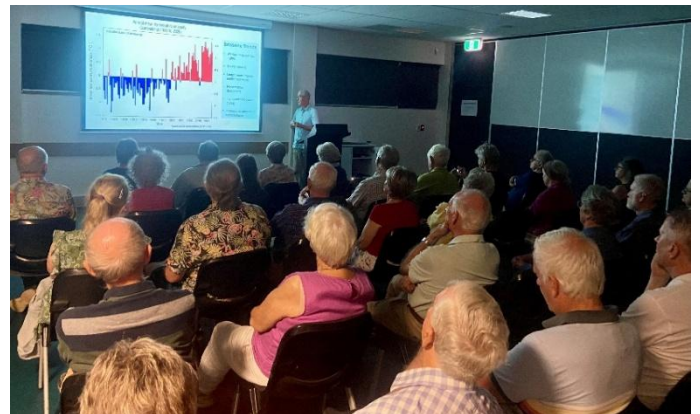




# MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

## MCCG NEWSLETTER Winter 2026



**ABOVE:** Another successful Brookfield Show stall, with committee members Rebecca Bain and Simon English pictured promoting the MCCG. Turn to page 8 for more, and for another image from Sandy Pollock. **TOP RIGHT:** The June MCCG Quarterly Talk features a presentation about the native Rakali (image: Anne Love). Turn to p7 for more, and for additional 2026 Save the Dates. **RIGHT:** Clive Worringham speaking at the very well-attended MCCG Talk (image Tracey Read). Turn to p2 for more.



**ABOVE LEFT:** For more about Tracey Read's photo of the Basket Stinkhorn, turn to p6. **CENTRE:** Can you guess what this 'alien' turns into? Turn to p3 for more about this photo taken by Ed Frazer. **RIGHT:** Moggill Magic... for another photo and more from Beverley Clarke about this tiny Slender-tailed (common) Dunnart, turn to p8.

**Your latest issue includes** Brookfield Show (p8), Chairperson's Report (p2), Froggin' Around (p6), Ladybirds (p3), Moggill Magic (p8), Native-friendly Rat Bait Restrictions (p4), Newsletter Costs (p3), Save the Dates (p7), Seeds & Weeds (p5), The Basket Stinkhorn (p6), Volunteers Needed (p3), Quarterly Talk Report (p2)

## Chairperson's Report

Can you believe the first day of winter is almost upon us. The year has been flying by.

In May, we had a stall at the Brookfield Show across all three days to connect with the community, promote our upcoming annual Kids' Day at the Cottage on Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> June, and to encourage people to start thinking about—and taking photos for—the October MCCG Photography Competition.

We also have our next quarterly talk at the Kenmore Library on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, so mark your calendars now. The nursery is well stocked now thanks to the dedicated nursery volunteers. It is a good time to make use of your membership and pick out some thriving seedlings for your garden.

All the bushcare groups continue their great work throughout the cooler months. They're always grateful for extra helping hands, and welcome the chance to share a chat and a laugh over refreshments afterwards. I'm sure you will enjoy this season's newsletter—jammed as always with news and happenings from the catchment.

Tracey Read



Picture, above, of part of Moggill Conservation Park. Turn to page 4 for Tracey's article about fire in the landscape.

## Editorial

It is wonderful to hear that most MCCG members now opt to receive the 'electronic only' copy of this newsletter—which includes several members who still print their own copies at home, to read at their leisure, or circulate onwards to friends and family.

Don't forget that, if you currently receive a printed copy but are now happy just to read this newsletter online, you can change your membership preferences at any time (now, or at renewal).

**The absolute deadline for the next issue is 1<sup>st</sup> September 2026.** Start now! Don't wait until the deadline to [email me](#).

Cathi

## Quarterly Talk: Climate Change

We were very grateful to have Charles Worringham, President of The Hut Environmental and Community Association (THECA), present *Climate change in Brisbane's West—A local take on a global phenomenon*. Thank you to everyone who joined us for this very well-attended 24<sup>th</sup> March evening talk (see Tracey's front-page photograph). It was a sobering reminder of how heat stress from rising annual temperatures, and increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, affects many of our local species in different ways. Even small changes in temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can push species beyond their tolerance ranges, with devastating consequences already being felt across ecosystems—from our native bees to eucalypt forests.

Tracey Read

Moggill Creek Catchment Group (MCCG) is a volunteer action group, aiming to conserve & improve the natural environment of our catchment on both private & public land.

**Chairperson: Tracey Read**

**Secretary: Zoe Bishop-Kinlyside**

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**Articles of interest to Members are always welcome.**

The Editor reserves the right not to publish any item submitted. Material will be edited for clarity, style, and space. The decision of the Editor is final, and no correspondence will be entered into. **Please email YOUR news direct to [mccgeditor@outlook.com.au](mailto:mccgeditor@outlook.com.au).**

**Newsletter Editor:**

**Dr Catherine A. Lawrence OAM (Cathi)**

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## Volunteers Needed

As a volunteer-run organisation, volunteers are always needed and welcomed. A few of our latest and most urgent requests for help include:

## For Kids' Day at The Cottage

Our annual and much-loved *Kids' Day at The Cottage* is where hundreds of people enjoy interacting with our wildlife and natural world.

The Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2026 event will be so much better with YOUR help! We really need people to step up and lend a hand across the weekend at the following times:

- **Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> June (11-1pm):** It would be wonderful if we can get **6 people** to help with pre-event setup.
- **Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> June (various times during the day):**
  - **9am-1pm:** General help at the event (ideally at least **3 people**)
  - **9.45-12noon:** Car park marshals (ideally **3 or 4 people**)
  - **1-2.30pm:** **4 or more people** to help pack up.

**Any time you can spare will be greatly appreciated.**

## For MCCG Graphic Design and 'Merch'

Your fellow MCCG volunteers are also looking for someone who might be able to undertake some impactful volunteering from home. **Can you help?**

We are looking for someone to help coordinate new MCCG merchandise for 2026. Specifically, to redesign some pullup banners for displays, organise committee name badges and bushcare shirts. If this is something you could help with, please get in touch [here](#). Your time will be very much appreciated **Tracey Read**

## Help the MCCG to be as Environmentally Friendly as Possible

Eagle-eyed members among you may have noticed during your membership selection or renewal that there is an option to select either a hard copy and electronic newsletter, or electronic newsletter only. Printing a limited number of copies remains an important part of our promotional program, enabling us to keep key networks informed and attract new MCCG members at events. We also continue to print hard copies because some members prefer to receive, read and share the newsletter in this format.

The costs of the MCCG producing printed copies of our newsletter were carefully considered at the March Committee meeting. It is encouraging to hear that the majority of members now choose to receive the newsletter in electronic format only (and we understand that several members still print their copy at home to read at their leisure).

If **you** no longer wish to receive printed copies of the newsletter, you can opt out at any time by updating your membership preference online. Alternatively,

you may choose to make an optional donation to help support the ongoing production of the newsletter. Your membership of our important and long-standing environmental group is greatly valued, and any help you can give us to conserve valuable resources is greatly appreciated.

## Ambush at the Water's Edge

**Andrew Grace** dropped us a line with this striking image, and information about a photograph which might be entered into our 2026 MCCG Photography Competition.



*Ambush at the Water's Edge* captures a Gold Creek carpet python preying on a water dragon along the creek line. It's a natural moment that reflects the biodiversity of the area. **Andrew Grace**

## The 28-spotted Ladybird

Did you guess what Ed Frazer's front cover photograph of a little garden guardian grows into? At first glance, you could be forgiven for thinking it was some kind of miniature, armoured, alien escapee. Covered in spikes, and lumbering across a leaf with obvious merciless intentions, the *larva* of the 28-spotted Ladybird is certainly not the cute, shiny red 'ladybug' that most people imagine. But this peculiar little creature eventually transforms into one of the catchment's most recognisable spotted ladybirds. The MCCG's excellent [Ladybird Field Guide](#) reveals that our local catchment contains more than thirty species

of ladybirds, ranging from helpful aphid-hunting garden heroes to a few mischievous leaf-munchers. The 28-spotted Ladybird is one of the rebels of the family. While many ladybirds devour aphids and scale insects, like tiny biological pest controllers, this species prefers a vegetarian lifestyle, feeding mainly on plants in the nightshade family. Fortunately, in our catchment it seems particularly fond of Deadly Nightshade weeds rather than anyone's prized tomato crop!

The field guide itself began as a modest project by local naturalist Ed Frazer, who expected to find perhaps eight species on his property. Instead, he uncovered an astonishing diversity of colourful, tiny and often overlooked beetles hiding throughout Kenmore, Brookfield, and Pullenvale gardens and bushland. The lesson? Never judge a ladybird by its larva. Many of our most beautiful insects spend part of their lives looking like they belong in a science fiction movie. Check our other interesting and informative MCCG [website](#) field guides for more.

*Tracey Read*

## Fire in the Landscape

Autumn to winter is an important time for planned burns across southeast Queensland. Cooler temperatures, lighter winds, and increased moisture can create safer conditions for hazard reduction burning, sometimes known as back burning. These carefully managed fires are used to reduce fuel loads such as dry leaf litter, fallen branches, and dense undergrowth. By lowering the amount of combustible material in bushland, planned burns can help reduce the intensity and spread of future bushfires *and* can assist in protecting nearby homes, wildlife habitat, and important conservation areas. However, fire must be managed carefully. Too-frequent burns can reduce biodiversity and impact wildlife that depends on dense vegetation for shelter and food.

Many Australian ecosystems have evolved alongside fire over thousands of years. Some native species, including Grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea australis*), are remarkably well adapted to periodic burning. Their thick trunks help protect the growing core of the plant, and fire can even stimulate flowering and fresh growth. *As you will see in my page 2 photo*, the blackened trunks and fresh green shoots now visible in parts of the Moggill Conservation Park are reminders of the resilience of native bushland. Following a planned burn, recovery can be quick. New plant growth appears within weeks, insects return, and nutrients released into the soil help to support regeneration. As cooler autumn weather

arrives, planned burns begin across parts of Brisbane, helping protect both the community and the long-term health of our catchment's remarkable bushland ecosystems. To stay up to date, visit the [BCC website](#),

*Tracey Read*

## Great Glossy News Wanted

I'd love to hear if any of our members participated in the recent [Great Glossy Count](#)—particularly if you spotted any Glossy Black-Cockatoos in or around the Brisbane area



Samantha Morris, coordinator of the Glossy Black Conservancy, advises that Glossy Black-Cockatoos are under increasing pressure (*photograph above by Andrew Peacock, footloosefotography*).

Recent bushfires, a changing climate and habitat clearing are impacting the species which is nationally listed as Vulnerable. The aim of the 16-17 May count was to encourage citizen scientists to head out into their local patch of bush and record what they see, as every sighting helps build a clearer picture of where Glossy Black-Cockatoos are and how best to protect them. If you do ever sight any of these magnificent birds, their [website](#) has a link to the Birdlife Australia MyBirdLife reporting tool. And then send me a short article and photos for the next newsletter!! *Cathí*

## Native-friendly Rat Bait Restrictions

**Wesley De Muth shared a recent [ABC article](#) about 2026 restrictions on the use of rat baits.**

The good news is that on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2026 the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority ([APVMA](#)) released new regulations to include a one-year suspension on Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARS), determining 'the current use of SGAR products presents unacceptable risks to non-target animals, including native wildlife.'

The announcement notes that 'the lethal dose taken by a rat requires 21 days for the wild rat to die enabling it to become an easy meal for many of our native

species. The bait itself often attracts many off-target native species including 57 native mammals, reptiles, fish and endangered marsupials like quolls and Tasmanian Devils.'

For more suitable solutions and further information, look at websites such as [Birdlife Australia](#) and [Owl Friendly Margaret River](#). Wesley De Muth

## Preparing for Winter

As autumn temperatures begin to cool across the catchment, many of our native reptiles start preparing for winter. Snakes do not hibernate but instead enter a period of reduced activity known as brumation. During this time, snakes seek sheltered locations where temperatures remain more stable. Hollow logs, rock crevices, thick vegetation, compost piles, and fallen timber can all provide important refuge sites. On warmer autumn days, snakes may still emerge to bask in the sun, which is why sightings can continue well into the cooler months.

The Carpet python (*Morelia spilota*), commonly seen in bushland and backyards, is a non-venomous species that plays an important role in the ecosystem by helping control rodent populations. Healthy creek corridors and connected bushland provide critical habitat for reptiles and many other native species. As urban development increases, protecting these natural areas becomes increasingly important for wildlife survival. Residents are encouraged to remain aware while gardening or bushwalking, and to admire snakes from a safe distance. Like all native wildlife, snakes are protected and are an important part of a healthy catchment ecosystem. Tracey Read

## Seeds: Broad-leaved Native Cherry

Bush foods continue to wax and wane in popularity in Australia. Wattle seed coffee used to be a thing but, like all food-fashions, these come and go in interest.

One plant that has always been a favourite bush food of mine is the Broad-leaved Native Cherry (*Exocarpos latifolius*), found somewhat sparingly in the rainforests of our catchment, forming a small tree to 8m tall. The leaves are dark glossy green, about 4cm broad, and have a distinct set of 5-7 longitudinal veins, looking like the phyllodes of the unrelated Acacia genus.

Tiny white flowers lead to unusual fruits, with a dark, green-black outer seed, and a swelling of the seed stalk or receptacle that eventually forms a rounded, cherry-like, colourful bright red fruit, contrasting strongly with the dark green leaves (see Sandy's top right photo). This swollen stem, once fully ripe, has a pleasant, sweet (although somewhat resinous) taste—not nearly as luscious as cultivated cherries. This

'cherry,' with an already pitted seed, was once seen by those from the Old World as part of the general strangeness of the Australia flora.

The *Exocarpos* genus is a root hemi-parasite, deriving nutrients

from the roots of adjacent rainforest plants. The species is placed in the plant family Santalaceae, the same family as the sandalwoods of perfumery fame. Cultivation of this plant, given its specialisation, is therefore very difficult, and only underlines the importance of retaining existing specimens where possible. Mostly, these fruits tend to be sparsely produced. Like all non-cultivated native bush foods, it is very wise to eat only sparingly. Just taste a very small sample of these cherries,' leaving most of them for native fauna. Sandy Pollock



## In Defence of Blady Grass

Our next issue (Spring) will feature an article by Sandy Pollock about this 'much maligned native grass,' which plays 'a valuable role in soil stabilisation.' Thanks, Sandy, for being first in line for the next issue (deadline 1<sup>st</sup> September 2026, so do [email your Editor early!](#)).

## Weeds: Weed Spotters Network

Did you know that there is a Weed Spotters Network of more than 1,800 people across Queensland? Members of the Network aim to detect new and emerging high-risk priority target weeds before they become established here. Online resources include a [Weed Spotters Handbook](#). There are also regular Weed Spotters Network bulletins (*my thanks to Rosemary Pollock for forwarding a copy of the [May 2026 bulletin](#)*), with updates as to weeds to keep an eye out for in South East Queensland—including, in May, to look out for the white ball-shaped flowers of [Redwood](#) (*Acaciella glauca*) along creek lines. Native to the Caribbean and tropical South America, redwood is a bushy shrub that forms dense thickets that replace native vegetation. For more information about the Weed Spotters Network—including copies of recent bulletins, or to apply to join—visit the [Queensland Government website](#).

The Queensland Government Department of Primary Industries (DPI) [website](#) has lots of useful information

about invasive plants, highlighting which plants must be reported—including some which must be reported ‘immediately,’ and others ‘within 24 hours.’ If you think you have seen a [prohibited](#) or [restricted \(category 2\)](#) species, contact your Weed Spotters’ [regional coordinator](#), send photos or specimens to the [Queensland Herbarium](#), or contact Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or [online](#).

Cathí

## Froggin’ Around: Winter 2026

In the past month, eastern sedge frogs (*Litoria fallax*) and emerald spotted tree frogs (*Litoria peronii*) were heard calling from the dam, with striped marsh frogs (*Limnodynastes peronii*) also being persistent callers. Tadpoles and adults of stony creek frogs have been sighted in the creek, in addition to local reports of green tree frogs (*Litoria caerulea*) and toads (*Rhinella marina*) also a common amphibian.

Further afield, two fascinating pigmentation stories...

**Chernobyl Research:** It is almost 40 years since Reactor Number Four exploded at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Radiation can damage cells and, with high exposure, can kill organisms. Today, only 10% of the Chernobyl radiation released in 1986 remains—and the most dangerous isotopes, such as iodine, disappeared many years ago. This helps to explain the vast abundance and diversity of animals living in the Chernobyl area today, which is now one of Europe’s largest nature reserves.

Chernobyl populations of eastern tree frogs (*Hyla orientalis*) have been studied since 2016, and can be compared against uncontaminated ‘control group’ areas in northern Ukraine. Research has found that Chernobyl’s frogs appear to be in good health and demonstrate rapid evolution, as the Chernobyl frogs are darker than those found in non-radioactive areas (possibly due to melanin’s role in protecting against radiation). Studies have explored the long-term effects of radiation on these creatures—and the relationship between radiation, age and ageing in Chernobyl’s frogs—all suggesting that living in Chernobyl does not affect either frog age or ageing rates. Such results suggest that current radiation levels in Chernobyl are not high enough to cause chronic harm to these creatures (source: [The Conversation](#)).

**Debunking Albinism Myths:** This second study is equally fascinating, as university researchers have used advanced gene-editing technology (CRISPR) to debunk long-held beliefs about why albinism is rare in nature. CRISPR is a gene-editing technology, which can target and modify specific DNA sequences using the enzyme Cas9 to cut DNA sequences (as ‘genetic scissors’). The albino toad research also has a broader

significance, as this gene-editing technique can help scientists to tackle big questions about how evolution works. But... back to the research program...

The albino toad research, led by Macquarie University PhD candidate Alexander Funk, is the first to use CRISPR to ‘knock out’ or disable specific genes in cane toads (animals not usually used in laboratory research) to create a rare trait which can be observed for consequences for animal fitness. The survival and development of albino cane toads can then be compared to genetically identical non-albino cane toads.

Findings showed that albino tadpoles and adults were inferior to their pigmented siblings, suffering visual impairment that resulted in lower forage success—due to their being less accurate in striking prey and also needing higher light levels to forage. It was therefore concluded that higher mortality was not just due to being more visible to predators (source: [Macquarie University article](#)). Happy Froggin’

Phil Bird

## The Basket Stinkhorn

After warm rain, and humid autumn weather, some of the catchment’s most unusual organisms begin to appear from the leaf litter and mulch. One of the strangest, that I’d describe as a bizarre beauty, is the *Clathrus ruber*, commonly known as the basket stinkhorn (see Tracey’s front-page photo). With its vivid red lattice structure and almost otherworldly appearance, this fungus is hard to miss. It begins life as a small pale ‘egg’ hidden in the soil before rapidly unfolding into its distinctive basket shape, sometimes in just a few hours.

Although it may look exotic, the basket stinkhorn plays an important ecological role. Like many fungi it is a decomposer, helping break down dead plant material and returning nutrients to the soil. Healthy fungal communities are essential for thriving forests, creek corridors, and gardens. The dark slimy coating found on mature specimens contains spores, and produces a strong odour designed to attract flies and beetles. These insects then help to spread the spores throughout the environment, allowing the fungus to reproduce. Basket stinkhorns are commonly found in woodchip mulch, gardens, and damp leaf litter throughout southeast Queensland during warmer months. Their appearance is a reminder that autumn in the catchment is not only a season of change above ground, but also a time of remarkable activity beneath our feet. Now is a great time to get outside to spot cool fungi and to record your discoveries using [iNaturalist](#).

Tracey Read

## Kids' Day at The Cottage: Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> June (10am-1pm)

Mark your calendars for a fun day out with the kids on Sunday June 14<sup>th</sup>. There will be beetles, bugs, snails,



stick insects, native bees, butterflies, water bugs, a wildlife show, jewellery making with native seeds and seedling potting (*photo credit: Tracey Read*).

A great day out for all!

*Tracey Read*

## 2026 Platypus Survey

The MCCG Platypus Survey will take place on Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> August 2026. Keep an eye out for more information as platypus spotters are always welcome.

*Tamielle Brunt*

## 2026 MCCG 'Photo Comp'

A **reminder** from your Photo Competition committee about categories for this year's competition, and dates to keep in mind.

**Categories:** Young Persons (Prep to grade 6), plus three Open categories: Native Plants and Fungi, Native Birds, and Native Animals (excluding Birds)

**Dates:** Young Persons submissions (via email) any time from **Sat 3rd to Fri 16th October**.

**Sat 17th Oct:** Submission day for open category entries (Brookfield Showgrounds).

**Mon 19th Oct to Sat 24th Oct:** Photo display at Kenmore Village.

**Sat 24th Oct:** Prize ceremony at Kenmore Village.

**Still a few months to get out and snapping!**

*Rebecca Bain*

## MCCG Quarterly Talk: 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2026

Mark your calendars for the next MCCG quarterly talk, scheduled for Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> June at the Kenmore Library (6:30pm for 7pm start).

**Everyone is welcome to join this free event, so please invite your friends and neighbours.**

We're excited to welcome Dr Tamielle Brunt, a prominent wildlife ecologist from [Wildlife Queensland](#), as our presenter—talking about the rakali, voted Australia's most underrated animal in the 2025 ABC Science poll. The rakali is Australia's native water rat, often described as our 'little otter.' Frequently mistaken for common rodents, these golden-bellied swimmers are intelligent, fascinating animals that play an important role in keeping our waterways healthy.



Dr Brunt (*pictured above, in this Wildlife Queensland photograph*) is well-known to members for work in connection with our annual platypus survey. Having been part of Wildlife Queensland for over 10 years, her current role includes coordinating annual eDNA monitoring programs in partnership with councils and community groups, as well as a range of community events that raise awareness of platypus conservation and the importance of healthy freshwater ecosystems. Supported by a grant from the Brisbane Airport Community Giving Fund, Dr Brunt is helping raise awareness and appreciation for the often-misunderstood rakali.

Join us for what I am sure will be a fascinating talk,

*Tracey Read*

## Moggill Magic: Dunnart Rescue

Despite the word 'common' being part of its name, the Slender-tailed or common dunnart is not common at all. I received a small one (4.5grams) into care mid-February. My concern, after watching him drink his milk and then start to devour mealworms and bugs, was not how to get him to release age, but *where* to release him when I did.



Slender-tailed dunnarts are dasyurid marsupials, and on average weigh between 15-25 grams. They are one of the smaller species of dunnart (see Beverly's photo, and hand for scale, left).

Dunnarts are not a long-lived species;

females may live to breed a second year, but the males generally die after the mating period ends. Litter size for these tiny marsupials can be between 8-10 joeys, which is a considerable number of babies to carry around considering their size. Dunnarts do not have a pouch, like possums and kangaroos, but rather a fold of skin on their stomach that serves as a pouch.

The young drink milk from the mother's teats whilst she carries them around for a month, but they are then left in the burrow or nest for another month before they start to fend for themselves. Dunnart burrows or nests are built from grasses and leaves, in tree stumps and hollow logs, under bushes, or dug in the ground.

Dunnarts have large dark eyes suited to their nocturnal foraging and a fine muzzle with sharp doglike teeth. Ears are rounded but prominent, and they are an alert and active animal. Their diet consists of insects, spiders and invertebrates, and they play a crucial role in controlling those populations. Dunnarts will also take small lizards and frogs if accessible.

Dunnarts are native to the east and south-east coast of Australia. Unfortunately, no information about where my little one was found was given to me. Knowing he would only be in care for a short period of time made finding him a release property imperative. I contacted the MCCG, who put me in contact with a Wildlife Conservation Officer who was aware of dunnarts which had been 'caught' on camera in Upper Brookfield. Once my little guy was of a suitable weight and age, he and his little abode were transported to Upper Brookfield and then taken on a

4-wheel drive trip up a mountain to where the camera had caught the photos. His house was tucked into some long grass, and he was left to find his own way in the world.

*Beverley Clarke*

## MCCG at the Brookfield Show

Several MCCG members volunteered their time at this year's Brookfield Show to promote the catchment group in general, as well as our upcoming Kids' Day at the Cottage and annual Photography Competition



(at the Brookie Show, are PR Officer Rebecca Bain [L] and Vice-Chair Simon English [C], pictured with Vicki Schlemmin [R]. Photos above, and on the front cover were both taken by Sandy Pollock). It was a great opportunity to say hi to current members, and chat to prospective new members. Our nursery was a popular topic, and some visitors to the stall were chuffed to leave with a few native plants.

*Rebecca Bain*

## New MCCG Members Welcome!

MCCG Members receive *free* locally native plants from our volunteer nursery, access to expert advice, and a quarterly newsletter. Annual membership is only \$20 per person (membership year restarts 1<sup>st</sup> January). Joining the MCCG is easy. Just scan the QR code, or visit [www.moggillcreek.org.au/membership](http://www.moggillcreek.org.au/membership)



### Need to change your membership details or newsletter preferences?

Just log in to your [membership account](#) via the MCCG website to check your membership status, update contact details, switch to online newsletters, and/or to make membership renewal payments.

*Thank you. Zoe Bishop-Kinlyside*