



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

MCCG NEWSLETTER Spring 2026



ABOVE LEFT: Bandicoot bliss! Beverley Clarke's photo of a Long-nosed bandicoot (L) and Northern Brown (R) enjoying a dish of mealworms. *For more from Beverley, turn to page 5.* **ABOVE RIGHT:** Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) with unripe, yellowish figs at Rafting Ground Reserve (image credit Sandy Pollock). *Turn to page 6 for more from Sandy Pollock.*



ABOVE LEFT: Tracey Read describes Stephen, Jeff, and Helen, pictured left to right in Tracey's photo above, as '**our volunteers of the month.**' *For more about our 2026 Platypus Survey turn to page 3 for Rebecca Bain's article, and page 8 for more from Tracey.* **ABOVE RIGHT:** Tracey Read reports on Dr Tamielle Brunt's popular MCCG Quarterly Talk about the underrated Rakali. *Turn to p3 for Tracey's report (image credit: Rebecca Bain).*

Your latest issue includes *Bandicoot Bliss (p5), Bees (p5), 'Bird Flu' (p4), Bird Strikes (p6), Chairperson's Report (p2), Froggin' Around (p5), Kids' Day report (p8), Moggill Magic (p8), Photo Comp (p3&7), 'Platy' Survey (p3&8), Report Foxes (p7), 'Save the Dates (p7), Seeds & Weeds (p3, 4, 6), Volunteers Needed (p8), Quarterly Talk (p3).*

Chairperson's Report

Recently, police reported that a young woman was sexually assaulted beside Moggill Creek in Brookfield. There are no words that can adequately express the anger and grief many of us in the community are feeling. Our thoughts are with this young woman, with her loved ones, and with everyone who has been affected by what happened.

We stand with her, and we want her to know that she is not alone. Hundreds of women, men and children came together for a Solidarity Walk along Moggill Creek. As I walked along sections of the creek that we have cared for through working bees for years, I found myself seeing the water and trees differently. It was the same beautiful creek I know and love, but I couldn't stop thinking about what had happened there. I felt deep grief for the young woman, and much deeper anger that she had been denied the basic freedom to walk in a place like this without fear. I am intensely sad that something so profoundly traumatic had happened in a place that should feel peaceful and safe. Everyone, and especially women and girls, should be able to enjoy our creeks, bushland, and shared spaces without fear.

For women in our community, walking along a creek, taking a morning run, birdwatching or simply spending time in nature should not require calculations about safety. We should not have to wonder whether we are alone, whether it is too early, or too late, whether we should turn back, or whether we need someone to accompany us.

This horrific act of violence has shaken our community and reminded us how deeply connected we are to the places we share. Moggill Creek is more than a waterway, it is a place where people walk, run, meet friends and neighbours, and find peace in nature. We should be able to enjoy these places without fear. As a community, we need to support and respect one another, look out for each other, we all need to speak up against violence and disrespectful language, jokes and behaviour. No woman should feel that she has to give up her freedom to walk, explore and enjoy the places she loves.

Tracey Read

Editorial

Thank you to our Chairperson, Tracey Read, for her reflections (*above*) and call for us all play our part in ensuring we maintain a supportive, safe, and respectful environment that everyone can enjoy.

On a much less serious issue... my reflection takes me back almost ten years... to when I wrote my first MCCG Newsletter Editorial, noting:

As I pick up the editor's pen, the words of Emeritus Professor Graeme Wilson ring in my ears. Ten years ago, when I first met Graeme, I asked him why he volunteered his time at the MCCG nursery and as newsletter editor. Then a mere 89 years old, he said, 'I don't want people thinking I can't do it.' Words to live life by, I feel. So here I am. Members will know that Graeme was not only a diligent editor, but also a prolific author with an encyclopaedic knowledge (which I will not attempt to match). Fortunately, as a member of the MCCG, I have access to a lot of people who are willing to share information about what is a weed and what is a native plant.

And, suddenly, **almost 10 years have passed, and this is my 40th issue as MCCG Newsletter Editor**. Much of what I wrote then still holds true. Fortunately we have fellow volunteers who are happy to share their expertise and enthusiasm for our native fauna and flora. But I also continue to invite 'new voices' to send me news and ideas for the MCCG Newsletter. After all, what is a Member Newsletter without news from members.... **The absolute deadline for the next issue is 12th November 2026**. Start now! Don't wait until the deadline to [**email me**](mailto:secretary@moggillcreek.org.au).

Cathi

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.**

Newsletter Editor:

Dr Catherine A. Lawrence OAM (Cathi)

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2026 MCCG Platypus Survey

Rebecca Bain, one of the several Platypus Survey Team Leaders, sent in a quick report following the August 2026 Survey, and shared an update from the Laird family.

Bright and early on... *wait*...let me rephrase that. Dark and *very* early in the morning on Sunday 30th August, 65 volunteers spanned out across 43 local sites to take part in the annual MCCG Platypus Survey. We had a mixture of new and returning volunteers, all keen to hopefully spot the often-elusive platypus. I am delighted to confirm that 17 platypuses were sighted across 11 different sites—which is a wonderful result. Volunteers then enjoyed a hot breakfast at the Brookfield Showgrounds while catching up with team leaders and each other.

A big thanks to everyone involved, all in a volunteer capacity: observers, team leaders, breakfast cooks and servers.

Rebecca Bain

Dear Platypus Team,

Thank you so much for including us in the survey this morning. We loved the whole experience, from arriving in the pre-dawn darkness with owls calling all the way to enjoying a hot breakfast with fellow platypus fans.



Of course, the highlight was seeing platypus doing their platypus things in the wild. Seeing three at once was just above and beyond! We're attaching a few photos (*not included in this newsletter*), thanks to our photographer, Nora Laird (*pictured above, ready to watch for platypus*) and some [video highlights](#).

Sincerely,

Gillian, Rob, Nora, and Adrian Laird

MCCG Photo Competition

Writing on behalf of the MCCG Photo Competition Committee, Rebecca Bain reminds us that it's not long now...

Another MCCG newsletter, another reminder about our upcoming MCCG Photo Competition! There is still time to head out into nature and capture some photos that could earn you cash prizes and help showcase the stunning flora and fauna found locally. Terms and conditions, entry forms, and all the important October dates, category options and prize amounts can now be found on our [website](#).

Happy snapping!

Rebecca Bain

Meet the Rakali: Australia's Most Underrated Animal

Dr Tamielle Brunt from Wildlife Queensland once again delivered an engaging and attention-grabbing MCCG Quarterly Talk, this time shining the spotlight on our fabulous Rakali. Often described as Australia's 'little otter,' the Rakali was recently voted Australia's most underrated animal in the [2025 ABC Science poll](#). And, after hearing all about this remarkable creature, it's easy to see why it deserves a little more attention! Despite often being mistaken for an ordinary rodent, the Rakali is an intelligent, golden-bellied swimmer that plays an important role in keeping our waterways healthy. Tamielle's fascinating presentation gave us a wonderful insight into the life and habits of this often-overlooked native species.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable 23rd June evening event at Kenmore Library, with plenty of questions from an enthusiastic audience of around 50 people (*see Rebecca Bain's front cover photo*). The talk photographs were a particular highlight, especially the gorgeous images of baby Rakali, which prompted plenty of delighted 'ooohs' from the audience.

A big thank you to Dr Tamielle Brunt for sharing her knowledge and enthusiasm and helping us appreciate just how special our Rakali really are. Tracey Read

Blady Grass

Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) is a very familiar plant within our catchment, but can be a much-maligned native grass. The ability to dominate areas after heavy or severe disturbance (such as fire, cyclone or earthworks), and a razor-like margin of serrated teeth that readily cut soft fingers, earn it this disdain. Blady Grass is a very persistent grass, surviving fire thanks to a deep rhizomatous rootstock that can reshoot in weeks following total loss of its above-

ground biomass. I well remember a botanist friend who, liking native grasses, planted this species close to their home vegetable garden. The swift overtaking of the entire bed was a remarkable lesson in the power of plant ecology!

Blady Grass can be readily distinguished from all other grasses, by the presence of its asymmetric midvein (main undersurface vein). It is the only Australia grass, native or otherwise, to have this feature (*see image below, showing the asymmetric [unequally positioned] mid-vein of Blady Grass. Image credit: A.B. Pollock.*)

Of course, an ability to persist and dominate in some areas post-fire or disturbance, along with its fine white, fluffy inflorescences, also makes Blady Grass hard to miss. Its persistence can increase fire risk, as well as hinder



the establishment of other desired plants (including in revegetation work, such as undertaken by the MCCG). However, we do need to be aware that this species provides a valuable role in soil stabilisation, in almost any situation—including areas such as creek bank consolidation, or for very steep slopes. Unlike many native plants, its persistence can be an asset in such difficult areas, where all other native plants fail or are overwhelmed by non-natives.

The habitat value for this species must also be considered. Blady Grass provides important habitat for at least five different species of local butterfly, including the well-known Evening Brown (*Melanitis leda*), a bush butterfly so evocative of the closing of the day.

Sandy Pollock

Come Clean, Go Clean

Did you know that just one gram of soil can carry up to 10 million microbes, including pests, diseases, and weed seeds that threaten our environment?

The Department of Primary Industries (DPI) has three Top tips to protect our local environment:

- *Come clean:* Before travelling, clean your vehicle, shoes, and gear to remove soil or plant material.
- *Go clean:* After any trip, clean everything again and dispose of waste responsibly.

- *Present fruit or eat it:* Declare fruit and veggies at quarantine points or use designated bins.

To learn more about keeping Queensland pest-free, visit the [DPI website](#).

Weeds: Frogbits

Rosemary Pollock has highlighted the following [Weed Spotters Network Queensland](#) information about frogbits, and notes that Sandy Pollock is aware that this weed can already be seen in our catchment.

Hydrocharis (syn. *Limnobium*, commonly known as frogbits) is a genus of aquatic plants that has recently been added to the restricted and prohibited matter lists. Frogbit species are a risk to dams, creeks, lakes and freshwater wetlands in subtropical and tropical regions of Queensland. They quickly form dense mats (*Weed Spotters Network image, below*) that can



significantly impact aquatic ecosystems by smothering other plants, reducing light penetration, and altering the water chemistry. Large infestations can also interfere with infrastructure used for water treatment and water management, *and* limit recreational use such as swimming and using watercraft. The plants reproduce from seed as well as vegetatively from stem fragments, and daughter plants produced from runners (stolons). Like other aquatic weeds, they can also be spread by the careless dumping of unwanted plants into urban drains that lead into waterways. Aquatic weeds are particularly challenging to control or contain, and once an aquatic weed is in the environment it becomes almost impossible to completely eradicate. [For more information, including control measures, visit the website.](#)

'Bird Flu'

As concerns about avian influenza continue to rise globally, Australia is increasingly focused on understanding and preparing for its potential impacts. If you encounter a sick or dead bird in Queensland, the following steps provide guidance on how to respond safely and report it to the appropriate channels:

- Do not touch the bird
- Record the bird's location
- Take photos or videos if safe to do so

- IMMEDIATELY report the sighting to the national Emergency Animal Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888. The hotline operates 24/7, and will directly connect you with your specific state or territory's biosecurity department.
- Please also email your Habitat Brisbane or Creek Catchments Officer and inform them of the location, attach photos and confirmation that it has been reported to Biosecurity Queensland.

If you encounter any unusual signs or deaths relating to other wildlife, this can also be reported via the steps above. For more information on Avian influenza visit the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/campaigns/birdflu>

Asian Honey Bees in Brisbane

In July, the Department of Primary Industries confirmed two detections of [Asian honey bees](#) in south-west Brisbane. Biosecurity officers continue to work to determine the extent of spread and links to known infested areas in far north Queensland.



Tracey Read supplied the above photo and this caption: The feral Asian Honey Bee, *Apis cerana* (right), is smaller and has more distinct bands than the commercial European Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* (left). Photo by Paul Zborowski/Queensland Government.

If you suspect you have seen Asian honey bee, report it immediately [online](#), or call Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23. It is important to leave the nest undisturbed, and await further instructions.

Raising Bandicoots

Thank you again to Beverly Clarke for providing us with another article—sharing valuable information from an experienced wildlife carer.

There are eleven species of bandicoot (including the two species of bilby). Sadly, seven of the eleven bandicoot species are now extinct or extremely rare. The most common species of bandicoots that we are likely to see are [Northern Browns](#) and [Long-nosed](#)

[Bandicoots](#) (see Beverly's front cover photo). They are not easy to tell apart, but the Long-nosed bandicoot has larger ears, somewhat like the bilby.

Bandicoots are solitary creatures but can be raised together. The young hang onto the mother's teat. Once they are independent, they will dig their own burrow, often dragging grass and dry leaves into their hollow. They curl up into a small ball when sleeping, and the burrow is extremely warm. Once in an outside aviary, they will create their own nests, often having three or four that they move between. Once they go to ground in the base of an aviary, it can be very difficult to locate them, so great care must be taken when walking in an aviary where a young bandicoot is housed!

Bandicoots enjoy clumps of grass to dig through, looking for the roots and tubers, along with small insects that invariably inhabit the dirt beneath the grass. Bandicoots have very sharp little doglike teeth and they 'jump' or pounce on their prey, ripping it apart with their teeth whilst holding it with their forepaws. Their fur is very shiny, but coarse to touch. Their faces are V-shaped, with a prominent nose similar to a proboscis. They have syndactyl toes for grooming.

Bandicoots often come into care because of dogs, cats, and cars. Should you find a deceased adult bandicoot, please check the pouch area for joeys. Do not pull the joeys off the teat, as that is a death sentence. Cut the teat close to the dead mother and then put a safety pin through the teat end in the joeys' mouth, which prevents them from swallowing it. It is most important to keep the joeys warm; I suggest filling drink bottle with hot water from the tap, wrap it in a towel, and snuggle the little ones next to it. Take them to the RSPCA wildlife hospital at Wacol, who will give them a check over and find a capable carer to raise them. They are extremely active little creatures, and develop very quickly, so their time in care is necessarily short. Once a bandicoot reaches approximately 600-650grams it should be released back into the wild.

Beverley Clarke

Froggin' Around: Spring 2026

It's the end of winter and the start of spring. Locally, the first calls from the dam are the tok-toking of Striped Marsh Frogs (*Limnodynastes peronii*), followed by the soft-clucking of Tusked Frogs (*Adelotus brevis*). Numerous calls heard throughout the day and evening—including Tusked Frogs calling from under creek vegetation. Within the past two weeks, with the warmer weather, the rattling machine-gun call of Peron's Treefrogs (*Pengilleyia peronii*, formerly *Litoria*

peronii) and long “wreeek” finishing with a sharp “kik kik kik” of Eastern Dwarf Tree Frogs (*Drymomantis fallax*, formerly *Litoria fallax*). The taxonomic changes to the last two species follow a genetic revision of Australian-Papuan treefrogs within the Pelodyadidae family ([Donnellan et al., 2025](#)).

The previous Pelodyadidae family comprised of 233 species placed into three genera—most of which were *Litoria*. The review of the genetic level characterisation was based on mitochondrial and phylogenomic scale DNA sequence datasets (in combination with comprehensive morphological, acoustic, and life history data), resulting in the recognition of a total of 35 genera for the Pelodyadidae.

This is not too surprising, as tree frogs displays a wide range of variation in morphology and life history traits, with strong associations with ecological specialisations (such as body size, limb length, egg size and pigmentation, clutch size and tadpole morphology, breeding preferences and disposition of eggs). Acoustic data has also proved important in such reviews—including [FrogID](#)’s 1.5million frog records. Call structures differ by call complexity, number of notes per call, call frequency and amplitude modulation, sound category, call shape, number of notes per call and rate change across the call. The Pelodyadidae revision has been updated on [FrogID](#) and Australian Frog Atlas. The latest Australian Frog Atlas, [Version 4](#), provides ‘exciting updates to our knowledge of frog distributions.’ The authors note that ‘Version 4 of the Australian Frog Atlas now includes detailed distribution maps for 260 species of frogs, including the introduced Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*),’ using the latest knowledge of distributions for 76 species (including newly scientifically described frog species). *Happy froggin’* Phil Bird

Bird-Window Collisions

[Recent research](#) by Kurtis J. Lindsay and Ross Goldingay, used ‘a novel citizen science approach’ to assess bird-window collisions (reviewing ‘646 confirmed collision events involving 117 species’). The information is highly relevant to the MCCG, as some of these species are relatively common in our catchment and are important forest birds. The surprising thing is that a relatively small number of species make up most fatalities: cuckoos, whistlers, kingfishers and fruit doves, which are *all* migratory species—and collision frequency showed a pronounced spring peak consistent with migratory movement.’

The collision rate is obviously greatly underreported. I am sure that most people could recall a window-bird

interaction at some stage in the last decade or two, but not everyone will have known how to report it. For example, I am sadly aware of at least two of the listed species being killed from my windows in the last twenty years.

How to avoid or minimise bird-window collisions?

Suggestions include:

- Make large windows and sliding doors visible (which can also avoid human window-strike accidents!);
- Reduce reflection and window see-through by carefully using curtains, blinds, shades, and other elementary things; *and*
- Turn off unnecessary night lighting (saving money as well).

It is possible that glass pool fencing can also cause these problems, which is perhaps a less easy to solve issue.

Sandy Pollock

PS You can make a report on via the link on the [Bird Strike Project webpage](#). And for more information, visit the [Birds Queensland website](#).

Seeds: The Mighty Moreton Bay Fig

The mighty Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) is truly the titan of our local rainforests—and is such a familiar plant that we may just take it for granted. But let’s spend time thinking about the largest rainforest tree in our catchment—the inspiring and spectacular giant Moreton Bay Fig.

Several large examples occur on the lower reaches of our catchment, particularly downstream of the Kenmore State High School where one individual reaches 35m tall and 40m across! Impressive examples can also be found at the Rafting Ground Reserve, casting deep shade on the forest floor, including a powerful and spreading root system which covers over 25m across the ground. The buttressed root system, and intricate trunk always invites further interest and exploration.

There are quite a few cultivated and native fig species in our catchment, but the combination of large leaf size, and rusty red undersurface of the leaves (*seen in my front cover image, taken in windy conditions at Rafting Ground Reserve*), help us to identify this species without contradiction.

While far too large for any but the largest gardens, council parks and reserves contain both planted and pre-existing individuals that often form a focal point for populations of fruit-eating birds—particularly Fig Birds, which may flock to fruiting branches in their many dozens. The figs of this plant, like some other members of the *Ficus* genus, are comprised of a strange stem tissue structure (or syconium) enclosing

inverted multiple male and female flowers. Even more strangely, the figs are pollinated by tiny fig wasps, usually in a species-specific relationship as Moreton Bay Figs are pollinated by the wasp species *Pleistodontes froggattii*. Ripe figs will turn purplish, with white spots. Ripe fruit crops can occur at any time of the year.

While the Moreton Bay Fig is often a strangler fig species (with seedlings lodging in tree hollows and then forming aerial root systems down to the ground), it can be readily cultivated from fresh, cleaned seed, in a traditional seed-raising mixture.

Sandy Pollock

Reporting Fox Sightings

The European red fox (*Vulpes vulpe*) is native to the northern hemisphere, introduced from England in the 1860s and now widespread throughout Australia.

Listed in the Biosecurity Act 2014 as a species required to be managed in Queensland, foxes pose a serious threat to our native wildlife, being stealthy and opportunistic feeders (see photo by © Queensland Government, below). Foxes can consume an enormous variety of animal and plant material: small marsupials, birds, turtles, frogs, insects, poultry, even fruits and vegetables.



Winter is breeding season for foxes, and coming into spring, cubs will start emerging from their dens. Fox dens and hides can be hard to spot—ranging from hollow logs and trees to dirt burrows underneath thick vegetation, sheds or houses—but signs can include a musty scent, footprints, and discarded prey bones or feathers near entry and exit holes.

You can use Brisbane City Council's [feral animal sighting form](#) or telephone 07 3403 8888 to report a fox, including the presence of dens or request assistance in managing foxes.

More information is available on the BCC [Invasive species webpage](#), the [Queensland Government website](#) and in this [Factsheet](#)

Save the Dates: More at the MCCG Website Events Calendar

2026 MCCG 'Photo Comp'

[More info is on our website](#), including these key dates:

Sat 3rd to Fri 16th October: Young Persons (*Prep to grade 6*) submissions via email at any time (**3-16 Oct**)

Sat 17th Oct: Submission day for open category (Native Plants and Fungi, Native Birds, *and* Native Animals excluding Birds) entries (Brookfield Showgrounds).

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

Sat 24th Oct: Prize ceremony at Kenmore Village.

Rebecca Bain

MCCG Quarterly Talk: *Eavesdropping*

Mark your calendars for the next MCCG quarterly talk, which takes place on 22nd September.

Our guest speaker, Callun Alexander, will be giving a talk that sounds (!) as if it's a must-attend event, as the full title of the talk is '*Eavesdropping on cryptic species: Using acoustic monitoring to find difficult birds.*' The free event takes place on Tuesday 22nd September, at the Kenmore Library. Doors open at 6.30pm, and the talk starts at 7pm (event ends 8.30pm). Everyone welcome. Refreshments provided.

I hope to see you there.

Tracey Read

Kids' Day at The Cottage 2027

The MCCG Annual Kids' Day at The Cottage always takes place on the second Sunday in June, so mark your calendar for next year!

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 1st January). Joining the MCCG is easy. Just scan the QR code, or visit www.moggillcreek.org.au/membership



Moggill Magic: Volunteer Power

Did you know MCCG has the most awesome volunteers, as recorded in the 'Valuing the Community Annual BCC Survey.' In the 2025-26 financial year, MCCG volunteers committed over 5000 hours in events (including all the organising and promoting), nursery activities, management meetings, community engagement and a myriad of ways to make our corner of Brisbane fabulous.



ABOVE, Volunteer power (L to R): Rebecca Bain (PR Officer) and Julia Wharton are key coordinators of the Platypus Survey team. The behind-the-scenes effort for planning and managing a safe and successful 2026 event for 70 people takes a lot of hours from the 6-person team, before, during and after the activity.

Volunteering Queensland values our contributions to the community at over \$260,000! Thank you to everyone who gives one hour or one hundred; it all matters. Our **volunteers of the month** are Stephen, Jeff, and Helen (pictured on the front cover), who together were the breakfast team serving a post survey feast that included egg and bacon rolls and hot coffee to the 70 platypus spotting volunteers who were up and next to a creek from 5am.

Opportunities to Lend a Hand this Spring

There are always jobs to do! In particular:

- We are looking for someone to coordinate new MCCG promotional material. Specifically redesign some pullup banners for displays, organise committee name badges and Bushcare shirts; *and/or*
- Can you help at the October MCCG Photo Comp Stand, in Kenmore Village? We need volunteers to fill two-hour slots during the week, encouraging people to vote for the people's choice photo and helping us to attract new members.

If this is something you could help with, please get in touch **by using this link**. Thank you. **Tracey Read**

Kids' Day at The Cottage Success

Our much-loved Annual Kids' Day at The Cottage was back on Sunday, 14th June, much to the enjoyment of around 200 visitors. We welcomed many families visiting The Cottage for the very first time, alongside plenty of familiar faces returning for another day of nature, discovery and fun.

The marquees were buzzing with activity as our enthusiastic experts shared their knowledge and passion for an amazing array of wildlife. Children and their families had the chance to learn fascinating insights about butterflies, beetles, insects, snails, and bees, as well as a wonderful variety of birds, reptiles and mammals, including a very special wombat! There was plenty to keep little hands busy too, with native seeds and twisted-twine jewellery-making providing lots of opportunities for creativity – as well as a chance to get small hands dirty when leaning how to pot up native seedlings to take home (*Tracey's photo, featuring Andrew Wilson, MCCG Nursery, below*).



The sausage sizzle, of course, was a huge hit with everyone too. Events like this cannot be run without the generosity of time from our experts who support Kids' Day every year, and our fabulous team of volunteers who help plan and run the event safely, and of course to the sponsors without whom we couldn't run this event. For photos and more, go to the [MCCG website](https://www.mccg.org.au). **Tracey Read**

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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