of Suburban Wildlife in Brisbane'. Dr Jones is from the Australian School of Environmental Studies at Griffith University and has been frequently called in as a negotiator in battles between magpies and people or brush turkeys and gardens in Brisbane suburbs. Darryl's own research on brush turkeys and his leadership of the Suburban Wildlife Research Group at Griffith University have provided fascinating information on these birds, some of which he shared with his interested audience.

For those who see brush turkeys as garden destroyers, Darryl offered information on these remarkable survivors of both long-term climate change and shorter term suburban change that could gain them some respect and even sympathy. These mound builders build mounds to attract females and incubate eggs. They maintain the temperature of the mounds at a precise 33 degrees. While these former jungle birds have outlived other megapodes in the Pacific region by adapting to a drying Australia, they are, according to Dr Jones, finding domestic cats a bigger problem.

The problem in the suburbs is their unprotected, flightless chicks. Brush turkey chicks are unusual in that they receive no parental nurture. From the time they get themselves out of the egg and dig their way to the top of the mound they are completely on their own. Darryl described how the Griffith team created an elaborate research project to study how chicks survived their independent chickenhood. They took a batch of 68 eggs from a turkey mound in Mary Cairncross Park, hatched them in incubators and returned them to a large compound in the park protected by fences of concealed netting. This was to be their natural laboratory. The study was abandoned because not a single chick survived. All were killed by local domestic cats, out for the night and returning home for breakfast.

From his studies of brush turkeys moving in from the relatively dry Toohey Forest to watered backyard gardens that simulate rainforest, Darryl has theorised that what we are seeing in the suburbs is a mainly elderly population of brush turkeys. These are the ones that have survived the cats but longer term their presence in the suburbs is doomed. He gave some sad examples of turkeys energetically building mounds with whatever was available in order to attract hens to breed, but there being no hens around to attract.

Outside academic circles, Darryl is best known for his studies of suburban magpies. The wildlife group's research on magpies has been in response to complaints of attacks by magpies on people. Some of the remarkable incidents and patterns of attack they discovered are reported in his book, *Magpie*. For example, Darryl told his audience, while birds will attack walkers, cyclists and posties, individual birds will attack only one of those categories, with walkers being the most popular target. Moreover, an individual bird will remember a particular person and single them out for attack even after the lapse of a few years. Almost all attacks are by male birds and they attack when they perceive a threat to their chicks.

For advice on magpie avoidance by walkers, cyclists and posties or explanations why 28% of psycho birds typically live near primary schools or whether disguises work or any other information on the 18,500 magpies living in Brisbane, consult Darryl Jones' book, *Magpie*.

Jack Talty

BFP Revegetation Trials

Large-scale weed eradication and revegetation are continuing tasks within Brisbane Forest Park. BFP ranger, Bruce Noble, earlier this year showed some MCCG members some of the revegetation sites in the Park where BFP is trialling particular methods to help discover best practice for catchment groups.

At two of the sites visited, a drott or small bulldozer had been used to prepare the sites for planting by raking and ripping. The raking cleared such weeds as lantana and loosened topsoil. Ripping was along the contour and to a depth of 500 mm to form a prepared line for easy planting by volunteers. The scale and location of the planting meant that the plants would have to survive with minimum care.

At one site near the north-east end of Enoggera Dam, pioneer local species had been planted into the ripped furrow, mulched and given just one watering by pumping from the dam. Follow-up care was spraying regrowth of weeds and slashing grass near the edge of the site. Despite the dry conditions since planting, growth was strong. As the pioneers grow taller, some natural regeneration can be expected and undergrowth species will be planted.

At another site being recovered, close planting of a variety of local species was showing success with the spacing of plants at between 1 and 1.5 m 'drawing the trees up' and promoting tall growth. This site had reached the stage where 'thinning' was about to begin. This is removing selected plants to allow room for the more vigorous while maintaining variety. Some macarangas, for example, would be taken out as they were beginning to take up too much space and light from their neighbours.

The visit was also an opportunity to look at the rich variety of rainforest species along Enoggera Creek and gain an appreciation of their environmental values from informed guides.

Revegetation on Private Land: One Story

The public face of revegetation in our catchment is largely that on the roadsides and creeks, carried out by volunteer groups. Small areas, large workforce, good soils, readily available water, clearing, planting, heavy mulching and substantial ongoing maintenance. The results are good for the purpose.

We, however, represent the main task confronting the Moggill Creek Catchment program, that of the private landholders. We have about eight hectares, a workforce of two persons (available only in their "spare" time), mainly sloping land from which most of the rain runs off quickly to Wonga Creek, varied but generally poor soils degraded below their original condition in consequence of earlier land management (in particular, the best soils were cultivated and thus the most damaged), negligible opportunity to water anything planted, and certainly not brought-in mulch by the hectare. We have to go about our task in an entirely different way to that of the working-bees.

We work according to site- including what vegetation, desirable or otherwise, is there- seasonal conditions and available workforce. (We occasionally get a bit of help.) There is however one particular principle which underlies most of our endeavour. It is that of working as far as possible with natural processes. An example of that, which is not theoretical but plain to see, is in the accompanying photograph.



Graeme and Andrew Wilson at work

That area had been cleared earlier, but when I came over 50 years ago, there were scattered young spotted gums standing in a grazed field.

The grazing animals

went. The tree to right of the centre of the photo was larger than the others and had a rather horizontal branching habit for the species. Birds perched there, dropped seeds of the fruit they ate, these germinating in better seasons while the shade of the tree favoured their establishment.

These began with a few of the more common species but as revegetation generally in the district has provided more diversity of fruiting species, so has the number of species increased in the miniforest below. Now there are, within a radius of about four metres from the trunk, over 20 species of dry-rainforest plants, some of them quite numerous. The density is too great for their best growth. Weeds however, by their very nature, hitch a ride on the system, and the increase in the last decade or so of heavy- fruiting weeds- in our case particularly climbing asparagus and ochna, together with the everpresent lantana- would destroy that miniforest unless we periodically remove them. What does not arrive is the wind-dispersed seeds; there are only two species of them there.

That is an example of the process we exploit. Existing trees are valuable, not simply for themselves but also as attractions to and shelter for newcomers. We have to put our energies largely in to removing the weeds, and also in to getting rid of the many mature weeds which are seed sources. (In that regard, neighbours who harbour weeds have a major negative impact on those who are attempting revegetation.) We can not put effort in to areas without -or with few- trees, beyond planting some hardy, fast-growing species, giving them or those there, some freedom from competition, so that they may become "mother-trees" as that spotted gum did.

Planting is an unrewarding activity; the early maintenance is largely beyond our resources. It is necessary to do so to bring in wind-dispersed species which are not present. That is another reason why continuity of vegetation through neighbouring properties is valuable; it may provide some wind-blown seeds of species we do not have. For example, there are across our SW boundary a couple of old crow's ash and leopard-wood trees, whose wind-blown seeds are shed at the time of early summer storms, and consequently the SW wind plus a little rain gives us some abundance of those two species in that corner of our land. Again, this is a natural process, but this time one over which we have no control at all; though we are left with ongoing weeding to save our newcomers.

Graeme Wilson

Putting Back the Forest

Some proven methods of local revegetation are described in the introductory sections of the book of local plant species by Bryan Hacker, Rona Butler and Rae Rekdahl (1994), *Putting Back the Forest*, published by REPA. These methods describe sequences from weed clearing to planting windbreak and pioneer species followed by facilitating species and a range of understorey and secondary growth plants. The methods and sequence are particularly useful in revegetating sections of cleared paddocks and grasslands. For each stage in the sequence, the appropriate local species are listed. There is also plenty of sound, practical advice on mulching and maintenance based on local experience.

Putting Back the Forest (third printing) remains available for \$15 through REPA. Contact Jenny Hacker on 3374 1468.

Newsletter Thanks

Thanks again to Margaret Hastie for formatting the newsletter. For printing this newsletter, particular thanks to John Gower.

Helping Fellow Members

A Section Leader, manning our display at the Brookfield Show, was approached by a person with a problem. The creek flowing through her property was covered with some sort of floating plant while the shallow water was being invaded by a rooted plant.

He visited the property. The floating plant was the exotic fern *Salvinia* which is capable of rapidly and completely covering the surfaces of streams and dams. Fortunately it is easily controlled by the introduction of a weevil, and having immediate access to these, he put some infected *Salvinia* in the creek. (With this cold weather, it will perhaps be a few months before the population has built up enough to destroy the infestation.)

The other plant is an aquarium escape which is now fairly widespread in watercourses. Hand-pulling on a large scale is impractical, while spraying with a herbicide is out of the question; it kills everything! This plant flourishes because of the plentiful light following from removal of the normal creekside vegetation. He gave her a collection of suitable native trees (from our nursery, and free because she is a member of MCCG), which should, in due course, suppress or even hopefully obliterate the weed.

This is reported simply as an example of help being freely available to members on request.

What's Your Experience?

The editor would be interested to hear from members about your own revegetation projects small and large and what has worked for you or what problems you have had. These can be shared with readers in future newsletters. Write a letter to Moggill News, Jack Talty at 118 Boscombe Road, Brookfield 4069 or phone 3374 1738 or email jtalty@bigpond.com.

MCCG Website Launch

www.moggillcreek.org.ourbrisbane.com

The Moggill Creek Catchment Group recently launched its website. The site was developed in conjunction with the Brisbane City Council and is hosted on their website, ourbrisbane.com. A place on the Web will allow us to extend our communication to fellow members of the catchment community and provide local advice about ways residents can care for their catchment through reducing water pollution, growing habitat not weeds and supporting catchment group activities.



The Ward family of Kenmore Hills accessing the new MCCG website

Group members, Michelle St Baker, Adrian Webb, David Edwards and Rob Waller have been responsible for developing the website. While the site is now up and running, more work needs to be done in expanding the links which will provide information about such catchment-related topics as local weed species and methods of eradication or local plant communities and species lists or fire management on bush properties.

MCCG field officer, Liz Gould, has compiled annotated lists of local plant species suited to various habitats and is continuing to work on illustrations that will make the plants more recognizable for site visitors. These lists will be particularly useful to residents living on larger properties. Liz is also compiling species lists and illustrations for local plants suitable for urban gardens.

Particular thanks to David Edwards for his important role in establishing and maintaining the site.

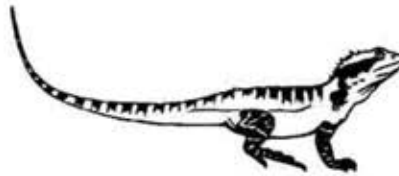
As it is developed, the site will become a useful resource for residents wanting to maintain their properties in catchment-friendly ways. It will also be helpful for school students studying their local catchment as part of their science or environmental studies curriculums.

Moon Memorial Tree Reserve Meeting

Councillor Margaret de Wit called a public meeting at the Brookfield Hall on 7 August to discuss the future of the Moon Memorial Tree Reserve. For a number of those attending, this was the first they had heard of the reserve which is currently owned by the National Trust of Queensland. For that and the failure of the Trust to honour the wishes of William Moon, the current president of the Trust, Mr Pat Comben, apologized. The major problem, he told the meeting, was funding. Moon's Reserve was just one of sixteen Trust properties the volunteer body had to finance and maintain. At the same time, there were particular problems with managing a seven acre freehold property in the middle of what was now residential acreage at the edge of suburbia. Not least were the escalating costs of public liability insurance.

John Smith spoke briefly of William Moon and recalled his own work in the sixties with Eric Weiss fencing the property and planting the hoop pines which now dominate the reserve. John Godfrey, a member of the Western Suburbs branch of the National Trust of Queensland, spoke of his concern for the future of the reserve and some current work by volunteers mowing and planting.

Some members of the meeting expressed a concern that the Trust could be considering the sale of Moon's Reserve but Mr Comben adamantly denied this and joined with the meeting in suggesting ways in which the reserve could be managed in such a way that fulfilled the wishes of William Moon. A resolution of the meeting was that representatives of relevant local groups meet with the Trust to consider a workable management plan and sources of volunteer workers and funding. Councillor Margaret de Wit's office would act as a clearing house for ideas and suggestions on the future of Moon's Memorial Reserve. For the benefit of MCCG members, the following background information on Moon's Reserve is taken from notes provided to the meeting by Margaret de Wit's office.



Moon Memorial Reserve History

William Richer Moon's parents purchased 'Westwood' as a Brookfield dairy farm in 1882 and he as one of their four children took over the farm with his wife, Florence. He included a busy public life with his farm management. As well as eighteen years as an alderman with BCC, including ten years as Vice Mayor, Moon was important in the foundation of some Brookfield institutions. He formed the Brookfield and Moggill Light Horse Group, helped form the Brookfield and Moggill Show Society and gave 41 years as Trustee of the Brookfield Recreation, Public Hall and Showground Reserve.

William Moon also served the agricultural industry and the wider community. He was honorary secretary of the East Moreton District Council of Agriculture and the Queensland Country Milk Producers Association as well as a foundation member of the Queensland Council of Agriculture. For the wider community, he served for twenty-five years as president of the Queensland branch of the Save the Children Fund and was a foundation member and vice patron of the Queensland Spastic Children's Welfare League.

William Moon subdivided 'Westwood' in 1959 and in 1960 he dedicated one of the blocks as a perpetual memorial to his parents and to the pioneers of Brookfield. The land became the responsibility of the National Trust of Queensland when it was founded in 1963. Moon was the founder and first president of the National Trust in Queensland.

In 1963 pioneering families paid for individual memorial plaques to be attached to trees in Pioneer Avenue, the driveway leading into the main part of the block, but these over the years were lost. The two stone plaques currently in the reserve, one with the names of Mr and Mrs Moon and one with the names of 54 pioneer families, were unveiled by Lord Mayor Atkinson in 1988.

The Moon Memorial Tree Reserve and Pioneer Avenue is a 2.86 ha property, entered by a long avenue next to 213 Moon's Lane, Brookfield, and with another entrance from Nioka Street, Brookfield. The main block is two hillsides sloping to a bend in a tributary of Moggill Creek with some flat land around the creek and steep banks on the other side. It is currently dominated by the hoop pine planted there in the 1960s by John Smith for William Moon. The hoop pine plantation is on the higher part of the hillsides with some cleared and mowed land sloping towards the creek.

William Moon's notion to replant local hoop pines on cleared land not only links him with Brookfield's settlement history of timber extraction, land clearing for dairying and subdivision but with the current goals of the MCCG. While the MCCG is concerned with biodiversity and reestablishing a range of local vegetation, Moon's desire to replace and leave a legacy of trees for future generations would certainly be understood by MCCG members. There could also be a role for MCCG members in further creekside plantings, maintenance and weed clearance on the reserve.

Any suggestions by MCCG members regarding the future of the reserve can be forwarded to MCCG chairman, Bryan Hacker, and/or Margaret de Wit's office.

Tuckett's Waterhole and Water Quality

Malcolm Frost's section working along Moggill Creek at Huntington have exposed what for years was known by locals as Tuckett's Waterhole. With the creekside clearing of weeds, the state of what was for generations a popular summer swimming hole can now be viewed from the Huntington walking track off Rafting Ground Road at Brookfield.

Despite the sparkle of sun on the water, only the foolhardy would swim in Tuckett's Waterhole these days. The water weed, *Salvinia* (*Salvinia molesta*), can be seen spreading and while EPA water tests upstream are generally good, the poor flow and concentrations of the nutrients phosphorus and nitrogen at some sites are warning signs.

Tuckett's Waterhole is a good measure of the extent of the task faced by catchment groups and residents in restoring the health of our waterways.

The Queensland Government Environmental Protection Agency has been monitoring water quality at eight sites in the Moggill Creek catchment every two months since 1995. Their report published in 2001 (Report No. 41) gave water quality a rating of

'good' for all the indicators except dissolved oxygen which it explained as characteristic of a 'low flowing, ephemeral creek'. Some of the sites, despite increased settlement, showed improved readings over the time.

However, the EPA report (No. 39, March 2001) comparing water quality in the various Brisbane catchment systems shows some potential problems, despite Moggill Creek catchment generally showing the health benefits of its forest reserves and sparser settlement. In the report's 'integrated water quality assessments', six of the eight testing sites in the Moggill catchment score the top rating of 'very good', one (on Gap Creek) as 'good' but one (on Gold Creek) is given the lowest rating of 'very poor'.

For comparison, on the other side of the Brisbane River, in the Oxley Creek catchment, five test sites for this measure are rated 'very poor' and only one, high up the creek, as 'good'.

There is much to be done. Deputy chairman of the MCCG, Adrian Webb, said that what the Moggill Creek system needs is fewer weeds, more shade from native trees, more stream plantings of local species, a higher volume of flow and a decrease in the inflow of contaminants.

Like the Huntington group, the other MCCG groups are contributing to catchment water quality through the weeding and revegetation projects on private and public land around the catchment's creek and drainage systems. They are also supporting the BCC's 'Backyard to Bay' program by encouraging residents to contribute to the health of their waterways by preventing contaminants draining off their own properties, growing habitat instead of weeds and supporting their catchment group. If the health of stretches such as Tuckett's Waterhole can be improved then we may continue to hear of platypus in the Moggill creeks and dugong in Moreton Bay.



Tuckett's Waterhole, Moggill Creek, Brookfield

Weed Exchange

To mark Weedbusters Week this year, the MCCG will hold a Weed Exchange at Huntington Park, Rafting Ground Road, Brookfield on Sunday 20 October between 10.00 am and 2.00 pm.

Bring your weeds in a large plastic garbage bag and you will be granted in exchange a free local habitat plant.

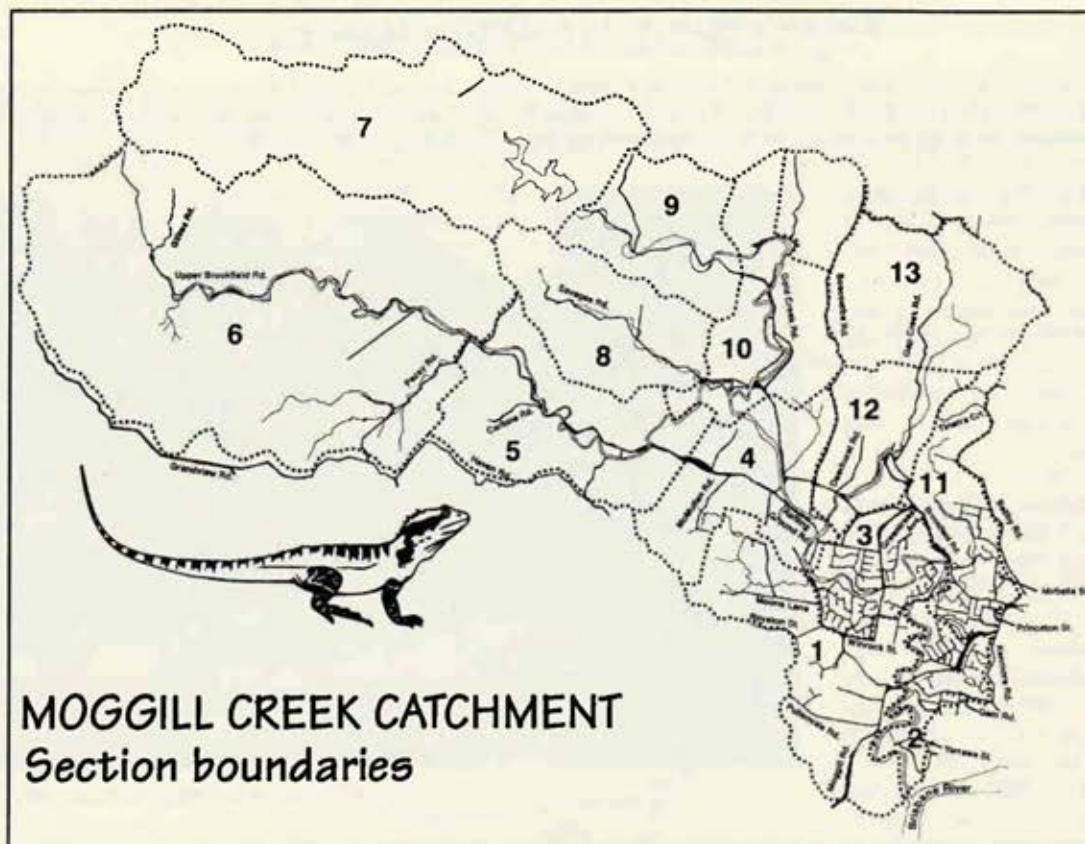
A skip, courtesy of BCC, will be on site for the safe disposal of the weeds.

The MCCG tent and banner will make the exchange point readily seen. Copies of the BCC Green Garden Guide will be available for distribution as well as for deciding any questions on what's a weed or which weed is in the bag.

Use the weed exchange as an opportunity to get rid of some of your weeds or weeds from other sites and encourage friends and neighbours to do likewise.

Such weeds as ochna, glycine, singapore daisy, privet, lantana, cats claw, morning glory, chinese elm, camphor laurel or coral berry will be happily exchanged.

We thought we should exclude madeira vine and mother-of-millions because they are too easily spread in transport and disposal has to be handled with special care.



PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION - 2002

The Moggill Creek Catchment Group's fifth photography competition was a success with over 70 entries across 7 categories. The display looked superb at Kenmore Village Shopping Centre and created a lot of interest and comments from passing shoppers. The competition is held to draw attention to the beauty and plights of Moggill Creek Catchment and this year to the activities and the good work people are doing in restoration of native vegetation. The photos had to be taken within the catchment.

The sponsors and Dr Joseph McDowall, Senior Lecturer in Photography at Griffith University, Queensland College of Art, presented the prizes to the category winners at the Display on 27th July at 11 am. Dr Joseph McDowall lives in the catchment.

The prize winners are:	1st	2nd	3rd
Professional	John May	John May	John May
Amateur			
Environmental Issues	Mark O'Leary	Anne Webster	Joan Dowling
Native Fauna & Flora	Len Jarrett	Paul Donatiu	Mark O'Leary
People	Ross Barber	Ross Barber	Michaelle McDonald
Young Photographer			
Environmental Issues	Andrew Beck	Rachael Pascoe	Andrew Beck
Native Fauna & Flora	Erin Diefenbach	Eric Metzdorf	Eric Metzdorf
People	Eric Metzdorf	none	none

We would like to thank the following:

Sponsors: BRISBANE WEST.com.au * Centenary Hire * Hampton Gardens Nursery * Brookfield Produce * Moggill Constructions * Mitre 10 - Kenmore * Bank of Queensland - Kenmore * Darryl Mappin Nursery * Poolmart - Kenmore * Kenmore Veterinary Surgery * Kenmore Acupuncture Clinic * The Local Bulletin * The Print Shoppe * Kodak Express - Kenmore * Alan Rogers, Chemist - Kenmore.

Donors: Margaret de Wit, Councillor for Pullenvale Ward * Navarre Holiday Apartments * Kenmore Village Shopping Centre * Hon. Dr David Watson * The Gunn Family * Cafe Bliss * Mark McCarthy Automotive * Kenmore Village Deli.

Judy Gower, Photography Convenor