




# Newsletter for Landcare and Dunecare in Byron Shire

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

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NOVEMBER 17 Compost for Healthy Soils workshop

November 2017

## Heritage Park by Diana Hughes

How the wish to preserve an endangered tree in Heritage Park has triggered an interesting chain of events.

This tree behind Ruth Fox is *Gossia frangrantissima* (formerly *Austromyrtus frangrantissima*), and was identified by our local ecologist Justin Mallee during the tree identification walk through Heritage Park for the Big Scrub rainforest event in October. This spritely lady, drawing the Raffle, planted it in 1985! The following archival photo of Ruth was taken at that time.

And by the way the Raffle was won by Ken Dorey, well-known identify from the Big Scrub Rainforest group with other prizes won by Hugh of Myocum and Carolyn from Ocean Shores. Many thanks to Eco Cruises of Brunswick Heads for a river cruise, Mullum Creek Nursery for healthy plants and Jo and John for their combined floral arrangement.

The Raffle raised \$200 which will go towards designing signs to describe our valuable tree assets.

Ruth Fox was the original Secretary of the Byron Flora and Conservation Society who got the Park up and running in the early 1980s. They persuaded Byron Council to dedicate to the community, the formerly overgrown riverbank, with the aim of creating an arboretum of rainforest and sclerophyll trees of our unique region. A region known to Botanists as the Macleay/MacPherson Overlap, meaning the furthest north or south certain trees would grow, or where the temperate and subtropical areas overlap.



Ruth was happy to find an old and desiccated Blue seed from the giant *Elaeocarpus Grandis*. She told me Gold miners used to search for these seeds which they would drop into an alluvial creek, hoping any gold grains there would find a home in the seed's desiccated covering so that the proud owner could wear his gleaming nugget suspended from his fob watch chain!

RUTH FOX, GWS INTERNATIONAL OFFICER PLANTS *AUSTROMYRTUS FRAGRANTISSIMA* 13.11.85



## Compost for Healthy Soils - How to improve soil fertility

Dave Forrest, organic farmer and TAFE teacher presents an interactive workshop on:

- Soil fertility
- Introduction to composting and the process (most common ingredients)
- What we are looking to achieve with our soils

Byron Shire Council Resource Recovery team talk about their new state of the art compost facility.

**Friday 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017 12.30 pm – 4.00 pm Ewingsdale**

### PROGRAM AND GUEST SPEAKERS:

12.30 -1.00 Arrival and Lunch

1.00 – 3.00 Interactive presentation by Dave Forrest

3.00 – 3.30 Presentation by Byron Shire Council Resource Recovery team

3.30 – 4.00 Afternoon tea and informal discussion



**Bookings are essential**

please contact:

Bela Allen

6684 7113

[bela\\_allen@yahoo.com](mailto:bela_allen@yahoo.com)



*This project is supported by funding from the  
Australian Governments National Landcare Program*



The November issue of Village Eco News is now available with a great article on how to naturally get rid of ants from your house and whether you can form a relationship with a magpie.

<http://brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Village-Eco-News-Issue-16-Nov-2017-1.pdf>

## Brunswick Valley Landcare AGM Report



Brunswick Valley Landcare held a successful AGM on 26<sup>th</sup> October with the following people elected to positions on the committee.

President - Peter Ryan

Vice President - Jude Alcorn

Treasurer - Jenny Hartigan

Secretary - Greg Shanahan

Committee Members - Bela Allen, Adrienne Sheppard, Ben Mallinson

Public Officer - Graeme Ashcroft

During the 2016/2017 financial year BVL memberships have increased, as we continue to offer a successful continuing community platform. The number of Locality Groups have also increased across the year with 5 new groups. We have applied for 9 grants with 3 being successful. BVL ran 7 workshops and field days, 7 information stalls and answered in excess of 100 enquiries from members of the public.

Other highlights for the year were the revamping and release of the "My local native garden" guide, the success of the Mother's Day tree planting, and the North Byron Parklands partnered schools' planting days. Land for Wildlife has also continued to grow with 13 new properties registered.

We would like to thank those locality groups that attended and gave updates of their projects. We really appreciate all the work that you do and it's great to hear both your challenges and highlights.



What to look out for ... turtle tracks leading to and from the ocean.

### Turtle trackers wanted for nesting season by Australian Sea Bird Rescue

The Australian Seabird Rescue group in Ballina has issued a call-out to anyone interested in helping to monitor the turtle nesting season which runs until March 2018.

The group will be holding workshops at its Ballina/Byron Sea Turtle Rescue to train volunteers in turtle track identification and local threats to nesting sea turtles.

Recording of information on turtle and human beach activities will help to identify areas needing better protection or better education for beach users.

Sea turtles are dying from eating plastic and other debris, most of which comes from the land. (AAP)

Volunteers may get the opportunity to observe turtles digging nests, laying eggs, and be hands on and assist in turtle rescues if required. Training will be provided free of charge although participants must arrange their own transport to and from their allocated patrol areas.

Volunteers can take part in the program for any length of time from one week to the entire length of the project. For additional information or any questions about the project please email:

[admin@seabirdrescue.org](mailto:admin@seabirdrescue.org)

## STORIES to inspire and give you hope



### Camphor Laurel as a Timber Resource Field Day by Bela Allen

The camphor laurel as a timber resource field day, held at Eureka, and organised as a partnership between Brunswick Valley Landcare and Quality Timber Traders, was popular and attracted participants with different views and interests on how to convert this environmental weed into a valuable resource.

The camphor conversion options to regenerate a camphor infested woodland into an intact native forest were presented by Jo Green (botanist) and George Roberts (bush regenerator).

Joe Harvey-Jones outlined his method of trimming camphor laurel trees to encourage single straight stems and, over time, harvesting the timber for income. This income could be invested to revegetate the site as a sustainable native timber plantation which would have the potential to be sustainably harvested in approximately 20 years. Participants visited Joe's 20 year old native timber plantation which is now being harvested sustainably.

If you are interested in joining a group of people who wish to further investigate the use of camphor laurel as a timber resource, please contact Joe Harvey-Jones. (02) 6688 4257

[info@qualitytimbertraders.com](mailto:info@qualitytimbertraders.com)

[www.qualitytimbertraders.com](http://www.qualitytimbertraders.com)

[www.facebook.com/qualitytimbertraders](https://www.facebook.com/qualitytimbertraders)



*The field day was supported by funding from the Australian Governments National Landcare Program.*



### Byrangerie open day by Alison

Ratcliffe

On Friday 20<sup>th</sup> October the open day Byrangerie Grass Reserve Trust was a huge success with blue skies, sunshine and 46 adults walking the newly opened walking track as well as the wonderful kids from Goonengerry Public School.

Val Hodgson, President of the Reserve Trust said "The children were wonderfully behaved and their knowledge of the flora and fauna was excellent. And they were really fun to show around!"

Alan Goldstein, Byrangerie Grass Reserve Trusts treasurer said "It was a great pleasure to welcome the school children to the reserve. Quite a few live on Mafeking Road and didn't even know the Reserve was here. All the children assured us they would be returning with their parents.'

If you would like to know more about this public reserve please visit

<http://brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Byrangerie-booklet.pdf> .

*This project is assisted by the New South Wales Government through its Environmental Trust.*

## Marshalls Creek Clean Up by Alison Ratcliffe



We all had a great time on Saturday paddling up Marshalls Creek for our creek clean up. As one attendee commented "It felt more like a treasure hunt than a clean up".

As Sasha Mainsbridge said "Marshalls Creek was actually incredibly clean compared to the Mullum to Bruns River clean I did a few months ago. Even so, there were obvious hot spots near frequent human presence like near the road and near the golf club."

Great crew. Beautiful day.



Thank you to everyone that came along and especially [Byron Bay Eco Cruises & Kayaks](#), [Sasha Mainsbridge](#), and [Intrepid Landcare Northern Rivers](#).

*This project was assisted by funds from a Recreational Fishing Trust - Fish Habitat Action Grant.*



## Rare quandong tree sighting leap-frogs main task

by The Office of Environment and Heritage

A team of dedicated bush regenerators has recently been working in the Terrania Creek Valley, Nightcap National Park, as part of the Saving our Species (SoS) program. While removing weeds threatening the habitat of the Fleay's barred frog, they made an unexpected discovery.

One cool morning in May, team leader Darren Bailey noticed a seedling that looked a little different. With many years working in the local area and many days at the Fleay's barred frog (*Mixophyes fleayi*) management site, Darren knew this little tree was something out of the ordinary.

He decided to snap a few photos and take a waypoint on his GPS before continuing his weed work. After a long day in the field he consulted some reference books and confirmed his suspicions that he had discovered a new population of the vary rare Minyon quandong (*Elaeocarpus sedentarius*).

The first collection of this species was made in 1936 north of Minyon Falls in north-eastern NSW. This lonely sample sat at the herbarium for over 50 years until the species was rediscovered in 1992. Following this rediscovery, a flurry of survey activity pursued with botanists roaming here and there, checking leaves, barks and fruits in likely locations throughout the north east. After extensive searches during the mid-1990s a total of 700 individuals were found.

Some 20 years later, those same botanists (Nan Nicholson, Rob Kooyman, Barbara Stewart, Annette McKinley and Hugh Nicholson), bush regenerators Darren Bailey and Alex Stephens, and the NPWS North Coast Branch SoS team had been marshalled by SoS Project Officer Justin Mallee, and were gathered around a picnic table to share a cup of tea, disinfect their boots and plan the day ahead.

**The mission:** to survey the area surrounding the seedling discovery and find more individuals of the rare and illusive Minyon Quandong. While cups of tea and planning have not changed much in the 20 years since the initial field work, hygiene has become very important, especially since the rapid decline in mature individuals at other sites is thought to be related to a fungal pathogen.

As the team descended on the discovery site there were cameras flashing, GPSs beeping and hand lenses being wielded with expert precision. Over the following hours many an, "Oooo!", "Wow!" and, "I've found one" could be heard throughout the valley.

**The results:** 11 trees were located at the new site - one for each member of the field team! These were comprised of 8 mature trees, 2 seedlings and 1 tree reshooting from coppice shoots. It was a very

productive day and a great result for the SoS program. Thanks to all who attended for volunteering their time and contributing to the conservation of one of the natural wonders of the Gondwanan Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area. To learn more visit the [Minyon quandong profile page](#).



# Tasmania's Anti Protest Laws

The High Court of Australia has ruled that Tasmania's anti-protest laws violate the implied freedom of political expression in our Australian Constitution

These Tasmanian anti-protest laws are part of the global purchase of democracy by corporations persuading weak politicians to legislate against the time-honoured rights of the people.

This judgment puts a brake on corporations wanting to plunder Tasmania's unique and job-rich environment, not least its ancient rainforests and tall eucalypts.

Premier Hodgman, a lawyer, should never have put the rights of the logging corporations ahead of the rights of the wider Tasmanian community. He should be ashamed.

Today, those calling for harsh penalties to stop peaceful citizens protesting elsewhere, like against the Adani mine, have been put back in their place by the High Court.

It is remarkable that the High Court has so clearly struck down the Premier Hodgman's illegal effort to take away his own Tasmanian citizens' right to peaceful protest against his directed destruction of their own public forests. Jessica is right: he owes the people of Lapoinya a visit and personal apology.

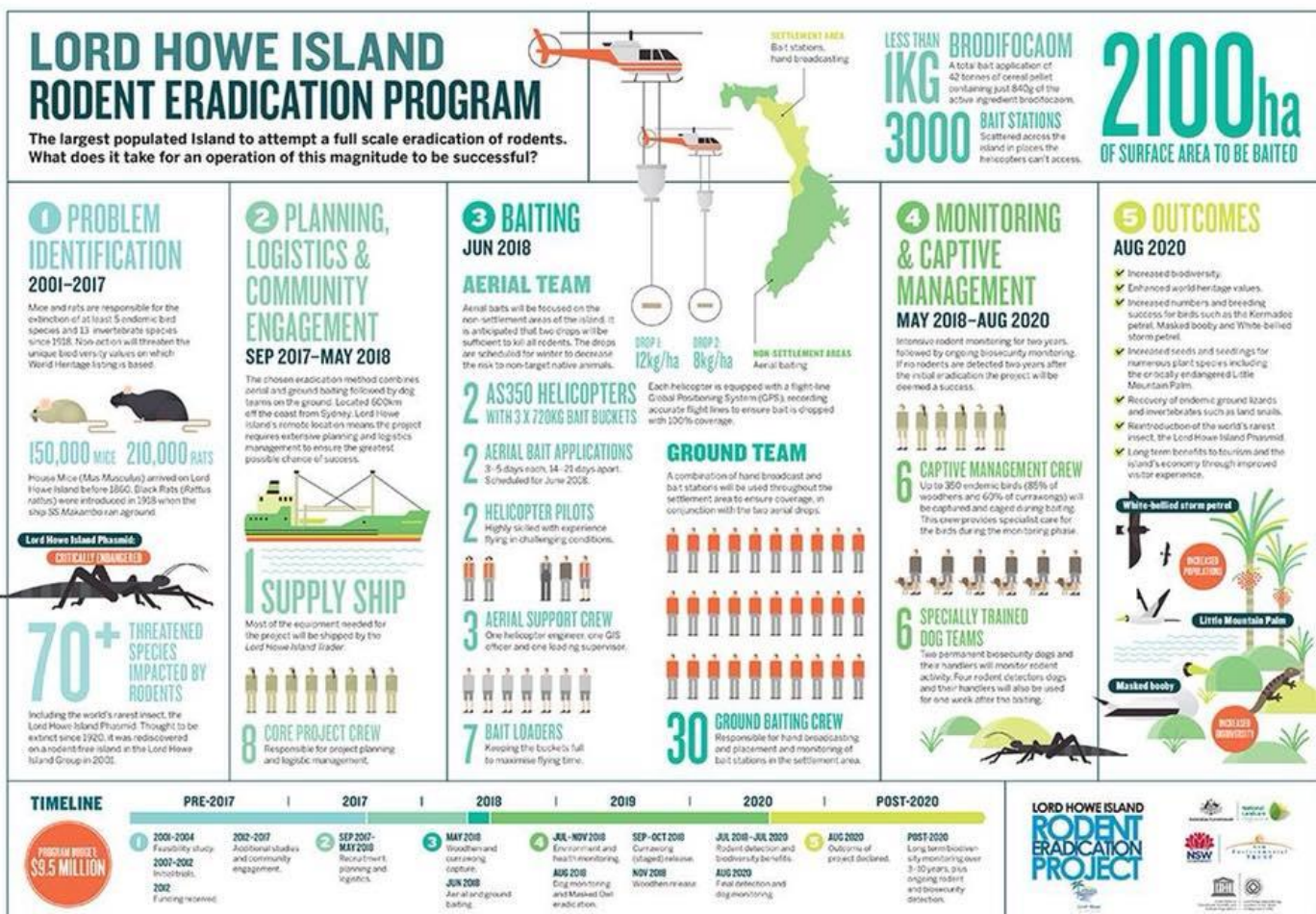
For the forests, Bob Brown <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-10-18/bob-brown-wins-high-court-challenge-to-protest-laws/9060834>



"We won!  
A great day for  
forests, wildlife  
and all of nature  
in Tasmania and  
around Australia."  
- Bob Brown

# Lord Howe Island Rodent Eradication Project

Lord Howe Island is home to many threatened, endemic and migratory species. Rodents have previously caused extinction of five bird and 13 invertebrate species on the island and currently threaten another 70 species. The eradication of rats and mice will be another significant step for recovery of unique threatened species and the island's ecosystem. <https://www.facebook.com/RodentEradicationLHI/>



# Land for Wildlife



## Conservation Agreements under the new Biodiversity legislation

Under the Biodiversity legislation introduced on 25 August 2017, developers wanting to clear larger areas which impact on biodiversity must enter into the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme. The scheme establishes a market mechanism where 'ecosystem credits' or 'species credits' are created through conservation actions on land protected in perpetuity, and these credits may then be bought and sold.

There are two key elements to the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme:

- A. Developers and landholders who undertake development or clearing, generating a credit obligation which must be retired to offset their activity
- B. Landholders who establish a biodiversity stewardship site on their land, generating credits to sell to developers or landholders who require those credits, to securely offset activities at other sites.

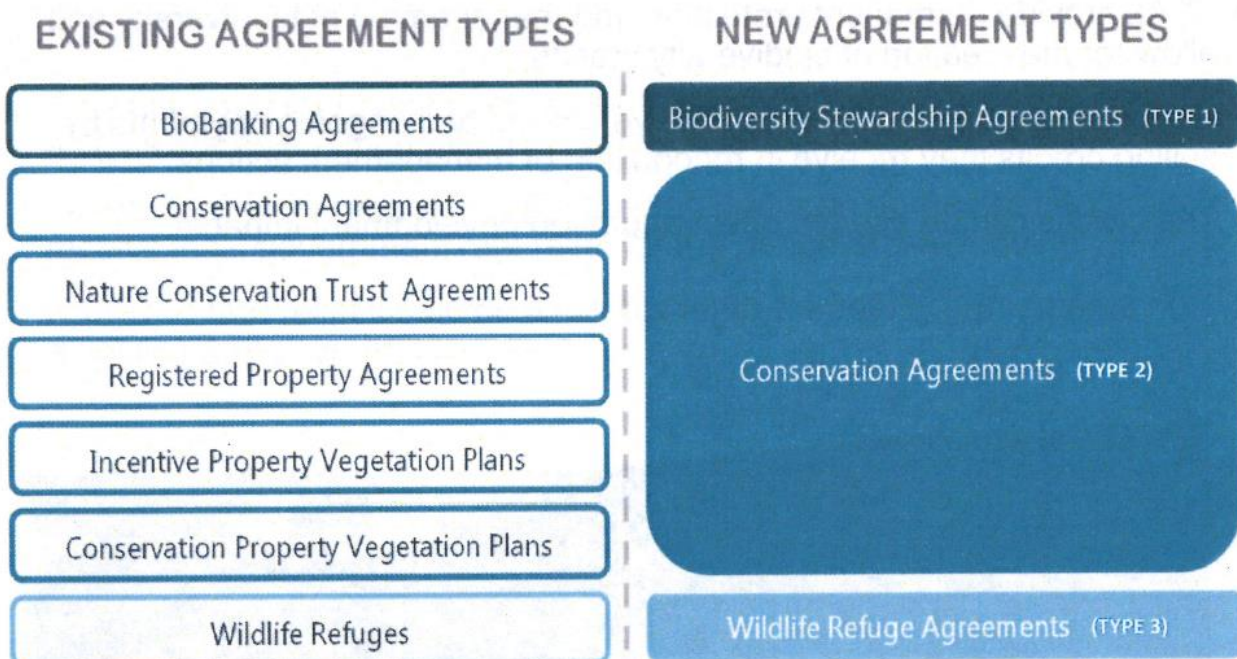
Offset sites must be secured using Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements (BSA's). These are voluntary in-perpetuity agreements between a willing landholder and the Minister for the Environment, administered by the Biodiversity Conservation Trust. BSA's place obligations on landholders to manage the site in accordance with the management plans formulated during the planning phase for the site, and actions will be subject to audit to ensure sites are managed appropriately.

Stewardship agreements generate biodiversity (ecosystem and/or species) credits, representing **the gain** in biodiversity achieved by protecting and managing the land. The landholder will need to engage an accredited assessor to assess the site using the Biodiversity Assessment Method and calculate the number of credits it will generate.

### What if I already have a conservation agreement over my land?

The number of types of conservation agreements applying to land has been reduced from seven to three as follows.

## From Seven to Three





Type 1 and 2 Agreements are eligible for funding. Annual payments are generated for Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements, while Type 2 Agreements are eligible for part of the government's \$240 million dollar commitment to biodiversity. Current agreements can be upgraded if the landowner wishes.

### **Where can I find out more?**

Byron Shire Council and BVL are considering holding a joint workshop to discuss landholder options for biodiversity conservation, depending on the level of interest shown. Byron Council would like to require developers to secure credits from within the Byron Shire in the first instance, but credits are presently lacking. If you are interested in attending such a workshop, please contact Alison on 6626 7028 [alison.ratcliffe@byron.nsw.gov.au](mailto:alison.ratcliffe@byron.nsw.gov.au).

An overview of the process can be viewed at

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/schemeprocess.htm>

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## **New Snake Bite Advice** by Royal Flying Doctor Service

Recently, the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) issued new guidelines for snakebite victims based on a 10-year study of snakebites.

[\*The Australian Snakebite Project\*](#), published in the [Medical Journal of Australia](#) in August this year, is the most comprehensive ever carried out, involved over 1500 patients and collated snakebite data from the past 10 years (2005-15).

["There are around 3,000 reported snakebites each year in Australia, resulting in 500 hospital admissions and an average of two fatalities."](#)

The *Australian Snakebite Project* threw up some surprising statistics, which challenges many long-held perceptions about where snake attacks occur and how to treat them.

- Snake bites occur near the home while walking, gardening or trying to catch a snake.
- Three-quarters of people bitten by snakes are males aged in their 30s.
- The brown snake is the most likely to attack (41 per cent), followed by the tiger snake (17 per cent) and the red-bellied black snake (16 per cent).
- Snakebites can often be painless and may go unnoticed.
- Over 90 per cent of snakebites are found to occur on the upper and lower limbs.

*"Staying in the area after an attack can be dangerous and recent advances in medication mean we can now treat any snakebite with a generic polyvalent anti-venom, so identification is no longer necessary."*

*Tracey King, Senior Flight Nurse at the RFDS South Eastern Section*

The study prompted the RFDS South Eastern Sector to reverse previous long-standing advice about the importance of identifying the colour and type of snake.

While only 20- 25 out of 835 cases they studied resulted in death, the effects of a snakebite can be debilitating and far-reaching. Three-quarters of those bitten experienced venom-induced consumption coagulopathy, which causes blood clotting and life-threatening haemorrhages. Acute kidney injuries, brain and muscle damage and cardiac arrest are other possible side effects.

That's why it's important that people act quickly after a possible bite," said Tracey.

"Staying in the area after an attack can be dangerous and recent advances in medication mean we can now treat any snakebite with a generic polyvalent anti-venom, so identification is no longer necessary."

## TREATMENT FOR SNAKEBITES

DO	DO NOT
Do bandage firmly, splint and immobilise to stop the spread of venom. All the major medical associations recommend slowing the spread of venom by placing a folded pad over the bite area and then applying a firm bandage. It should not stop blood flow to the limb or congest the veins. Only remove the bandage in a medical facility, as the release of pressure will cause a rapid flow of venom through the bloodstream.	Do NOT wash the area of the bite or try to suck out the venom. It is extremely important to retain traces of venom for use with venom identification kits.
Do seek medical help immediately as the venom can cause severe damage to health or even death within a few hours	Do NOT incise or cut the bite, or apply a high tourniquet. Cutting or incising the bite won't help. High tourniquets are ineffective and can be fatal if released.
	Do NOT allow the victim to walk or move their limbs. Use a splint or sling to minimise all limb movement. Put the patient on a stretcher or bring transportation to the patient

<https://farmers.org.au/news-updates/nff-news/new-snakebite-advice-08112017.html>

## Genetic study uncovers evolutionary history of dingoes by

Deborah Smith, University of NSW

**A major study of dingo DNA has revealed the animals most likely migrated to Australia in two separate waves – a find with significant implications for their conservation.**

Pure dingoes come in a variety of colours including ginger, black and tan, and white and sable.

A major study of dingo DNA has revealed dingoes most likely migrated to Australia in two separate waves via a former land bridge with Papua New Guinea.

The find has significant implications for conservation, with researchers

recommending the two genetically distinct populations of dingoes – in the south-east and north-west of the country – be treated as different groups for management and conservation purposes.

“Care should be taken not to move dingoes between the different wild populations,” says study first author and UNSW Sydney scientist Dr Kylie Cairns. “And captive breeding programs should ensure the two dingo populations are maintained separately, with genetic testing used to identify ancestry.”

Dr Cairns says there is also an urgent need to prevent further inter-breeding between domestic dogs and the south-eastern population of dingoes, which is threatened by genetic dilution, habitat loss and lethal control measures such as baiting and the recently reintroduced wild dog bounty in Victoria.

“Effective containment or neutering of male dogs in rural areas may help achieve this reduction in inter-breeding,” says Dr Cairns, of the School of Biological, Earth and Environmental Sciences.



Pure dingoes come in a variety of colours including ginger, black and tan, and white and sable. Photo: Lyn Watson/Australian Dingo Foundation.

“Additionally, baiting and culling practices break apart dingo packs, leading to increased incidences of hybridisation. Alternative livestock protection measures need to be explored, such as livestock guardians, predator deterrents and improved dingo-proof fencing,” she says.

The study, by scientists from UNSW and the University of California, is published in the journal *Ecology and Evolution*.

It is the first broad study of the evolutionary history of dingoes around Australia using both mitochondrial and Y-chromosome genetic markers.

The researchers sampled 127 dingoes across Australia as well as five New Guinea Singing Dogs from a North American captive population. A dataset of Y chromosome and mitochondrial control region data from 173 male dogs, including 94 dingoes, was also used.

Only genetically pure dingoes were included in the study.

The north-western population is found in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, northern parts of South Australia, and central and northern Queensland.

The south-eastern population is found in New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and southern parts of Queensland (including Fraser Island).

The researchers believe the two groups may have migrated separately from Papua New Guinea over the now-flooded land bridge as long as 8000 to 10,000 years ago.

Particularly in south-eastern states, they recommend a broad survey of dingoes in national parks and state forests be carried out to focus conservation efforts in key areas, and also that state and federal legislation allowing fatal control measures be reviewed.

<https://newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/science-tech/genetic-study-uncovers-evolutionary-history-dingoes>

[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=1793090797656420&id=1658478134451021](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1793090797656420&id=1658478134451021)

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## FUNDING

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### 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 2016. 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/>

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### NSW Environmental Trust Restoration and Rehabilitation Grants – change of dates



The NSW Environmental Trust usually calls for applications to its Restoration and Rehabilitation Grants Program in August / September each year.

The **call for applications** will now commence in **November 2017**, with **applications closing** in early **February 2018**.

Any questions please contact the Trust Administration on (02) 8837 6093 or via [email](#).

## Smart Farms Small Grants

As part of the Australian Government's \$1 billion investment into the next phase of the National Landcare Programme, farmers, fishers and community groups will soon be 'farming smarter' thanks to \$134 million for a landmark new program *Smart Farms*.



The purposes of these grants are to

- increase land manager's awareness, knowledge, capability and adoption of tools and management practices that will deliver more productive and profitable agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and farm forestry industries;
- protect Australia's biodiversity;
- protect and improve the condition of natural resources (in particular soils and vegetation); and
- assist Australia to meet its obligations under relevant international treaties.

Those eligible can now apply for grants of \$5,000 to \$100,000 to assist them to protect and improve the condition of soil, vegetation and biodiversity and support agricultural systems to adapt to change.

To apply for the Smart Farms Small Grants Tier 1 (Grants between \$5,000 and \$50,000) find the [application form here](#).

To apply for the Smart Farms Small Grants Tier 2 (Grants between \$50,001 and \$100,000) find the [application form here](#).

**Applications close at 2pm on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2017.**

<https://www.grants.gov.au/?event=public.GO.show&GOUUID=91F42211-B949-D848-EED0FC748C00CBEE>

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## Wettenhall Environment Trust

Do you have a project that needs funding around flora and fauna conservation, threatened mammal conservation, and landscape restoration and education?

These projects should involve any of the following:

- monitoring, recording and sharing data
- delivering community education
- providing community capacity building (e.g. training)
- research and science



**Note:** There are only opening dates, no closing dates. The round closes when a suitable number of applications and spread of applications have been received.

<http://nwf.org.au/grants/small-environmental-grants/>

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## Potter Foundation Funds

Expressions of interest for funding from the Ian Potter Foundation are now open. This round will consider applications for international learning and development, conferences and

travel. More? <http://www.ianpotter.org.au/funding-rounds/>



## Weed of the Month

This month's weed of the month is Coral Tree *Erythrina x sykesii*. A deciduous thorny tree approximately 8-15 m high with a broad spreading dense rounded canopy.



It originates from a horticultural hybrid (parents probably a Mexican species and an African species) and was widely planted for shade in gardens.

The leaves are compound; 3-foliolate; with leaflets triangular to rhombic to obovate, 7–20 cm long, 7–12 cm wide mid green, petiole 70–150 mm long. The trunk and stems have scattered thorns on trunk.

The flowers are scarlet red pea like flowers with the racemes usually 8–30 cm long and erect bearing up to 30. The mainly flower in Winter-Spring.



No seed is produced but reproduces by vegetative reproduction. Coral Tree originally spread from garden and street plantings into bushland areas. They are prone to break easily and are very effective at reproducing vegetatively from any section of stem or trunk (from small branches to fallen trunks) that comes in contact with the ground. Coral Tree may also sucker from untreated root fragments left in ground. Formation of large Coral Tree forests can occur when trees fall over and coppice, and the process is repeated. They are capable of 'walking' down gullies in this manner. Will colonise creek banks readily. Flood debris, machinery and garden refuse dumping are common forms of dispersal.



It invades and competes with native forest, is particularly problematic on waterways where it has the potential to invade and replace native riparian vegetation, has potential to block and/or change the flow pattern of creeks, increase creek bank erosion, and can cause other trees to fall over. It is capable of surviving in a diverse range of habitats.

Similar native species are the Flame Tree *Brachychiton acerifolius* and the Bats-wing Coral Tree *Erythrina versperillio*.

For more information on how to control these weeds and other weeds in the shire please visit the Byron Shire Council website and you will find weed profile sheets: <http://www.byron.nsw.gov.au/weed-profiles>



## 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!**

### Brunswick Heads Dunecare

WHEN: 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday of the month 8:00am – 11:00am  
WHERE: Meet in North Beach Car Park  
CONTACT: Jordan Moore [brunswickheadsdunecare@gmail.com](mailto:brunswickheadsdunecare@gmail.com) 0413 962 468 txt mess pls

### Yallakool Reserve Landcare, Ocean Shores

WHEN: each Friday at 8.30 am  
WHERE: corner of Yallakool Drive and Warrambool Road, Ocean Shores  
CONTACT: Felicity Watson 0467 650 140  
or David Kemp [dnkemp77@gmail.com](mailto:dnkemp77@gmail.com) 0427 650 861

### Green and Clean Awareness Team, Byron Bay

WHEN: 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday of the month 9:00am  
WHERE: Meet Main Beach, Byron Bay  
CONTACT: Veda Turner [vedaturner@gmail.com](mailto: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](mailto:bromspot@gmail.com)

### Jinangong Landcare, Ocean Shores

WHEN: 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of the month  
WHERE: The Tunnel Road, Ocean Shores  
CONTACT: Ian Parer [ianparer@hotmail.com](mailto:ianparer@hotmail.com)

### Lower Mullum Creek Landcare, Mullumbimby

WHEN: 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday of the month  
WHERE: find out from Rita de Heer  
CONTACT: Rita de Heer 02 6684 1495 [rdeheer1@bigpond.com](mailto:rdeheer1@bigpond.com)

### South New Brighton Dunecare

WHEN: 1<sup>st</sup> 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@australis.net](mailto:robyn.bolden@australis.net) 6680 1970

### Suffolk Park Dunecare

WHEN: 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of the month  
CONTACT: Helen Brown [hellyh@bigpond.com](mailto: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](mailto:bela_allen@yahoo.com) 6684 7113

## 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](http://www.envite.org.au)
- Environmental Trust <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/grants/envtrust.htm>
- Ewingsdale Locality Group (BVL) <http://ewingsdale.org.au/#/landcare/4532495308>
- Rous County Council (formerly Far North Coast Weeds) <http://rous.nsw.gov.au/>
- Friends of the Koala [www.friendsofthekoala.org](http://www.friendsofthekoala.org)
- North Coast Local Land Services <http://northcoast.lls.nsw.gov.au/>
- Northern Landcare Support Services <http://www.nlss.com.au/>
- Mullumbimby Community Gardens <http://mullumcommunitygarden.wordpress.com/>
- North Coast nature <http://www.northcoastnature.org.au/>
- Richmond Landcare Inc. <http://www.richmondlandcare.org/>
- Soilcare <http://www.soilcare.org>
- Suffolk Park Locality Group (BVL) [www.landcare.nsw.gov.au/groups/suffolk-park-dunecare-group](http://www.landcare.nsw.gov.au/groups/suffolk-park-dunecare-group)
- Tweed Landcare Inc. <http://www.tweedlandcare.org.au/>
- Wilson's Creek Huonbrook Landcare <http://www.wilsonscreeklandcare.mullum.com.au/>
- Wetlandcare Australia <http://www.wetlandcare.com.au/index.php>

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

Landcare Community Support Officer

Alison Ratcliffe 66267028 (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday)

email: [alison.ratcliffe@byron.nsw.gov.au](mailto:alison.ratcliffe@byron.nsw.gov.au)



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Local Land  
Services  
North Coast

