



Newsletter for Landcare and Dunecare in Byron Shire

<http://www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/>



May 2019

The 9th Mullum Music Festival Tree Planting by Alison Ratcliffe



We had an amazing day on Sunday celebrating Mothers Day with over 300 people planting 1600++ local native trees at Teak Tree Farm. The sun shone for us and we were treated to some great music from **BETHANIE JOLLY, BLIND MOUTH**, (MMF 2018 Youth Mentorship Winners) **LOOSE CONTENT** & Mullumgrad's very own **DUSTYESKY** Russian Choir.

Thank you to everyone that worked so hard to make the day a success – our volunteers, the team from Mullum Music Festival, the performers, Dave Biggin for the sound. Our supporters at Byron Shire Council, The Byron Shire ECHO, Mullumbimby Chamber of Commerce, Mullumbimby Ex Services Club, BAY FM, First Sun Solar. And finally a great big thank you to Teak Tree Farm for hosting the day so wonderfully.

There's a great video by Duncan James https://youtu.be/ZlcF-APVJ_c and also a great drone video which gives a great overview of the planting site by Mark James <https://www.facebook.com/MullumMusicFestival/videos/vb.289732597712415/373428673380690/?type=2&theater>

A Very Special Fundraising Raffle!

Win 2 x SILVER three day passes to the iconic [Mullum Music Festival](#)
(Fri 15th, Sat 16th, Sun 17th Nov)



PLUS exclusive use and accommodation at nearby
[Teak Tree Farm House](#), Myocum.

Total value of prize is \$1750.00!

Tickets will be \$5 each, or 3 for \$10

All proceeds to local Brunswick Valley Landcare revegetation and community projects.

Tickets on sale via Brunswick Valley Landcare website www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au.

Raffle drawn at 9am Monday 14th October 2019 in Mullumbimby, winners notified by phone/email.

UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING FIRE FOR KOALAS AND THEIR HABITAT

FREE KOALA WORKSHOP

Sunday 19th May

Broken Head Hall

10am – 2.30 pm



Practical Activities

- Identifying koala habitat use
- Fire Behaviour



Come along and find out how:

- fire management can help koalas
- vegetation types and fire regimes affect fire behaviour
- koalas respond to fire
- koalas and their habitat are impacted by fire
- climate change is and will affect koalas and fire planning
- fire planning for koalas can reduce negative impacts
- to prepare a property fire management plan

Attendees will receive a FREE Koala Watch Kit and an Understanding and Managing Fire Kit

Morning Tea and Lunch provided. **BOOKINGS ESSENTIAL.** If you would like more information or to register for the workshop contact Maria Matthes, Koala Watch Project Officer, on 0467 855 990 or maria@healinghistory.com.au or Friends of the Koala on 6621 4664



This Project has been assisted by the New South Wales Government through its Environmental Trust



Improving soil and pasture health to reduce weeds

Do you have paddock or fence line weeds?

Not sure what species or how to manage them?

Join us at this second of two practical, skills-based training days to explore the causes of weed invasion, how to identify them, biosecurity responsibilities and best practice integrated management for Giant Parramatta grass, Groundsel bush, Fireweed, Camphor laurel and Lantana.

At this field day you will learn how to improve soil and pasture health to reduce weeds. Visit a stunning property in Main Arm and bring your weeds for identification.

Tuesday 14 May 2019 8.30am for 9am–12noon

Program and guest speakers

- 8.30am Welcome, introductions and a cuppa with Josie Banens and Peter Ryan from Brunswick Valley Landcare
- 9am Overview of property from shared property owner Leeroy Mills
- 9.15am Presentation from Rous County Council's Kim Curtis on the NSW DPI WeedWise program and biosecurity responsibilities for giant Parramatta Grass, Groundsel Bush, Fireweed, Camphor Laurel and Lantana
- 10.00 Presentation from Organic Forrests's biological farming teacher David Forrest on improving soil and pasture health to reduce weeds
- 10.45 Morning tea and discussion
- 11.00 Soil health card demonstration with Dave Forrest

Bookings essential as numbers are limited. Register at brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au

Directions and further details will be given on booking.



Department of
Primary Industries

This project is supported by the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Landcare NSW through funding received from the Established Pest Animals and Weeds Initiative, part of the Australian Government's Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper, the government's plan for stronger farmers and a stronger economy.



Landcare
New South Wales

FRIDAY
14TH
JUNE
2019

FARM FORESTRY FIELD DAY

An interactive workshop for existing and new landholders considering farm forestry.

Recently bought land? Do you have land but don't know what to do with it? Would you like to integrate trees into your rural landscape for biodiversity, conservation, carbon capture, better soils and profit?



Tour an established cabinet timber plantation, see a milling demonstration, solar drying kilns, and hear from experts in the field.

- Andy Plummer and Karl Vikstrom (Lune de Sang Silviculture)
- Dr. Kevin Glencross (Southern Cross University)
- Johanna Kempff (DPI Forestry Planner)
- Mark Dunphy (Firewheel Rainforest Nursery)
- Martin Novak (Sub-Tropical Farm Forestry Association)
- Dr. Joanne Green (Earthscapes)

Topics covered include: Property Planning; Site Selection; Soils Suitability; Soil Carbon; Planting Out; Maintenance; Milling; Product Marketing and Regulatory Setting.

At Federal, NSW

9am - 4pm, Friday 14th June 2019

tickets \$45 - lunch and morning tea included

with all proceeds going to regenerative agriculture projects

to book tickets please visit www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au



presented by Brunswick Valley
Landcare's Farming into the Future and
LDS Silviculture

BANGALOW KOALAS

KOALA TREE PLANTING WORKING BEE Saturday 18 May 2019

NO Weeding, **NO** Digging, **NO** Whipper Snipping, just planting trees in pre-dug holes and mulching – **EASY!**

There are 620 koala and rainforest trees to plant so Bangalow Koalas is having another Working Bee. If you want to volunteer a couple of hours of your time then please see below for details.

PLUS as a thank you for your time and hard work there is a sausage sizzle and sandwiches thanks to Bangalow Lions and Julie Frankham.

What you need to bring and wear:

- Trowels, drinking water, sunscreen.
- Long sleeves, long pants, gloves, fully enclosed footwear, hat.

Planting 620 Trees

Date Sat 18th May 2019, 9am start

Where 278 Coopers Shoot Road,
Coopers Shoot

RSVP: Linda Sparrow on
twodogsmedia@optusnet.com.au



Thanks to Bangalow Lions, Summerland
and National Landcare Program
Environmental Small Grant.

BANGALOW KOALAS

KOALA TREE PLANTING WORKING BEE SATURDAY 1ST JUNE 2019

Biggest ever planting and marks
12,000 trees planted in 18 months!

NO Weeding, **NO** Digging, **NO** Whipper Snipping, just planting trees in pre-dug holes and mulching – **EASY!**

There are 2,000 koala trees to plant so Bangalow Koalas is having another Working Bee. If you want to volunteer a couple of hours of your time then please see below for details. **PLUS** as a thank you for your time and hard work there is a sausage sizzle thanks to Bangalow Lions and sandwiches thanks to Julie Frankham.

What you need to bring and wear:

- Trowels, drinking water, sunscreen.
- Long sleeves, long pants, gloves, fully enclosed footwear, hat.

Planting 2,000 Koala Trees

Date Sat 1st June 2019, 9am start

Where 460 Bangalow Road, Talofa

RSVP: Linda Sparrow on
twodogsmedia@optusnet.com.au



Thank you for the help and support of:





BBB Program Update for May 2019

For full program till June and more information download the PDF from our Facebook page or BBB website www.byronbirdbuddies.com.au

What To Bring - Always wear covered shoes and bring water, hat, sunscreen and insect repellent. Except for presentation days, always bring something to eat for morning or afternoon tea and lunch if it's over the lunch period. For presentation days bring a plate to share for morning or afternoon tea

Contact - for all BBB & BVBW Activities - Jan -02 66803279 or Mobile 0428864378
byronbirdbuddy@gmail.com

Note: For surveys, experience is not necessary. Beginners are welcomed at all outings which will provide an opportunity to learn about our birds and their habitat.

Who – Jan

When – Friday 17th – 7am – 9am

Why – Assist NPWS (Lee Middleton) with bird identification etc on Brunswick River Cruise

Who - BBB

Where -Vallances Road Mullumbimby – off Coolamon Scenic Drive - drive to the end of the tarred road and wait at the gate. Please contact Jan below if you intend to come as date may change.

When: Thursday 23rd

Time: 14.00 – 17.00 (2pm start)

Why: Evening monitoring for BSC report

Contact: Jan 0428864378

Other Groups

RBBW - Wednesday 22nd – 08.00 – 13.00 – Evans Heads – meeting – to be advised or Contact:
richmondbrunswickbirdwatchers@gmail.com

BLNR Sunday 19th - 7.30 -12.00 – Cabarita Pony Club – check out
<https://www.birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlife-northern-nsw/birdlife-northern-rivers> for details or

Contact: Anne Jones at 0418 244 262 jones.oz@gmail.com or Linda Brannian at 0409 833 888



The May issue of Village Eco News is now available.
<http://brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Village-Eco-News-Issue-31-May-2019.pdf>

Why Landcare is Important in this Election

By Peter Bridgewater, Adjunct Professor in Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity Governance Institute of Applied Ecology and Institute of Governance and Policy Analysis

Debate on environmental issues in the election campaign thus far, if occurring at all, are focused on climate change. The sternly economic World Economic Forum's 2019 Global Risks Report noted "Of all risks, it is in relation to the environment that the world is most clearly sleepwalking into catastrophe". This was not the first time such a warning had been sounded in an otherwise dry economics report, but previous warnings were low in the list of risks, used more temperate language, and were about climate change. This year, for



the first time, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse appear as key crises for the world, alongside and connected with a range of global changes.

The UN Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) has recently released the first global assessment of food and biodiversity. Among its stark conclusions is the following: Biodiversity for food and agriculture is indispensable to food security, sustainable development and the supply of many vital ecosystem services. The report continues with recommendations, among which are Enabling frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture urgently need to be established or strengthened; and Improving the management of biodiversity for food and agriculture and enhancing its contribution to ecosystem services call for better multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral and international cooperation.

Australia is not immune from these changes and observations, but in Australia there are already actions underway to help. And they have been underway for 30 years, because on 20 July this year Landcare, the idea, the movement, the program, will be 30 years old.

When Former Prime Minister Hawke launched the original “Decade of Landcare” in 1989 it was born of experience in Victoria and was a unique fusion of support from conservation and farming NGOs. At the launch Bob Hawke said *“When the earth is spoiled, humanity and all living things are diminished. We have taken too much from the earth and given back too little. It's time to say enough is enough. Today's announcements won't solve everything. But with the right mix of political commitment and community support we can ensure that our country is simply the best in the world. This is our country, our future.”*

Landcare, 30 years on, is about using human capital to promote sustainable and resilient social and natural capital. As Bob Hawke said, we are drawing too heavily on our natural capital, and we need to reinvest in it, and in so doing build our social capital. Over 30 years Landcare has mobilised communities in urban, rural and rural landscapes to participate in natural resource management, delivering restored and resilient landscapes, and providing on-going stewardship. It is a cheap program for government in delivering what government needs to deliver in any event. As such, Landcare deserves stronger support – yet we hear little about it from the major parties, Greens or independents, even in the context of debates on “the environment”.

Few seem to understand that Landcare is not just about “trees and weeds” but is both a mechanism to help mitigate against climate change, and a key weapon in our armoury to adapt to climate change. There is as much to be achieved through supporting community Landcare actions as through highly technocratic renewable technology. Of course, the best is when both come together. Jo and Kathy Tucker's Victorian property “Tullyvallin” at Maroona, near Grampians (Gariwerd) National Park is a great example of that coming together.

Jo and Kathy, with son Jack, his partner Celia and their sons run a herd of Dorper sheep – but more importantly have an extensive revegetation program in a corner of the property. That revegetation program is complemented by fox and cat containment strategy, to enable (supervised) re-introduction of native mammals to their former range. Some species, including Bandicoots, are now flourishing in their newly-created ecosystem. But alongside that work, on the highest point in the property, stands a Wind Turbine. When operational, that turbine, with one on the neighbour's property can provide enough electricity for the town of Ararat.

Here is a clear view of the future we need, even if it may not be the one we think we want! Policies that help support local communities engage in self-determination and stewardship for their local environments are essential – not a top down dictat from Canberra or even Melbourne. But such policies should not be for just 3 years, or even 30 years rather 300 years! And policies to help local communities manage their environments should be supplemented by the best technology for renewable energy to help try to mitigate climate change. This can be large structures such as wind turbines or solar arrays, but also growing renewable crops, or using saline lands for growing algae to use as biofuels.

Climate change, important as it is, is not the only global change challenge we face, and Landcare helps in building resilience in landscapes and human communities against the full gamut of global changes. There has been a policy of sorts and dribbled support from governments of all persuasions to Landcare over the last 30 years. But after 30 years of solid performance the Landcare model to be fully effective it needs needs a reset and reinvigoration. The co-incidence of the 30th anniversary with whatever result is reached on the 18th May should offer a chance for the government of the day to reinvest strongly in Australia's community and its landscapes.

<https://www.thepolicyspace.com.au/2019/18/281-why-landcare-is-import-in-this-election>

STORIES to inspire and give you hope

Broken Head Coastal Corridor Restoration by Annette McKinley



The recently successful grant from NSW Environmental Trust "Broken Head Coastal Corridor Restoration" extends on the 2017 Stage 1 project sites at Broken Head which restored 59ha. The project improves connectivity of this corridor link in coastal Byron.

The eight property owners will participate in 40ha of restoration and 2 ha of creek line restoration and planting including linking an isolated remnant patch of rainforest with other remnant vegetation.

The project commenced with a successful planting which has been undertaken at Midgeen Creek on the property of a new participant. The contractors were assisted by the landowners Taylor Miller, Buntine Miller and Morgan Leigh and neighbours to plant 450 rainforest trees along the riparian area. The planting will shade the creek line, improving water quality and native fish habitat. The landowners also fenced an additional section for planting and provided materials and mulch.

There is also a rainforest remnant on the property which will be restored.

Similar plantings are proposed in the next month on three downstream properties. Plantings will then be finalised in spring this year. Restoration is commencing on the eight properties.

Photo 1: Taylor and Buntine (foreground) assisting with planting at Broken Head. Morgan in background.

Photo 2: The landowners fenced extra areas (nodes) subsequent to the initial site preparation. This node has now been treated – grass sprayed and plants within the nodes mulched.



Joel Salatin At The Farm - May 16



An intimate evening with Joel Salatin, and a screening of 'Polyfaces- the film'.

Join us at The Farm for a screening of Polyfaces...a film to inspire and create change. Following the screening, Charlie Arnott, award winning Biodynamic farmer, educator and regenerative agriculture advocate will lead a Q&A session with Joel Salatin, arguably one of the pioneers of regenerative farming.

'Polyfaces' a joyful film about connecting to the land and the community, follows the Salatin's, a 4th generation farming family who do 'everything different to everyone else' as they produce food in a way that works with nature, not against it. 'Polyface Farm', led by Joel Salatin, the "the world's most innovative farmer" (TIME), uses no chemicals, feeds over 6,000 families and many restaurants and food outlets, high quality, nutrient-dense products within a 3 hour 'foodshed' of their farm.

TIME : Thursday May 16th 5.30pm-6.30pm: Stone & Wood Beer or local wine and a burger or salad provided by Three Blue Ducks

PRICE : \$79 + booking fee <https://thefarm.com.au/whatson>

LOCATION : The Three Blue Ducks Restaurant at The Farm Byron Bay. 11 Ewingsdale Road, Ewingsdale NSW.



Droughts influenced by humans for better and worse with aerosols and greenhouse gas emissions, study shows By ABC

WEATHER KATE DOYLE

A new scientific paper suggests humans have had their fingerprints all over droughts for the past century, both in making them better and making them worse.

It's a big claim, especially as droughts are notoriously difficult to define and measure.

PHOTO : The variables to consider when defining a drought and its severity are all fraught. REUTERS: DAVID GRAY

Key points:

- New paper suggests humans have been influencing droughts since the beginning of the 21st century
- Dip in mid century droughts explained by increased aerosols
- Human influence on drought likely to continue

Published in the journal Nature, the paper said humans had a clear influence on drought in the early 1900s through increased human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, but that the influence dipped in the mid 20th century.

This dip was likely because of increased human-induced aerosols in the atmosphere, which affected regional rainfall, it said.

Interestingly though, this dip was observed everywhere in the study apart from the Australia New Zealand region.

But the paper went on to suggest that by the end of the 20th century, the influence of greenhouse gases on droughts had started to re-establish its dominance and that the consequences were likely to be severe.

It is potentially bad news for already dry areas like southern Australia.

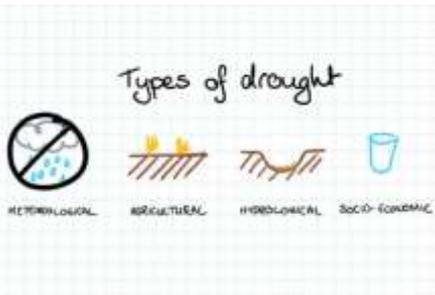


PHOTO : Droughts do not necessarily go in this order, but it is fairly common for one to follow on from the other. ABC WEATHER: KATE DOYLE

The paper's lead authors Kate Marvel and Benjamin Cook were joined by fellow scientists including Australian Paul Durack and others from institutions like NASA and Columbia University.

"They're quite ambitious in what they're trying to do and I think they've come up with some interesting results," said Dr Andrew King, a climate scientist at the University of Melbourne unconnected to the study.

Dr King's research focuses on human influences on extreme events — mostly on heat and rainfall extremes, less so on droughts, and for good reason.

"[Droughts] are multifaceted and they can be measured in different ways," he said.

Defining when a drought starts and stops, how severe it needs to be to be considered a drought and what variables to consider are all fraught.

So what was this new paper's approach?

Using tree ring data from drought atlases all over the world, the authors formed a global drought atlas and defined drought using the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI).

They then searched it for "fingerprints" of human activity using statistical analysis.

The PDSI uses a combination of temperature, rainfall evaporation and other factors to produce one drought variable; it is popular globally but was calculated based on US climate conditions.

"In Australia [the PDSI] is not used so much," said Dr Mandy Freund, a PhD graduate from the University of Melbourne who has studied the history of droughts in Australia. "I think [that's] because a lot of people don't know how Australian climate works or how the soils work; in Australia it's a bit different," Dr Freund said.

The lack of dip found in the greenhouse gas influence on droughts in Australia would not be the first time the climate here has stood out. To read the rest of the story please visit :

https://mobile.abc.net.au/news/2019-05-04/are-humans-making-droughts-worse/11064498?pfmredir=sm&sf212116438=1&smid=Page:%20ABC%20Australia-Facebook_Organic&WT.tsrc=Facebook_Organic

Native Figs: Food for Wildlife by Nimbin Good Times, Sept 2004, by David McMinn



The genus *Ficus* contains some of the most spectacular rainforest species in our local region. With their strangling mass of roots and dark green glossy leaves, they are a wonderful sight to behold on any rainforest walk. They were often planted by the original farmers for shade and stock shelter and most of the old farm houses in the Nimbin valley have a few large, mature fig trees around them. Importantly, native figs are a key component of the ecology in local rainforests, as they produce masses of fruit which are avidly eaten by birds and fruit bats. It is vital for people to include native figs in their rainforest plantings to provide wildlife food and help improve the local ecology.

There are two basic types of figs. The stranglers begin life as an epiphyte high up in the branches of a tree. Roots of the fig grow slowly down the trunk. Once they reach the ground, the roots thicken and form a lattice work around the trunk of the host tree eventually strangling it. The other type of figs are the non stranglers, which grow in the ground or over rocks.

The large growing species are only suitable for parks, farms, huge gardens and so forth. In household gardens, their invasive root systems and size will present problems for water pipes, telephone lines and building foundations. Only the creek sandpaper fig may be considered for small allotments. You may like to use native fig species as pot plants, instead of the ubiquitous rubber plant (*F. elastica*) or weeping fig (*F. benjamina*). With proper care they may be kept in containers for

years and then planted out when they become too large. *Ficus* species can also make highly desirable bonsai specimens.

All *Ficus* species may be planted directly in the ground with slow release fertiliser, regular watering and good mulching. However, they must be given sufficient space, as most species grow into very large trees. Stranglers may also be established in the fork of an old tree. This must be done during the wet season with plenty of leaf litter, so that the plant becomes well established before the dry season. Another alternative is to place a staghorn (an epiphytic fern) high up on the trunk of a camphor laurel and plant a *Ficus* seedling in the fern. The fig will grow and strangle the camphor tree, although you have to be patient as this will take years. People living in drier areas should choose those species found in dry rainforests, such as Port Jackson Fig, Deciduous Fig and Sandpaper Fig.

You should avoid planting exotic figs as they usually do not set fruit in Australia, thus denying wildlife a vital food source. Each *Ficus* species is pollinated by its own exclusive wasp species. For exotic figs, these insects are not present in Australia and fruit/viable seed will not be produced. This is probably just as well because large, fast growing species, such as the rubber tree (*F. elastica*), could have potential to become an invasive weed in the local rainforests.

A complete list of figs native to the Northern Rivers is presented, as well as the small leaved fig (*F. microcarpa*) from south east Queensland. If you have sufficient room, plant several species so that the wildlife will have fruit over much of the year. At the end of each description is a summary: height (m), growth rate (moderate/fast) and fruiting season. Rainforest type is also indicated by STR (Subtropical

Rainforest), DR (Dry Rainforest) and LR (Littoral Rainforest). Native figs are usually propagated from fresh seed, although some species may be grown from cuttings.

Creek Sandpaper Fig (*F coronata*). A bushy, small growing species often found along creeks hence its common name. It is a non strangler and is less invasive than the larger fig trees. The fruit is apparently edible for humans, with a few plants producing sweet fruit comparable with the commercial fig (*F carica*). Even so, variability is the major problem as most trees yield inferior fruit covered with irritating hairs. It does best with plenty of water and good soils, being excellent for stream bank regeneration. 8-10m. Fast. Jan – Sept. STR, LR, DR. Seed/cuttings.

Sandpaper Fig (*F fraseri*). A common, fast growing species that will often self regenerate. The tree is a valuable food source for birds, especially as the fruit is produced in spring when food from other sources is limited. It is easy to grow and plants will establish quickly in moist fertile soils. May be briefly deciduous in cold areas. 6-15m. Fast. May – Feb. STR, LR, DR. Seed/cuttings.

Moreton Bay Fig (*F macrophylla*) is a very large growing species, with a massive grey trunk and spreading branches. 20m. Moderate. Feb – May. STR, LR, DR. Seed.

Small Leaved Fig (*F microcarpa*, var *hilli*) is a medium to large tree, which grows in warmer areas, especially in littoral rainforest. 20m, Fast. September - October. STR, LR. Seed/cuttings.

Small Fruited Fig (*F obliqua*). Medium to very large tree growing in warmer lowland areas. 15-20m. Moderate. Feb- July. STR, LR. Seed.

Port Jackson Fig or Rusty Fig (*F rubiginosa*) is a non strangling fig, which is often found growing over rocky outcrops. The fruit is an important food source for many bird species. The Rock Fig (*F platypoda*) from Queensland is now included within this species. Port Jackson Fig is suitable to grow in harsh, dry conditions and is more cold tolerant than other large figs. 15-30m. Moderate. Feb – July. STR, LR, DR. Seed/cuttings.

Deciduous Fig (*F superba* var *henneana*) is strangling fig found in drier rainforests. Trees have a short deciduous period. 15-20m. Moderate. Jan – Aug. STR, LR, DR. Seed.

White Fig (*F virens*) Medium to large tree, which grows as a strangler or on rock outcrops. 20m. Moderate. June – Oct. STR. Seed/tip cuttings.

Nipple Fig (*F watkinsiana*) is a common species in the Northern Rivers region, growing into a very large tree. 20-30m. Moderate. July – Sept. STR, LR. Seed.

FUNDING

Do you have a great project and need funds to make it happen?

You can find more information on available grants on the Brunswick Valley Landcare website including a calendar of all grants expected to be available during 2019. There are also some handy tips on how to be successful with grant applications. Below is a summary of grants which are currently accepting applications and ones that are anticipated to open within the next month.

<http://brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/funding/>

Eco Schools grants program

The Eco Schools Grants program funds environmental management projects that promote learning opportunities for students, teachers and the community.

Applications close **Monday 1st July 2019 at 3.00pm**

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/funding-and-support/nsw-environmental-trust/grants-available/eco-schools>



FRRR ABC Heywire Youth Innovation Grants

FRRR is offering \$100,000 in funding to assist not-for-profit community-based organisations in rural, regional and remote Australia adopt and act on one of the seven innovative Heywire project ideas. The communities selected to pilot the programs will implement their projects in the next 12 months from September 2019.

Applications close **5pm on Tuesday, 14 May 2019.**

<https://www.frrr.org.au/grants/heywire-youth-innovation>

2020 Nuffield Australia Farming Scholarships

Applications are now open for 2020 Nuffield Australia Farming scholarships.

The scholarships encourage Australian Primary Producers to adopt local and international best practice so that excellence in all aspects of Australian agricultural production, distribution and management is achieved.

Applications close **Friday 14 June 2019.**

<https://nuffield.com.au/scholarships/>



Weed of the Month

This month's weed of the month comes from Noosa and District Landcare.

Some weeds are actually helping repair our land however some are real back yard bullies. We try to work with nature as much as possible.

Things like Cats Claw creeper *Macfadyena unguis-cati* and Madeira vine *Anredera cordifolia* are a different story. These plants completely change an ecosystem and kill of the native plants, reducing diversity and with that, habitat for our local wildlife.

One of these we met recently was Laurel clock vine or *Thunbergia laurifolia*, native to southern China, Taiwan and south-eastern Asia. Whilst it does set seed, this usually only occurs in the north of Australia, it principally reproduces via tubers or stem fragments. It has beautiful blue flowers – see photo - and was sold as an ornamental for many years. As with Cats claw it also has an underground tuber, which makes it a really tough customer.

This was only one vine, but a big one. It was choking a tree locally and the owner asked us to deal with it. What we found was pretty impressive. Have a look at the size of the tuber in this photo held by Bow one of our Trainees.”

More info can be found at <https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/laurel-clock-vine>



WORKING BEES - why not get out and get involved in one of our local groups?

For all Landcare Working Bees please wear protective clothing - long pants, long-sleeved shirt, closed-in shoes, hat, gloves and bring water, sunscreen, and insect repellent. **Please always contact the groups co-ordinators before attending a working bee as plans do change!**

Bangalow Land and Rivercare, Bangalow

WHEN: every Saturday 8:30am
WHERE: find out from Liz Gander
CONTACT: Liz Gander bangalowlandcare@gmail.com 66871309

Green and Clean Awareness Team, Byron Bay

WHEN: 3rd Sunday of the month 9:00am
WHERE: Meet Main Beach, Byron Bay
CONTACT: Veda Turner vedaturner@gmail.com 0427 857 991

Heritage Park Landcare, Mullumbimby

WHEN: alternate Saturdays 9:00am – 11:00 am
WHERE: Heritage Park, Mullumbimby
CONTACT: Diana Hughes bromspot@gmail.com

Jinangong Landcare, Ocean Shores

WHEN: 1st Sunday of the month
WHERE: The Tunnel Road, Ocean Shores
CONTACT: Ian Parer ianparer@hotmail.com

Mullum Town Landcare, Mullumbimby

WHEN: last Sunday of the month
WHERE: find out from Rita de Heer
CONTACT: Rita de Heer 02 6684 1495 ritadeheer7@gmail.com

South New Brighton Dunecare

WHEN: 1st Friday of the month 1:30pm - 4:30pm
WHERE: Meet at southern end of the Esplanade at the Strand beach access point.
CONTACT: Robyn Bolden robyn.bolden@optusnet.com.au 6680 1970

Suffolk Park Dunecare

WHEN: 1st Saturday of the month
CONTACT: Helen Brown hellyh@bigpond.com 6685 4964

Tyagarah Landcare

WHEN: Each Thursday 9:00am – 11:00am
WHERE: 23 Prestons Lane, Tyagarah
CONTACT: Bela Allen bela_allen@yahoo.com 6684 7113

Yallakool Reserve Landcare, Ocean Shores

WHEN: each Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 – 11.00 am
WHERE: corner of Yallakool Drive and Warrambool Road, Ocean Shores
CONTACT: David Kemp dnkemp77@gmail.com 0427 650 861

Can't find a group near you? We have many other groups who meet on an ad hoc basis (contact us for more details) or if there isn't an existing group in your neighbourhood or you are interested in looking after a particular area, BVL can help you to form a locality group under the BVL umbrella.

LINKS

- Arakwal <http://arakwal.com.au/>
- Border Rangers Alliance <http://www.greasternranges.org.au/border-ranges/overview/overview>
- Bangalow River and Landcare <http://www.bangalowlandcare.org.au/>
- Big Scrub Landcare <https://www.bigscrubrainforest.org.au/>
- Brunswick Valley Landcare <http://www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/>
- Byron Bird Buddies <http://www.byronbirdbuddies.com.au/>
- Byron Community College <http://www.byroncollege.org.au/>
- Byron Shire Council <http://www.byron.nsw.gov.au/>
- EnviTE www.envite.org.au
- Environmental Trust <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/grants/envtrust.htm>
- Friends of the Koala www.friendsofthekoala.org
- Local Land Services www.northcoast.ils.nsw.gov.au
- North Coast Local Land Services <http://northcoast.ils.nsw.gov.au/>
- Border Ranges Richmond Valley Landcare www.brrvln.org.au
- Mullumbimby Community Gardens <http://mullumcommunitygarden.wordpress.com/>
- North Coast Nature <http://www.northcoastnature.org.au/>
- Richmond Landcare Inc. <http://www.richmondlandcare.org/>
- Rous County Council (formerly Far North Coast Weeds) <http://rous.nsw.gov.au/>
- Soilcare <http://www.soilcare.org>
- Tweed Landcare Inc. <http://www.tweedlandcare.org.au/>
- Wilson's Creek Huonbrook Landcare <http://www.wilsonscreeklandcare.mullum.com.au/>

For information about Landcare or other natural resource issues in Byron shire please contact

Landcare Support Officer

Alison Ratcliffe 6626 7028 0421 244 640 (Monday, Thursday and Friday)

email: alison.ratcliffe@byron.nsw.gov.au



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