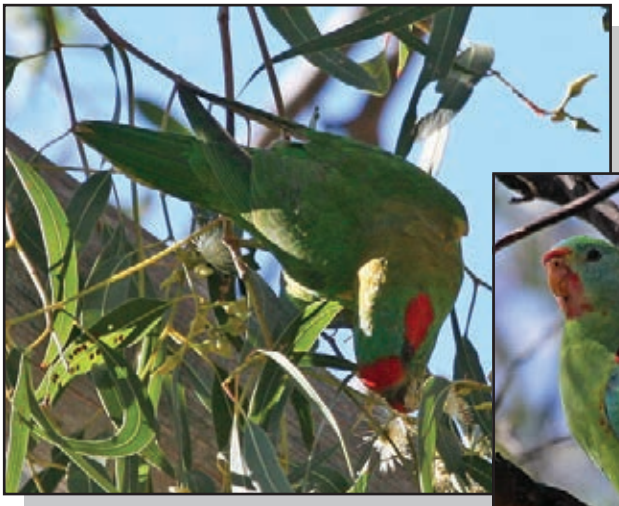
MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

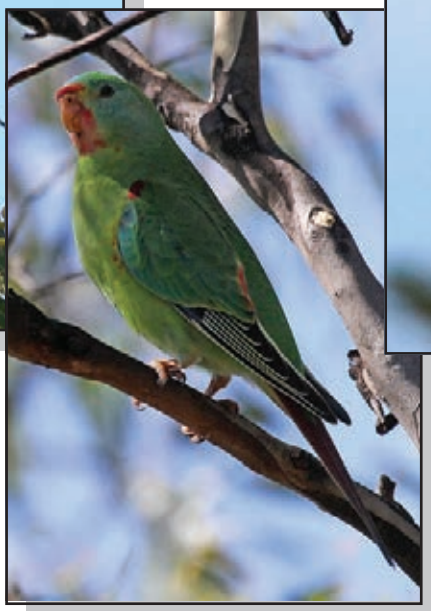
www.moggillcreek.org.au

Print Post Approved PP 424022/2141

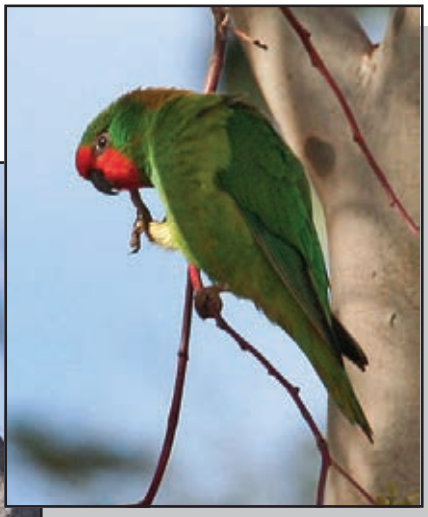
NEWSLETTER WINTER 2011



▲ Musk lorikeet



► Swift parrot



▲ Little lorikeet

Lorikeets article (see p.6)
Photos: Jill and Ian Brown

▲ Echidna (see p. 8)
Photo: Rosemary Pollock

▲ A most enjoyable day (see p. 4)
Photo: Dale Borgelt

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Editorial

So much has happened, is happening or will be happening that something about them occupies space in the Newsletter. Then we have the articles on plants , animals and various things, information which we hope is of interest and value to readers. But what really gives life is the unexpected (to the Editor) contribution, usually by a member who does not often, or ever write for us, telling us about something interesting he/she has seen; for example in this issue the echidna, in the previous, the curlews.

The Editor can do nothing more for such than wait with his fingers crossed, hoping. Surely one of the more than 400 members sees something interesting in the three month interval between issues. If you do, share it with us.

Chairman's Report

For the first time in about ten years the soil has become saturated and everyone now is remarking on how much plants have grown and how our creeks are no longer dry and unhealthy looking. Of course, as weeds seem to out strip native plants, there is some exasperation but most of us would accept the weed growth as a price to pay for an otherwise healthy catchment.

Restoration work continues in a number of areas, mainly along the riparian zones of Moggill Creek. Some ongoing work includes that of Bryan and Jenny Hacker and Damien Egan who continue to restore the area by the roundabout near the Brookfield Showgrounds, with the support of a Community Action Grant. As well, the creek bank parallel to Rafting Ground Road from Boscombe Road to Brookfield Road has been cleared and will soon be revegetated. This work has been in part funded by Moggill Constructions Pty Ltd and the Lord Mayor's Suburban Initiative Fund. Habitat Brisbane, volunteers from the Community Volunteers Association and MCCG volunteers have been active in removing Chinese elms and Ochna infestations along the creek bank surrounding Tuckett Park and replacing with native vegetation.

The Department of Education and Training has at last begun restoration work in the Brookfield State Primary School's grounds which were heavily weed infested. After the clearing has been completed, native trees and shrubs will be planted throughout the grounds.

Much to our satisfaction, from members there is a growing interest in taking part in activities relating to fauna and flora of our catchment. Meetings to discuss progress in a range of activities are generally held on Saturday mornings about once a month at the Cottage. These include our Healthy Waterways Project, dung beetles, dragonflies and frogs. A recent initiative from Andrew Wilson has been a program of identification of plants in our area. We are not keen on sending out many emails about proposed meetings at our Cottage unless our members are interested, but if you wish to be informed about meeting times, please contact our secretary.

Brookfield Show seems to become more popular each year. Dale Borgelt should be congratulated for a fine display. Many thanks to all the volunteers who contributed and who looked after the display.

Deb Ford, MCCG's secretary, has just returned from five weeks in Kenya and we all welcome her return. I would like to thank Kate McVicar for standing in so well while she was away.

It was with great sadness that we learnt of Alan Alexander's sudden death in February. Alan had been MCCG's Auditor over many years and was a wonderful contributor to the community. We are planning a tree planting in Brookfield in his memory.

Malcolm Frost

Moggill Creek Catchment Group is a volunteer action group aiming to conserve and improve the natural environment of its catchment on both private and public land.

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Printing: John Gower

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BRISBANE CITY

Dedicated to a better Brisbane

Creek Ranger's Report

Sailing on the Pacific, cycling through the Sierra Nevada, camping in Colorado, studying Spanish in Mexico - after a year of adventuring some of the world's beautiful natural areas, I was a little unsure about returning to life amongst the hustle and bustle of Brisbane. A little hesitant to return to work amongst the structures, walls and processes of Brisbane City Council.

In 2010 I took a year's leave from my role as the BCC Kedron Brook Creek Ranger. When the opportunity to work as the Moggill Creek Catchment Ranger came up in February this year, I was very interested. Although I had little previous knowledge of the area, I knew that it was amongst the least disturbed catchments in Brisbane, a nice change from the highly modified waterways and extensive urbanisation in Kedron Brook catchment.

After a brief introduction to the catchment, I quickly got to work on the Creek Health Monitoring Program (CHMP). After a year of discussions and preliminary planning, the first monitoring session was scheduled for April. I teamed up with Adrian Webb and he showed me the ropes and your beautiful creek and catchment. Amongst so much bushland (albeit a tad weedy in spots!) and with a creek that still has the natural meandering form of a creek, I was feeling that perhaps returning to the big smoke wouldn't be so bad after all!

Working on the CHMP was the perfect way to get to know the catchment and its residents. I am astounded and inspired by the enthusiasm and dedication of MCCG's members and the wider community to the program, and also to the various other activities occurring locally. When I commented on this to Tim Howell, his response was: "Well…there's a lot of people who really love that creek". Indeed.

Thanks for welcoming me to the group and to Moggill Catchment. As an environmental educator, it's a pleasure to work with people who are so dedicated and passionate about their local environment. I look forward to meeting more of you.

Emma Maltby

Large-leaved wilkiea

Large-leaved wilkiea (*Wilkiea macrophylla*) is a shrub which is quite common in various types of rainforest north from Alstonville in NSW. This species thrives in shaded conditions. It is sparingly branched and grows to a height of about 4 m. Leaves are opposite, up to 20 cm long and 7 cm wide. On leaves of younger plants there are several small but sharp teeth along the margins, but the teeth are not so evident on leaves formed on older plants. The upper leaf surface is dark green and very glossy. The distinctive opposite leaves make large-leaved wilkiea one of the easier species to identify. (see photo p.5) My plant was very slow growing, achieving a height of just 2m in about eight years.

The genus *Wilkiea* is reliably reported to be dioecious, that is, with male and female flowers on different plants. The female flowers of large-leaved wilkiea are reported to be 4-5 mm in diameter, the male flowers a little smaller. The female flowers are followed by drupes (plum-like fruit) 12-15 mm long, each born on a short stalk, and with up to six drupes clustered in a leaf axil, each containing a single large seed. The drupes turn black as they ripen. (Photo on p.5)

Quite a few plant species have separate male and female plants (e.g. pawpaw), presumably to increase the opportunity for cross-pollination. I have just a single plant, which fruited heavily this year, and so far as I know there are no other plants of this species in the area, so it appears that self-pollination occurred and that it carried both female and male flowers – i.e. was not fully dioecious. I must check next spring for presence of both female and male flowers.

Large-leaved wilkiea is a host plant for the caterpillars of the Regent Skipper butterfly. According to Don Sands, the southern subspecies of this butterfly was once quite common in the Western Suburbs of Brisbane including Mt Coot-tha, and near the end of Upper Brookfield Road (last recorded 1978). Sadly, much of its habitat has been destroyed by clearing and burning, and this butterfly has not been reliably recorded in our catchment since 1978.

Thanks to heavy fruiting of large-leaved wilkiea this past summer, we hope to have good numbers of plants to distribute to members later this year, and perhaps there could be an opportunity to bring back this beautiful butterfly to our Catchment.

Bryan Hacker

Be on the look out for a new weed - Mud Plantain

An outbreak of Kidney-leaved Mud Plantain (*Heteranthera reniformis*) was found on a property at Upper Brookfield p. 5. The plant was found on the flood plain wetland alongside Moggill Creek following the recent flood. Mud plantain is a popular ornamental pond plant grown for the aquarium plant industry. It is a persistent, shallow- water lover is easily spread by fragments. It has been found in a number of creeks in South-east Queensland such as at Cabbage Tree Creek at Arana and Everton Hills where from a small outbreak a few years ago is now found downstream where it developed into dense mats.
http://www.technigro.com.au/documents/WW%20Kidneyleaf%20mud-plantain.pdf

Phil Bird

Plant this Native Plant was our message at the Brookfield Show

The plants were there. The butterfly photos were there. The message was clear. Specific local butterflies need specific native plants – not for themselves as beautiful flying flower-sipping adults, but for their caterpillar leaf-munching stage. No self-respecting female butterfly is going to deposit her eggs on a plant her offspring can't eat. Some have choices. The Orchard Swallowtail can use a range of native and exotic citrus and does particularly well on all the Flindersia species in our area, such as Crows Ash. Others, like the Chequered Swallowtail, have only one local host plant. Another fussy butterfly is the Jezebel Nymph (see p. 1) which uses stinging trees, but fortunately has one friendly local host plant suitable for garden planting. The Native Mulberry, Pipturus argenteus, is the plant to bring Jezebel Nymphs into your garden.

At the Brookfield Show we featured and sold a selection of native plants that support local butterflies. As members, you will know that our tube-stock native plants are free for members – an on-going benefit from your $15 per year. The only plant we charge for is the Richmond Birdwing Vine which is a special case and is at least 2 years old before it can leave the nursery. Below are plants presently available:

Citrus australis	Native lime	for Dainty Swallowtails
Cullen tenax	Emu foot	for Chequered Swallowtails
Flindersia australis	Crows Ash	for Orchard Swallowtails
Ficus coronata	Creek Sandpaper Fig	for Purple Moonbeams
Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	for Bright Cornelians
Pipturus argenteus	Native mulberry	for Jezebel Nymphs
Senna acclinis	Brush Senna	for Yellow Migrants

If you missed it at the Show, you can see the display and info about the local Plants, Butterflies, Dragonflies and Dung Beetles at the Cottage- perhaps when you visit during its open times from 10am till 1pm on Thursdays.

Dale Borgelt

Are we growing and distributing poisonous plants?

In the Cottage Garden we have some kangaroo apples (*Solanum aviculare*) with a heavy crop of fruit. It was suggested that we should remove them because the fruit is poisonous and may be eaten by children. This led to my having a look at our involvement with dangerous species. What I found may be of wider interest, and is of some importance.

Queensland Poisons Information Centre, within Queensland Health, has a list of 83 poisonous plants. The very great majority of these are exotic. Only nine are in our list of species native to our catchment, seven of which are, at least occasionally, on our benches and distributed to members. Four have been associated with deaths when ingested; cunjevoi (*Alocasia bribanensis*), white cedar (*Melia azerdarach*), burrawang (*Lepidozamia sp*.) and several zamias (*Macrozamia* spp.) The other three are black bean (*Castanopermum australe*), native plumbago (*Plumbago zeylanica*) and silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), None of the seven Solanums recorded for our catchment make it.

The Information Centre has excellent photos and descriptions of all species, information on their toxicity, descriptions of symptoms and advice on action to be taken. It is on the internet.

With one exception, none of the local literature written for fairly popular consumption warns against it. The exception is that the very recently published The Creek in our Backyard (see review in this issue) warns against planting it, at least in public places. It does not state it to be poisonous but that the eating of unripe fruit causes some illness. The large family Solanaceae, to which it belongs, is notorious for undesirable effects on animals. A few species are virulently poisonous while many are sources of valuable drugs (and some not so valuable, such as the nicotine in tobacco).

The conclusion is that green fruits of kangaroo apple are not poisonous in the strict meaning of the word, but that it is yet another species, the ingestion of which in the absence of knowledge that it is safe to do so, is a lesson learned the hard way. As is so much in life! Incidentally, the ripe fruit of kangaroo apple is reasonably palatable.

Graeme Wilson

A Most Enjoyable Kids' Day At The Cottage

194 heads were counted in this crowd enjoying Martin Fingland showing wildlife that belongs in our catchment (see photo p.1). Kids' Day at the Cottage attracted 250 (little and big) people who found out more about our wonderful biodiversity by seeing displays, listening to stories, talking to the snail whisperer and watching waterbugs. Kids happily made and wore or carried home: jewellery made from ceramic leaves and beads (originals, handmade by Marjorie Welch); sun-catcher butterflies and leaves; jig-saws and colouring in; potted seedlings and butterfly plants. It was a most enjoyable event for all.

Now, kids, you have a chance to win a copy of the first Eco Hero book ***The 100thTree**,** signed by author Eddie Dowd, or activity books from Steve Parrish!!! Just write or email to tell me about your favourite part of the Kids' Day at the Cottage. Prizes will go to the best entries. Good luck. Send to Dale Borgelt, PO Box 657 Kenmore Q 4069 or email daleborgelt@gmail.com

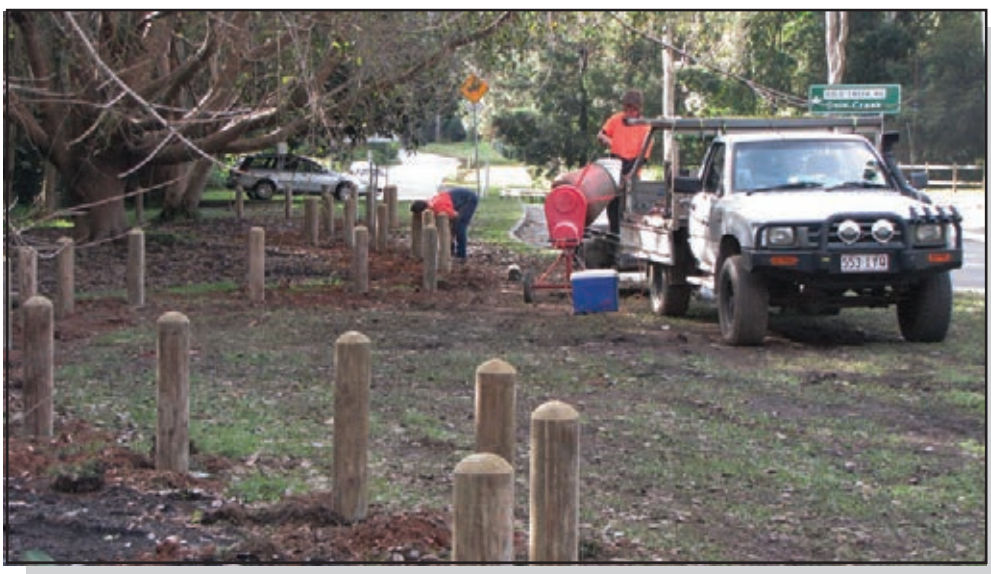
◀ Zebrina (see p.7)
Photo: Bryan Hacker

◀ Wilkiea (see p.3)
Photo: Bryan Hacker

Mud plantain (see Be on the lookout p.3) ▶
Photo: Phil Bird

▲ Geoff Monteith (see Dung Beetles p.8)
Photo: Dale Borgelt

▲ Jezabel nymph (see Plant local plants p.8)
Photo: Dale Borgelt



▲ Protecting fig trees(see p.6)
Photo: Bryan Hacker

Four Lorikeets and a Swift Parrot

Lorikeets are brightly coloured, noisy, gregarious, fast flying, small to medium sized parrots. Like other birds that mainly feed on nectar, they have a brush-tipped tongue. They also eat pollen, insects, soft fruits and various grains and seeds. Blossom feeding demands a high level of daily and seasonal mobility, as flowering trees are sought as a food source. Screeching, fast flying, small flocks move from one flowering tree to another. Suitable foraging places are located by sight and by the high-pitched calls of other lorikeets already present. When not part of a feeding group, pairs can be seen quietly sitting together or preening each other.

There are six species of lorikeet in Australia and four of these live in Moggill Creek Catchment. Three are year-round residents that breed locally and the other is a winter visitor seeking food.

The largest is the well-known Rainbow Lorikeet, *Trichoglossus haematodus*, a common visitor to gardens where it seeks Grevillea, Callistemon and other garden plants and fruit.

Often associated with the rainbows is the smaller and less ostentatious Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, *T. chlorolepidotus*. It is smaller than the Rainbow Lorikeet with a green head, back, tail and wings, the neck and breast has a distinctive yellow scaly pattern. In flight, the under wing coverts (front part of the wing) are a characteristic red – an excellent field mark for identification.

The smallest and least conspicuous of the resident lorikeets is the Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*.(photo p1) It is green with a red face and throat but is difficult to see as it creeps mouselike in foliage and flowers high in the canopy. It is more often heard than seen as small flocks flash overhead with their distinctive "zit, zit, zit" call. Often the bird is located by hearing this call and with diligence and good binoculars, it can be seen when it comes to the outer edge of the blossoms.

The winter visitor is the Musk Lorikeet, *G concinna* (photo p1) Smaller than the Scaly-breasted but larger than the Little Lorikeet, it is a sturdy bright green lorikeet with yellow patches at side of breast, a brilliant scarlet patch extending from forehead, through eye to ear coverts and with a bluish crown. In flight, the under wing pattern is green and brown, which makes it easy to distinguish from Scaly-breasted. The voice is distinctive, being more musical and tinkling than that of other local lorikeets. Musks are unpredictable winter visitors to our region. If there is a shortage of food in their breeding range, SE Australia from NSW to SA and Tasmania, they disperse until they find suitable feeding areas, provided some years in our own region. A good area to find them is around Kenmore High school, especially if the Spotted Gums, *Corymbia henryi* are flowering.

A much rarer winter visitor is the Swift Parrot, *Lathamus discolor* (photo p1) It is not a lorikeet, but in Queensland, it usually associates with them, in mixed flocks high in the canopy. The Swift Parrot is listed as endangered and in 2008, the population was estimated as 2500 birds. The main reason for the decline is that its blue gum habitat is mostly on unprotected land and is disappearing through forestry operations, especially clear felling that destroys potential nesting trees. Swift Parrots breed in Tasmania (October – January) and move to the Australian mainland for the non-breeding season (February – September). Small numbers may reach our area during the winter months. It is a slender, green parrot with red shoulders, bluish crown, red forehead and throat, blue on wings and a long red tail. It has a swift erratic flight and its voice has been described as a "high pitched, piping pee-pit, pee-pit, pee-pit, or swit, swit".

This winter look out for Musk Lorikeets and Swift Parrots. If you come across a noisy, squabbling flock of parrots, take time to observe them, preferably with binoculars, you may see one or both of our winter visitors. If you do, please phone me on 3378 8598 or email alphabec@powerup.com.au .

Thanks to Douglas Dow for commenting on this article and to Jill and Ian Brown for photographs.

Dawn Beck

Protecting White Fig Trees

Until recently the four fine white fig trees near the Brookfield Road roundabout were suffering. Floods had washed away much of the soil around their surface roots and these were being scalped by contract mowers and in some cases severed.
These figs were planted in the late 1980s by locals John Smith and John Brown. According to John Smith, 'cuttings' as thick as a man's arm were cut from trees in John Brown's garden with a chain-saw. These were then planted. Hey presto! They all took off and are now beautiful trees.

Stopping the repeated damage was a matter of earthing up the roots and providing a row of bollards to keep the mowers out (see photo on p5). In the future, low-growing plants will be encouraged to grow around the trees and weeds suppressed.
All this came at a cost, and MCCG is grateful to the administrators of 'Caring for our Country 2009-10 Community Action Grants' for funding, and to the Council for approval. This grant was directed towards restoring Moggill Creek just upstream from the Brookfield Road Bridge, a task that has largely been completed. We are delighted that permission was granted to use the remainder of the grant to protect these beautiful white fig trees.

Bryan Hacker

Photography Competition

Entry forms are now available for the MCCG's 2011 Photography Competition (on the MCCG website). With the generous help of local businesses and individuals a total of 21 prizes are now available to a total value of over $2,000 (over $1,600 in cash). Although the value of prizes has increased, entry fees *still* remain unchanged (charged per photograph—adults $5 and school students $2). This year the 2011 competition has six categories—two of which are specifically for individual entries from younger photographers (sponsored by Councillor Margaret de Wit and by Brookfield Produce). As so many Brisbane residents used their cameras to record the Brisbane floods and recovery, the organisers are delighted that Water Solutions, long-term supporters of the competition, are sponsoring three prizes for the new category "The Flood and the Recovery." Workout Indooroopilly, only recently re-opened after their grounds and premises flooded, are also continuing sponsors of the category "Native Plants and Animals," whilst Moggill Constructions are new sponsors for the category "People in their Catchment." The themed category, launched only last year, was extremely popular and the organisers are hoping that even more photographers will respond to the challenge of the title *Colours in Nature* (sponsored by Steve Parish Publishing).

Entries are to be submitted at The Trustees' Room, Brookfield Showgrounds, on Saturday 27th August 2011 (10am-2pm). Following the display of entries at Kenmore Shopping Village, prizes will also be awarded in three further categories: the *People's Choice* (three prizes for pictures elected by popular vote, again sponsored by The Pet Chalet), the *Supreme Exhibit* (sponsored by Breeze Photos), and the newly created *Chairman's Choice* (to be personally selected by the MCCG Chairman). This prestigious new award is sponsored by the Brisbane College of Photography & Art, who will present a prize of a 6 or 8 week evening course at the College (worth up to $360) to the photographer of a picture that has not won another major prize in the competition. Get snapping now!

Geoff Lawrence

Review
"The Creek in our Backyard: A practical Guide for Landholders"

(A booklet written by Robert Whyte and produced by Save Our Waterways Now)

This beautifully illustrated booklet was produced for landholders in the Ithaca Creek area. Many of its messages are relevant to landholders in our area and it complements our recently published booklet "Our Place in the Country", produced with the Pullen Pullen Catchments Group.

Early in the booklet author Robert Whyte emphasises the different species which should be selected for planting in the creek bed itself, and on the lower and upper banks. Remembering the several floods we have recently experienced, this is an important lesson, although some of the species selected for his low banks are not known to occur or to have occurred in our Catchment – e.g. *Syzygium floribundum* (syn. *Waterhousea floribunda*).

Several pages are devoted to planning, with an emphasis on identifying and protecting existing native plants, and then follows several pages outlining methods of controlling the most aggressive weeds. A short section on planting techniques encourages dense planting, especially of understorey plants. Readers are then encouraged to get involved in restoring their creeks, drawing attention to the high level of natural biodiversity in the Brisbane area, and the potential for its restoration. There are also sections on attracting wildlife, frog conservation and bush foods. The text is easy to read and subtly puts over its message to those who are taking the first steps in improving their section of creek.

One of the book's main messages is that you don't have to be an expert to make a valuable contribution. Many of the pictures demonstrate the pleasure that those involved take in creek restoration, a rewarding activity for the whole family. Although the booklet is written for Ithaca Creek, the message it carries is very relevant to those with creek frontages or working with Habitat Brisbane groups in our Catchment.

For further information and to obtain your free copy, visit www.saveourwaterwaysnow.com.au.

Bryan Hacker

Zebrina *(Zebrina pendula)*

In our last newsletter, I wrote that any groundcover plant with striped leaves is surely exotic, that is, coming from another country. Most frequently encountered is zebrina (*Zebrina pendula*), a trailing herbaceous plant that is readily recognized by its purple-striped leaves (see photo on page 5). Zebrina is a native of Mexico and was presumably introduced to Queensland as an ornamental.

Zebrina is extremely invasive in shaded conditions, spreading by its trailing stems and generally invading new areas as lengths of stem are dropped or spread in garden rubbish. Control is best done by hand, carefully lifting all the stems (which are poorly attached to the ground), placing in a pile, and covering with a sheet of black plastic for a few months. The advancing front of an area of zebrina will frequently have intermixed native grasses, which should not be disturbed, as these will in due course colonise the bare areas. Inevitably some bits of zebrina stem will be missed, so it pays to check again in a few weeks time to ensure a complete kill.

Bryan Hacker

We have an echidna!

"Mum, look, look out the back..."

I thought it was a snake, but no, it was an echidna!!!! It was on the stone steps in our backyard. We have a small suburban houseblock in Kenmore, a few blocks away from the road reserve and from there to Rafting Ground Reserve. We all watched as it ambled across the step, stretched up to try to get up to the next one and couldn't. As it moved across the step, it happily fed on the multitudes of little black ants scurrying across. It was just amazing having this native creature in such close proximity! We put a brick on each step so that it was easily able to climb onto the brick, then up to the next step. There was another way around out the side of the step from where it had obviously found it's way in, but it decided the bricks were very handy.

Then there ensued a debate about whether or not such a creature was safe in our backyard. We have no dogs, but there are nearby pools, retaining walls to fall over, dogs in other yards, and of course, the road, although it is a fairly quiet road. We decided to consult Chris Hosking, wildlife carer. We were surprised to be told that echidnas have become quite urbanised. In some of the bushland areas they are actually at risk from packs of feral dogs. After discussion with Chris, it was decided to leave it in our backyard for now, rather than trying to relocate it. I am thrilled that it is eating some of the multitude of ants that are in our backyard. The boys love having it too.

We have watched the echidna and have seen it every few days for the last two weeks. It is most often seen in late afternoon, and it has a retiring place under a small pile of leaves and small branches under one of our trees. Chris tells us it may even hibernate there for the winter. It is currently quite active and seems to have a large range. We have watched it squeeze through small gaps under the fence into the neighbours' places on both sides of us. It even climbs up and over the children's sandpit, rather than walking around it. It is best located by listening for a rustle of leaves.

It has been wonderful to have such an amazing creature in our backyard!

Footnote: I did see a green tree snake slide through the very next day.

Rosemary Pollock

DUNG BEETLES ON SHOW

Dung Beetles were a feature of our display at the Brookfield Show this year. Dung beetles play a very important role in our environment. They fertilize pasture, reduce the breeding of nuisance insects such as flies and control nutrient flow off the land, which is damaging to creeks and dependent wildlife.
This past summer Moggill Creek Catchment Group worked with Dr Geoff Monteith (see photo p5), the former Curator of Insects at the Qld Museum, to conduct a survey of dung beetles within our catchment. Many people were interested and surprised by some of the things we found out about our local dung beetle population. For example:

- 1835 dung beetle specimens were collected from some 100 sites in our catchment
- 31 species were found; 30 were Native and 1 was the introduced African
- At least 7 Native species favoured horse dung

At the Show we displayed just eight native species, representing buriers, ball rollers and mushroom feeders, but when completed the full collection will be kept at the Cottage. This will add yet another glimpse into the biodiversity we have in our catchment.

Dale Borgelt

The Queensland Biodiversity Strategy - a submission from MCCG

A key concern of MCCG is protecting and restoring Biodiversity, the complex of native species and their interactions which make our Catchment special. MCCG therefore in April made a submission to the Queensland Diversity Strategy. If you would like to see our submission, visit our website at www.moggillcreek.org.au and view under 'Environmental Concerns'. Any feedback from our members would be appreciated.

Bryan Hacker

"Photographing our Catchment": TIMELY PHOTOGRAPHIC HINTS

MCCG mid-year public meeting in Brookfield Hall on 23rd June will feature a presentation by the judge of our Annual Photography Competition, Dr Joseph McDowall, Qld College of Art, Griffith University. Joseph's talks are wonderfully informative, insightful and entertaining, whether you are interested in taking photographs yourself or just enjoying them.
Mark in your calendar: Thursday 23rd June 2011 at 7.30pm in Brookfield Hall - "Photographing our Catchment"

NOTE THESE SPECIAL TALKS AT THE COTTAGE

Thursday 10am-noon	16 June	John Stanisic will display and discuss snails found on our Snail ID Walk
Thursday 10am-noon	21 July	Graeme Wilson: 7 TREES