

MOGGIL CREEK CATCHMENT NEWSLETTER Winter 2003

Newsletter of the Moggill Creek Catchment Group

Chairman's Report

When I wrote my report for the Autumn newsletter, I was wondering how we would manage without Liz Gould, who made such a major contribution to MCCG activities in 2002. I need not have worried. Thanks to our enthusiastic committee and a group of volunteers who attend the nursery twice each month, we are maintaining and even increasing our revegetation work on private and public land. The accompanying photo shows Liz giving some timely advice to nursery volunteers, before she left last December. Later in this issue, Kate McVicar's article provides further details of our activities since Liz left

One activity which Kate did not cover in her article is the development of our Access Database. Started by Liz, Kate and her husband Bill have developed this into a sophisticated but user-friendly tool that stores ALL our information - members, plants grown and distributed, landholders aided, volunteer hours. etc. Reporting in the future will be so much easier with this tool. Thank you very much indeed, Kate and Bill.

Two of our long-term residents who have been awarded Centenary Medals are Tina Heybroek and Edie Smith. Tina is an active MCCG Section Leader and an article later in this newsletter outlines some of her accomplishments. Edie (mother of MCCG's inaugural vice-chairman, John Smith) has been actively involved in environmental education at the Pullenvale Centre as well as having been a stalwart of the Show Society, a power behind the local bushfire brigade and providing individual help for the elderly of the district.

According to the autumn edition of the journal 'Natural Heritage', March 2003 had been declared 'a national month of action on plastic bags'. I wonder how many people were aware of that - certainly I was not. Some of the figures cited are quite shocking. The article states that 50-80 MILLION plastic bags litter our environment every year, and that it is estimated that more than 100,000 animals, including birds, die every year as a result of plastic bag litter. Clearly, we should try to minimise our use of plastic bags as far as practicable. Something else we can do is to pick up those bags carelessly discarded by others along our section of road, creek or bushcare site.

We have completed data collection for mapping the distribution of eleven major weeds in Moggill Creek and neighbouring catchments, and maps for four major weeds (glycine, madeira vine, cat's claw and climbing asparagus fern) will be



exhibited at the Brookfield Show. This NHT-funded project has shown some interesting differences over the district. For example, madeira vine is a major problem in Brookfield, but rarely seen in Pullenvale and Moggill. Cat's claw is devastating where it has apparently been occupying a site for a long time, and appears to be spreading to new sites. Similarly, ochna is a major problem at a few sites, but is widespread as a minor component of the vegetation and is an increasing threat to native vegetation communities. Remember, the MCCG is here to help, and can provide advice, herbicide, half price back-pack sprays (still a few left) and native plants to help you control your environmental weed problem.

Bryan Hacker

Liz giving guidance to nursery volunteers (photo Marjorie Welch)

Flying Foxes

Many of us who are planting native trees in the Moggill Creek Catchment are doing so in order to attract native wildlife. An animal that has fared particularly badly through tree clearing in outer urban areas and needs our help is the flying fox, an important agent in maintaining the continuing cycle of regeneration of our forests and woodlands. A recent project, has been offering some help. This project, managed by The Hut Environmental and Community Association Inc. (THECA), at Chapel Hill, and working with several City Councils, community groups and schools, has planted over 31 000 trees during 2002. Care was taken to plant species suitable for native wildlife, particularly flying foxes.

Why do flying foxes particularly need our help? Land cleared for agriculture and housing has destroyed much of their food resource and in consequence they are obliged to seek food in well-watered gardens, which is likely not to be their preferred diet. Although some flying foxes can fly up to 40 km from their roosting areas each night in search of food, numbers have been falling due to lack of food resources within their natural range. October to December is frequently a period of shortage for flying foxes, and there is a need to plant trees that flower or fruit at this time of the year. Below are some species native to our area that flower or fruit in spring-early summer when they provide a source of food for flying foxes and other animals.

Species	Common name	Flowering				
Eucalypt woodland species						
Corymbia citriodora Corymbia tesselaris Eucalyptus acmenioides Eucalyptus crebra Eucalyptus microcorys Eucalyptus tereticornis Lophostemon confertus	spotted gum Moreton Bay ash white mahogany narrow-leafed ironbark tallowwood forest red gum (Qld blue gum) brush box	winter-early spring late spring - summer spring - early summer late winter - summer late winter - spring winter - late spring spring - summer				
	Rainforest and riparian specie	s				
Acmena smithii Castanospermum australe Elaeocarpus obovatus Ficus coronata Ficus fraseri Ficus watkinsiana Ficus macrophylla Ficus obliqua Grevillea robusta Lophostemon suaveolens Melia azedarach	lilly pilly black bean hard quandong sandpaper fig sandpaper fig strangler fig Moreton Bay fig small-leaved fig silky oak swamp box white cedar	late spring – early summer spring-summer spring fruits all year fruits spring – autumn fruits all year fruits spring – summer fruits spring spring spring – summer				

There are three species of flying fox in South-east Queensland, the black and the grey-headed flying foxes, that often roost together in large camps, and the little red flying fox, which is nomadic. The black and grey-headed flying foxes feed on nectar, flowers and fruit, whereas the little red flying fox prefers nectar. Unlike insectivorous bats, flying foxes do not use echo-location to find their way at night, but rely on sight.

Flying foxes perform an essential role in our forests, in pollination and fruit dispersal. Some forest species, such as spotted gum (Corymbia citriodora), produce most of their nectar at night, hence attracting flying foxes. Pollen adheres to the head and neck of the flying fox while it feeds and is then transferred to flowers on another tree which may be kilometres away. Few pollinating animals have the range of the flying fox. As more and more areas of woodland are cleared, long-distance pollinators become increasingly important. Similarly, flying foxes may distribute seed over considerable distances, either by spitting it out after eating the flesh, or voiding it in their droppings. Interestingly, flying foxes can complete digestion of food within 12-30 minutes, a useful attribute for an animal that needs to be airborne soon after a meal that can be twice its bodyweight!

Bryan Hacker

Information sourced from Fact Sheets 1-6. The Food for Wildlife Project (a project funded primarily through Natural Heritage Trust), also Flora of South-eastern Queensland (T.D. Stanley & E.M. Ross) and Dinkum Gardening (T. Low).

\$29.98

RETAIL LINES Cotton – S/M navy with stone rim UXL stone with navy trim Embroidered logo \$9.95 Cotton - one size fits all, khaki, embroidered logo

Calico green bags \$5.00 Polo shirt Colorado cotton with embroidered Screenprinted logo Library, shopping, student, carry-all bag logo Loose fitting and Brisbane made

Nursery Supplies

We grow plants at the Nursery but we do not make boxes. If you come for plants, please bring a suitable container in which to take them.

If you want Roundup, you must bring a container. And not any old thing. It is illegal for us to put it in used drink or food containers, and not sensible to have it in other than strong plastic containers with reliably sealing screw tops.

Finally, if you are coming for any reason at all and have previously had our plants, it is helpful if you return the pots.

Caps

Pavetta

A locally native shrub or small tree that is well worth growing and spectacular when in flower is *Pavetta australiensis* (native pavetta). Native pavetta can grow to 7 m tall, although is usually just 2-3 m in height. It occurs naturally in dry rainforest along creeks in Moggill State Forest and also occasionally elsewhere in our district, where it seems to prefer 'cdge' situations, with mottled shade. Native pavetta has simple, shiny leaves, 4-15 cm long and up to 6 cm wide, on a short leaf stalk. Flowers are white and delicately scented, in clusters, each with four petals and a long style. The fruits are spherical and initially green, about 5 mm in diameter, eventually turning black with maturity.

According to The Flora of South-East Queensland, native pavetta flowers in spring, and this is true of the plants I have seen in the wild. However, two plants growing in revegetation areas flowered sporadically this year from spring to early autumn. One in my own planting has never produced fruit, suggesting that it is cross-pollinating, so it is a good idea to plant several plants.

Native pavetta has been suggested as a non-weedy alternative to the exotic mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*), a widely planted species that is fast becoming naturalised along creeks in our district. It has also been suggested that it could be grown as a hedge and is fairly drought resistant.

Native pavetta is closely similar to an exotic species that has been grown in Queensland gardens for many years. This species, *P. lanceolata* is of South African origin and more robust in appearance. It tolerates full sun, flowers only in spring, and (in my garden) does not fruit, suggesting it is also cross-pollinating, like our native pavetta.



Native pavetta has white, scented flowers



Fruit of native pavetta

Pavetta is one of the most attractive sources of nectar for butterflies and it is often grown in gardens for this purpose. The flowers attract members of all butterflies families that occur near Brisbane – swallowtails, whites and yellows, nymphs and browns, blues and skippers, as well as night flying moths.

Bryan Hacker

Help available for 'Land for Wildlife' Properties

All around our district, green signs are appearing on gateposts indicating that the owners are part of the 'Land for Wildlife' scheme, committing a portion of their property to wildlife habitat. This is an excellent scheme, and members receive valuable information and advice through newsletters.

Recently members would have received a letter from Conservation Volunteers Australia, offering the services of groups of volunteers to assist them in the maintenance and restoration of their bushland areas. This is a joint initiative with the Brisbane City Council, and it is to be hoped that some of our members took advantage of this offer (for further information, phone Paul Ellis, 3846 0893).

If you live on an acreage property and are interested in becoming involved with the 'Land for Wildlife' scheme, phone Richard Rawlings on 3403 6575, or email psovca@brisbane.qld.gov.au.

Bryan Hacker



MCCG keeping busy

For those of you who wonder what the Moggill Creek Catchment Group has been doing for the last few months - here is snapshot of our achievements so far this year....

Nursery

Working bees continue to be popular and our nursery volunteer list is growing (29 people on our list) - we even had to buy more chairs and coffee cups!

So far this year we have held 8 working bees at the nursery, with 181 volunteer hours devoted to pricking out seedlings (transferring them from trays to individual tubes), weeding, and keeping the place tidy. In all, 3434 plants have been added to our stock this year.

Support to Private Landholders

Our support to landholders is much in demand and, so far this year, we have provided assistance to 65 landholders. We made 14 visits to properties to provide advice on revegetation, we supplied a total of 4149 plants (trees, shrubs and herbs), 168 bales of mulch, 49.5 litres of herbicide – all free to landholders who have made a commitment to revegetation and rehabilitation on their properties. Don't forget to tell your neighbours about MCCG and how we can assist them too!

Work on Public land

Our Sections throughout the Catchment area have been very busy this year with most sections holding at least one working bee each month – over 30 so far this year. Large areas continued to be cleared of weeds and over 1000 native plants have been planted in their place. We want to thank all our working bee volunteers for I their efforts and for their contribution to making our catchment a better place! If you haven't already done so, join us on our working bees – they are a lot of fun!

Community Education

We continue to strive to promote understanding of the environmental issues we face within our catchment and this year have published over 13 articles and flyers in various local bulletins and newspapers, as well as featuring in the TV program 'Totally Wild't. Our quarterly newsletter is popular and enjoys a wide circulation amongst our members, the community, community groups and local schools. We have developed Welcome Packs for new members which include information on our most significant weeds, and through Real Estate Agents, we are also supplying Information Packs to new residents of the Catchment !

Thanks to all our members and volunteers for your continued support!

Kate McVicar

The Maggil – logo of the Moggill Creek Catchment Group

When the Moggill Creek Catchment Group was founded in 1997, we were looking around for a suitable logo (animal or plant) to be a visual symbol for the Group. The name of Moggill Creek is thought to derive from the common occurrence of "Maggils", the name in the Jagera language for the Eastern Water Dragon, *Physignathus lesuerii*. So it was logical to choose that, and the now familiar Maggil "badge" seen often on bumper stickers and elsewhere around the Catchment, was drawn up by Lynn Pryor, artiste in Zoology at UQ, in her spare time.

Eastern Water Dragons and Bearded Dragons are common in the Brisbane area and, with the equally spectacular Frill Necked lizard in northern Australia, are the largest and most spectacular of the sixty or so species of lizard in the family Agamidae.

Both males and female Eastern Water Dragons are an attractive olive and greyish green with darker transverse bands. Males are larger than females and are distinguished by a larger head and, in the breeding season, flushes of reddish colouration under the throat and on the chest. They grow to a length of about 65 cm, more than half of which is in the long thin tail. They can run very fast, sometimes rising up onto their hind legs and becoming bipedal (which is seen much more commonly in the northern Frillneck Lizard, whose name is *Chlamydosaurus kingii*). They eat insects, fruits and berries and breed in springtime, the female laying eggs in a hole dug into the ground. They are semi-aquatic and very good climbers, often sitting up in trees overhanging the water. When frightened, as a means of escape they run or jump into the water and can remain there for a long time. They even sleep under water. They are quite harmless to people.

Because many of the roads in our Catchment follow the creeks, it is common to see water dragons sitting on the road in spring and summer and, in late summer, the babies too (small replicas of their parents). They like to sit on roads because water dragons do not produce body heat themselves the way we do, but catch it from the sun and warm themselves each day by basking. Bitumen roads are therefore nice warm places for a water dragon to sit. Unfortunately they do not have good road sense. Indeed, they have NO road sense, and many are killed by vehicles. Every year I see dead water dragons on the road, and to see a female dragon squashed and with her yolky eggs splashed out onto the road is a sad sight. They live for years and it takes a long time for them to grow to adulthood, and every mature adult lost to the population is serious.

So please take care when you are driving our roads, travel slowly enough to avoid wildlife, and keep a good lookout for the Maggils!!

Gordon Grigg

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Section 3 of Moggill Catchment Management Group – Huntington and Kenmore Hills

This part of Moggill Creek's Catchment is bordered in the west by Rafting Ground Road and encompasses the parkland each side of the creek to the east. The narrow park consists of river terraces that lie about 4 metres above the present water level. Every ten to twenty years or so the creek floods and covers these terraces. Along this stretch of creek there is a series of water holes, the largest of which below Boyd Terrace was a favourite playground for young people in the area. Even during the drought last year these water holes retained some water. Turtles and fish are common and there have been reports of platypus. Darters, egrets and herons often come to fish in the water hole at the eastern end of Creekside Street.

On the Huntington side the park narrows after about 2 km so that only the hardy can clamber along the river bank where houses have been built above the steep slope. On the Creekside Street side the park narrows to a track at the eastern end of the street but then opens up to Tuckett Park, a wide grassy terrace where kids can play cricket and horses are often ridden. There are two commonly used crossings, one overlooked by a 300-400 years old *E. tereticornus* close to the Willowband Road and Creekside intersection and the other near Setton close. It is simple to cross when the water is low but difficult when there is rain, so residents have asked for stepping stones. A bridge further downstream would enable Kenmore High School students to have easier access to the school.

Weed infestation varies from extreme to serious throughout this Section. Before our volunteers tackled the problem, the area below Boyd Terrace adjacent to the large water hole was over run with the creepers glycinee and Madiera vine together with lantana and castor oil plant. Further east opposite Kaillua Street there is a bank of substantial Chinese elm which have displaced native vegetation. Similar infestation can be seen on the Creekside Street side of the creek.

Work was started in the area in 1998, on a gully beside Creekside Street. Then we moved across the creek and tackled the area from the crossing to the water hole. Since late 2002 we have moved back to clear the Creekside Street side to the water hole. Several thousand trees and plants have been planted. The rich alluvial soil has allowed some trees to grow very quickly, some to over 12 metres high. The most mature revegetated area can be seen down from Boyd Terrace close to the crossing.

We have about 30 volunteers to help us at our working bees on occasions and about ten of these are regulars. There are about 630 households in the Section, however, so it would be wonderful if more residents would join in our working bees held on the morning of the last Sunday of the month.

Without the Habitat Brisbane program of BCC we would achieve much less. They supply the plants, the mulch and the equipment to remove weeds and plant trees, as well as ongoing training and advice. In general the council works on the principle that the more the community puts in, the more assistance they will provide to us.



Most of the residents of Kenmore Hills and Huntington come out to the western suburbs because they like the open spaces, the park for kids to play and ride their bicycles, the varied wild life and the clean air. Most of us really enjoy the greenery we see along the Creek. But closer observation reveals that all is not well. Salvinia and water hyacinths are choking much of the clear water, the tree canopies are being weighed down and destroyed by the exotic creepers while camphor laurels and elms have forced out many of the indigenous species.

In the past in this area, we have used the creek and its banks as a rubbish dump, we have introduced exotic plants that have grown out of control to become weeds and we have cleared land for farming and housing.

Now it's up to us to try to put things right and repair our local environment so we and our kids can all enjoy it so much more.

Malcolm Frost



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The Frost of 2002- A Landholder's Experience

The site and restoration work

The site discussed consists of land along and on both sides of the final 100m of Wonga Creek to its junction with Moggill Creek, and that along 350m of the latter upstream from the junction. Parts had been previously completely cleared, with areas of regrowth. There were areas with canopy, gullies with wattles and much exposed flood zone, all with adjacent sloping paddocks.

A regeneration program began in mid-1999 and has progressed gradually with approximately 3,000 trees planted over the 3-year period up to winter 2002. Most plants were tubestock with others more advanced (2 years). Most were locally occurring species with few exceptions but all from northern NSW to Gympie. Most plants have been kindly provided by MCCG Nursery. Planting was done throughout the year except mid-Summer, into alluvial soils adjacent to the creeks.

In the three years before the frost, such damage was minimal with the exception of a few species such as *Macaranga tanarius* and *Elaeocarpus grandis*, and very recent and tender plantings of a number of species. In the weeks before the frost of 2002, planting conditions were good and temperatures remained warm, well beyond those normally leading up to the cooler Winter temperatures. During this period tubestock was planted along a section of Moggill Creek in deep, rich soils which had been cleared of lantana (that is with no partial canopy) adjacent to open sloping paddock. Plants were well watered and initial growth was very strong.

The Frost

In the space of a few days, mild conditions gave way to very cold nights, down to -2°C and abnormally severe frost conditions. The effect on plants was varied but clear-cut and the extent of damage dependent on site and/or species, with age being a factor in some cases:

Site- All tubestock recently planted in the exposed flood zone with adjacent sloping paddock was badly damaged or killed with a few exceptions, e.g. Araucaria, Podocarpus, Casaurina cunninghamii, Grevillea robusta and Rhodosphaera rhodanthema. In contrast, all tubestock recently planted under partial canopy and adjacent to the slope was unaffected with a few exceptions, e.g. Macaranga tanarius and Elaeocarpus grandis.

Species- Species susceptibility agreed with what was listed in the article "Some lessons from the big frost" in our November 2002 issue.

Age- In general, the more established the plant, the less damage.

Recovery- 10 months after the frost, a high proportion of plants which originally appeared to have been killed had recovered, producing multi-stem regrowth from ground level.

Future Frost Management

From this experience if can be said that by planting under canopy, frost damage can be almost completely avoided. Cover is required until they are sufficiently established. To provide such canopy quickly I am using wild tobacco which gives ideal cover in less than six months. It can be easily removed as required.

Plant suitable species, i.e. those thriving naturally in the area. *Elaeocarpus grandis* is a good example of one that does not, probably due to frost, but which can be established in protected gullies.

Harden off recent plantings of tubestock by reducing water supply to reduce growth rate, and establish susceptible species as early as possible prior to frost, preferably in Spring.

Chris Simmonds

Section 2	Lower Moggill Creek	3rd Sun 8 30-11 30	Rob Walker	3378 6897
3	Huntingdon	Last Sun 8.30-11.30	Malcolm Frost	3374 0649
4	Showgrounds	No set times	Stephen White	3374 1563
5	Haven Road	Early mornngs Late afternoons	Tina Heybroek	3374 1401
6	Upper Brookfield	Monthly	Darryl O'Brien	3374 4964
8	Wonga Creek	Last Sun 9.00-12.00	Graeme Wilson	3374 1218
9	Upper Gold Creek	Approx. 6 weekly	Gordon Grigg	3374 1737
10	Lower Gold Creek	No set times	Chris Mackey	3374 1676
11	McKay Brook	3rd Sun 8.30-11.00 1st Sat 2.00-5.00	Bryan Hacker	3374 1468
12	Gap Creek	4th Sun 8.30-11.00	Michael Humphreys	3374 1467

Ecology of bird-dispersed weeds: a new research focus in South East Queensland

By Austin J. O'Malley and Dr Chris Stansbury

Birds have long been known to spread the seeds of plants with palatable fruits. Unfortunately, they not only eat native fruits, but also those of many environmental weeds. Dispersal by birds often results in seeds being spread over long distances into isolated areas of native vegetation, resulting in displacement of native species and disruption of natural ecological processes. The dispersal process is complex and difficult to manage, representing a major challenge to weed managers.

Recently the Weeds CRC and Qld NR&M (Alan Fletcher Research Station) began investigating the role of birds as dispersers of weed species in South East Queensland. The aim is to develop a better understanding of how environmental weeds spread by identifying the main bird species involved, their feeding preferences, and by examining patterns and rates of weed spread. A questionnaire survey is being conducted to document existing knowledge of southeast Queensland bird observers. More structured bird observations will also be undertaken to elucidate species feeding behaviour, handling techniques, visitation frequency, and bird movements in and out of weedy areas. These bird characteristics will then be related to fruit traits such as



Aviary trials investigated preferences and handling of weed fruits. From right: Noisy Pitta investigating; Brown Cuckoodoves (foreground) and Rose-crowned Fruit-Doves feeding on fruits of the weed Baby Pepper, Rivina humilis.

colour, size, nutritional value, fruit and plant density and fruiting season to investigate possible relationships between bird species and the weeds they disperse.

Aviary feeding experiments at Brisbane Forest Park, Currumbin Sanctuary, and Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary will determine preferences and handling techniques of weed fruits by different bird species. Gut passage rates (i.e. how long it takes for the bird to pass ingested material) of seeds in different species of birds are also under investigation. In combination with known bird flight speed, these allow the estimation of the maximum distance a weed seed may be dispersed by a species. From this, we can estimate weed spread rates across the landscape and develop strategies to better manage outbreaks of weeds. Finally, the project will investigate whether handling techniques (i.e. breaking of fruit skin) or gut treatment of seed enhances germination, and hence establishment of weed populations. Overall, knowledge of species-specific fruit and seed treatment will enable us to identify bird species most likely to be effective seed dispersers as well as weed characteristics that favor dispersal by birds. The information will be used for the development of Integrated Weed Management strategies that target bird-dispersed weeds, and to identify which recent plant introductions are at risk of being dispersed by birds, potentially becoming invasive. Indirectly, the project will also build on our knowledge of the role of birds in plant dispersal and provide a fascinating insight into the natural history of complex community interactions in changing ecosystems.

If you wish to participate in our bird observer questionnaire please call Dr Chris Stansbury on (03) 3375 0724.

Renewed efforts to control lantana

The Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNR & M) is encouraging rural landholders to focus on controlling lantana, which is ranked nationally as being one of twenty Weeds of National Significance. The Queensland Herbarium has identified lantana as our number one environmental weed.

Lantana was originally introduced as an ornamental plant in the 1840s and has since spread to cover more than 4 million hectares in Queensland and New South Wales. There are now about 29 different hybridised types of lantana which are naturalised in different areas and despite many attempts to find a single answer to control all types of lantana, none has been found.

A National Lantana Management Group has recently been established and this will help in decision making and ensuring a national focus on the weed, as well as supporting local community groups and regions in controlling lantana in their areas. Andrew Clark has been appointed to the Project and landholders across Australia are being encouraged to take part in a lantana best practice survey – many landholders in our catchment will have recently received survey forms. Andrew said "We're currently looking at the issue of how we control lantana and how we might do that better by integrating current control methods with biological control."

The MCCG is fully supportive of this initiative to control lantana, but considers it is important to clear the weed progressively and replace it with native species, as lantana does provide habitat for a range of small birds in our area. Andrew has promised to keep us informed as the project progresses.



Lantana – a weed of national significance (Compiled by Bryan Hacker from a press release.)

Andrew Clark may be contacted on 3224 8383.



Well Done, Tina

Long time resident of Upper Brookfield, Tina Heybroek, has just been awarded the Centenary Medal. The citation for this well deserved honour bestowed upon Tina is:

"For distinguished service to a range of community causes"

The Medal was created to honour living persons who have made a contribution to Australian society or government. It enables the community to thank those who have made Australia's first hundred years as a federal nation such a great success and who have laid solid foundations for Australia's future.

Tina's massive contribution to the community spans 47 years, during which time she has demonstrated personal commitment to a wide range of voluntary causes – from her work with the QCWA, through to her environmental work. Tina is dedicated to the restoration of the Australian bush and has demonstrated this in her own garden which, in 1997, participated in the Open Garden Scheme. This scheme salutes the most spectacular gardens in Australia and Tina's garden was a fine representation of a native garden. In Tina's own words "This is my footprint in the sand of time"

More recently Tina has turned her efforts to clearing up a large area of the Moggill Creek and has been a familiar sight along Upper Brookfield Road, on almost a daily basis. At the age of 81 years, Tina has approached this task with remarkable energy

and tenacity and she has the respect of the locals for her continued contribution to the community. We are proud to have Tina as Section Leader and Committee Member of the Moggill Creek Catchment Group and we thank her for all her hard work.

Our congratulations go to Tina for this well deserved honour !

2003 Photography Competition

More than \$1400 in cash prizes

Moggill Creek Catchment Group's 6th Photography Competition

Entries close Sunday 20th July 2003

Three categories:

Environmental Issues: Photogra phs that make a visual statement about environmental issues such as conservation, degradation, rehabilitation, pollution, weed infestation, erosion etc:

 Native Flora and Fauna: Flora and fauna native to Moggill Creek Catchment. Enquires 3374 0649 [Exotics not accepted]

 People:
 W

 orking to restore Moggill Creek Catchment

Prizes

Amateur [prizes in each category]		lst	2nd	3rd
Adults		\$150	\$75	\$50
Y our	ng Photographer	\$50	\$35	\$25
Professional		lst	2nd	3rd
[prizes a	warded across 3 categories]	\$150	\$75	\$50

Entry forms available 1st April - Contact Judy Gower 3878 4790

Editor: Graeme Wilson, Ph 3374 1218 Formatting: Margaret Hastie Printing: John Gower