

## GREETINGS LANDCARERS

We have been very busy at BVL this month with workshops, field days and projects being finalised.

It is a busy time of year for landcarers, gardeners and wildlife who are busy nesting, pairing off and raising young.

We have audited nest boxes and hollows on the Mooibal Spur in Mullumbimby with an amazing amount of wildlife making their homes right on the edge of town.

All the more reason to maintain old habitat trees and install nest boxes on your property.

Check out events and funding P. 11-14



Red Lillipilli *Syzigium hodgkinsoniae*. R Merdtih

## YALLA KOOL AND DEVINES HILL OPEN DAY

The Ocean Shores Landcare Group held an open day on Sunday 11th September at Yalla Kool and Devines Hill reserves.

We were blessed with perfect Spring weather on the day and some 27 people joined us for a guided walk in 3 small groups through our recent and historic plantings. Many positive comments were made on the current condition of the Reserve which has definitely been helped by the recent high rainfalls after the many years of hand watering through the preceding drought years. Seven people indicated their desire to volunteer for a weekend workday so we are planning on organising a once a month meeting to run concurrently with our weekday activities.

The day concluded with a walk up to the Devines Hill lookout and a very welcome morning tea. Many thanks go to the BVL Committee for hosting morning tea and for their continuing support over many years.

People who are involved in local groups and volunteer to improve their local environment are happier and healthier! The Ocean Shores Landcare group are ordinary people who love the bush and have built experience over the years. No experience necessary, work alongside us and learn as you go.

**BECOME A VOLUNTEER.**

Look for your local group and get involved!



# MOOIBAL SPUR RIVER TO RIDGE NEST BOX AUDIT AND SPOTLIGHTING

BVL and Wildbnb teamed up on Friday to audit the nest boxes and hollows on the Mooibal Spur, Tallowood Ridge.

Aboreal realestate is in high demand!

There have been some changes in residents since auditing 12 months ago.

Previously there were honey bees in a small hollow below the owl box, 12 months on the honey bees have moved on and a bunch of sugar glider bachelors have moved in consuming ALL the honey comb.

In another box there was previously a brush tail possum, now Gallahs with chicks.

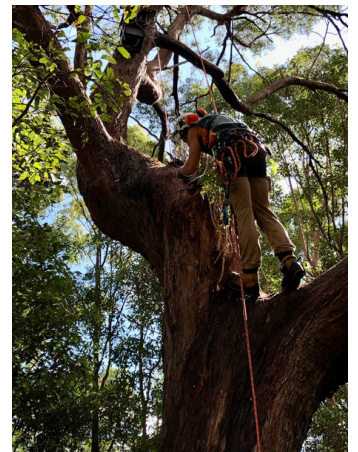
The most exciting part of the day was discovering a barn owl nesting in the powerful owl nest box.

The previous glider party is still in their box, we believe them to be the aunties and young gliders.

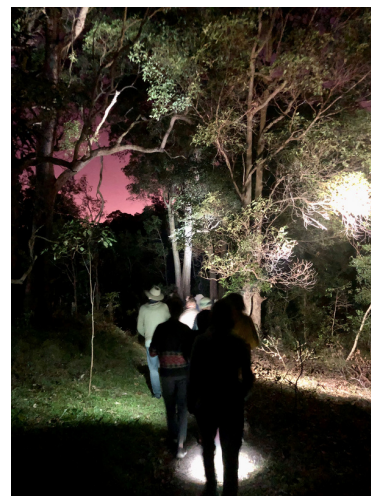
Later at dusk we met up with the community to go spotlighting. We witnessed the glider bachelors leaving their honey hollow first, speeding up to the very highest branches and gliding through the tree tops. Next the aunties left their cozy box.

We also moved up the spur where we could hear baby birds or gliders chirping from hollows and nest boxes.

Annika used nocturnal call backs of owls and gliders. A distant Boobook owl was heard calling, responding to the call backs.



Nestbox auditing with borescope, go pro and pole camera



Debrief with ecologist Annika Hallinan from Wildbnb on best practice spotlighting

River to Ridge Mooibal Spur project is funded by the NSW Government Environmental Trust



## BVL AND BYRON SHIRE COUNCIL RENEW PARTNERSHIP

Byron Shire Council's partnership with Brunswick Valley Landcare (BVL) was renewed via Memorandum of Understanding today, enabling BVL to continue its invaluable work to support and inspire the community in the restoration and conservation of Byron Shire's natural environment.

Council's partnership with BVL first started in 2016 and is renewed every three years. Byron Shire Mayor Michael Lyon said "Our partnership with Brunswick Valley Landcare has been hugely successful over the years and I extend my sincere thanks to all 280 members of BVL, the two staff members who go above and beyond to deliver excellent outcomes for our Shire and the large numbers of volunteers who step in to help with bush regen, tree plantings, education and all the other grass roots work this amazing organisation does.

"I congratulate Brunswick Valley Landcare for their substantial contribution to our environment and encourage everyone who wants to do something practical about Climate Change and biodiversity conservation to get involved with BVL" the Mayor said.

Some of the recent projects Brunswick Valley Landcare has been involved in include publication of the Climate Resilient Landscapes guide, the Hunks of Mullum project in which Tallowood tree hollows have been lovingly reshaped to provide shelter for a huge range of native animals, numerous bush regeneration projects including Moibal Spur Corridor, Tallowood, Broken Head Corridor and regenerative farming soil and water projects with regional farmers.

Brunswick Valley Landcare's Vice President Sue Haining said she was proud to continue the partnership with Byron Shire Council.

"We are fortunate to have forged strong and mutually beneficial relationships with Council and its staff over many years.

"There is much work to be done and so many ways in which we can assist our community, be they from schools, individuals, landholders, farmers and other community groups.

"BVL exists for community, and this MOU allows BVL to more effectively operate in many ways, including better administrative facilities, communications, media, inter-relationships and access to sophisticated mapping and bio-data to assist community," Ms Haining said.



Byron Shire Council and BVL team

## IT'S INDIAN MYNA TIME OF YEAR AGAIN...

Where Indian mynas are removed there is an increase in small birds returning to gardens, rosellas and other hollow dependent animals using nesting boxes and tree hollows previously occupied by Indian mynas.

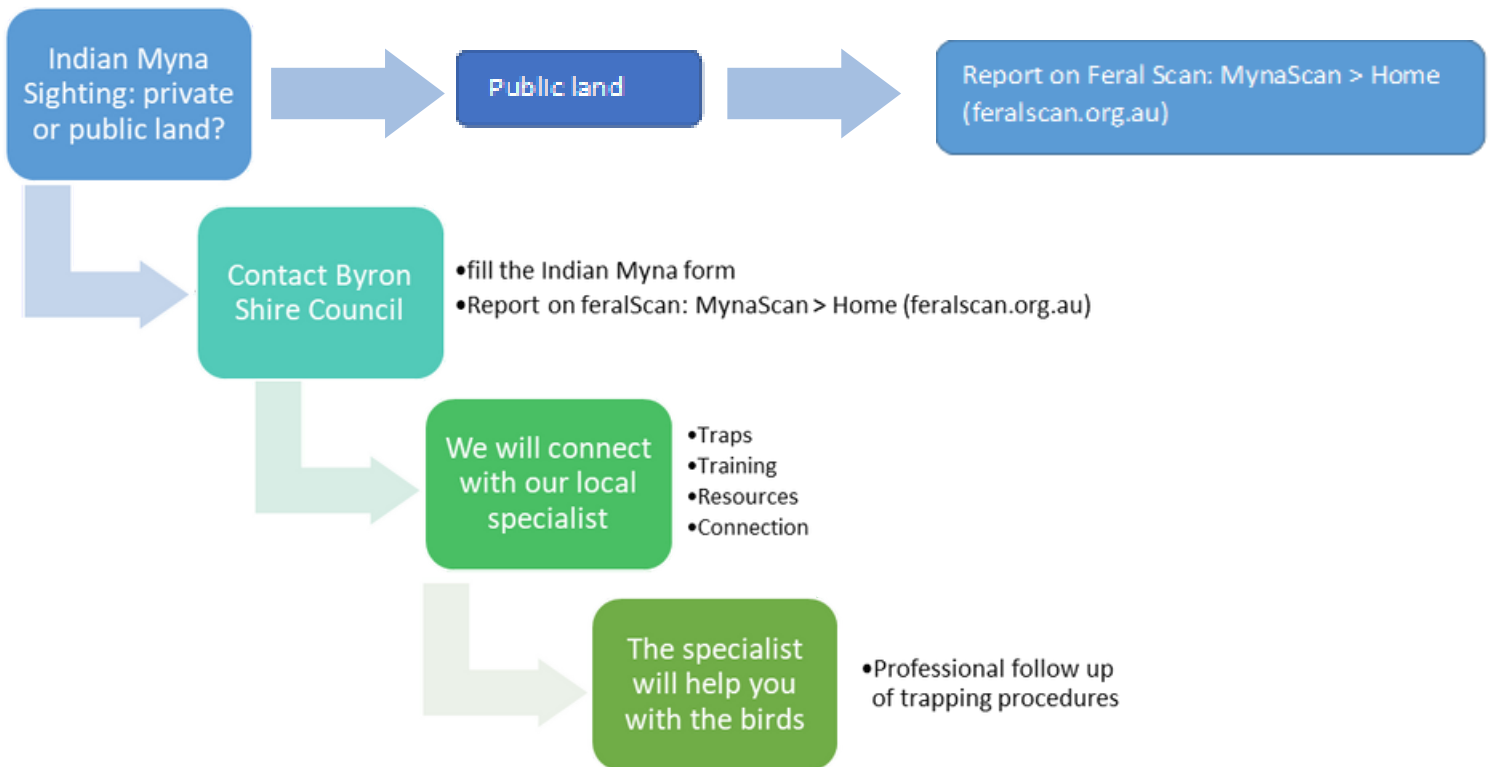
Trapping will never eliminate mynas, but it will help to control their numbers.

Please do not interfere with any traps that you see in people's yards.

They are doing something very important for our environment and for the community.

You can also participate in this activity. If you want to know more or get involved with trapping Indian mynas, Council can provide support, training and guidance to assist you on your property.

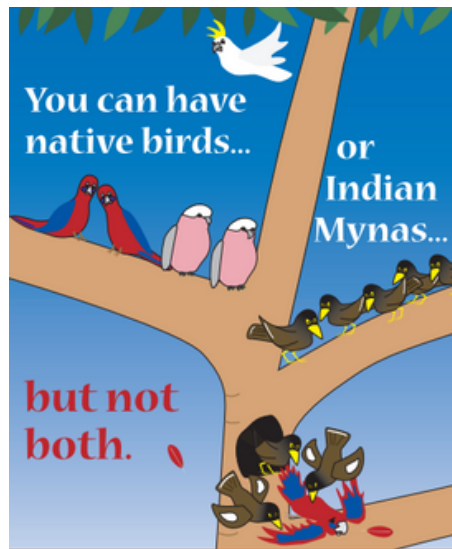
Contact Byron Shire Council: Claudia Caliarì on (02) 6626 7000



### FERAL



Indian Myna



### NATIVE



Noisy miner

# SNAKE BITE DO'S AND DON'TS

Adapted from Rob Timmings

- Average time to death is 12 hours (4-24hrs). The urban myth that you are bitten in the yard and die before you can walk from your chook pen back to the house is not the reality seen by the majority.
- Reports of early death (5mins in 2020) are seen sporadically, and associated with very rare anaphylactic (allergic events) or direct vascular envenomation.
- Management of snake bite (like a flood/fire evacuation plan or CPR) should be refreshed each season.
- When bitten, the venom has been injected into this lymph fluid (which makes up the bulk of the water in your tissues).
- The only way that the venom can get into your blood stream is to be moved from the bite site in the lymphatic vessels.
- The only way to do this is to physically move the limbs that were bitten.

**Stay still!!! Venom doesn't move if you don't move. Stay still!!!**

## Do nots:

- Do not cut, incise or suck the venom.
- Do not EVER use a tourniquet
- Don't remove the shirt or pants - just **bandage over the top of clothing.**
- Movement (like wriggling out of a shirt or pants) causes venom movement.
- **DO NOT try to catch, kill or identify the snake!!!**
- In hospital we NO LONGER NEED to know the type of snake; it doesn't change treatment.
- Newer Antivenom neutralises the venoms of all the 5 listed snake genus, so it doesn't matter what snake bit the patient.
- Polyvalent is our one shot wonder, stocked in almost all hospitals, so many hospitals no longer stock specific Antivenins. Regional differences (Tassie, Victoria, south of Perth, outer islands) use region specific antivenins.
- Australian snakes tend to have 3 main effects in differing degrees.
- Bleeding - internally and bruising.
- Muscles paralysed causing difficulty talking, moving & breathing.
- Pain
- In some snakes severe muscle pain in the limb, and days later the bite site can break down forming a nasty wound.
- Allergy to snakes is rarer than winning lotto twice.
- Final tips: not all bitten people are envenomated and only those starting to show symptoms above are given antivenom.



Image credit: First aid training Sunshine Coast

## 'I'M GLOWING': SCIENTISTS ARE UNLOCKING SECRETS OF WHY FORESTS MAKE US HAPPY

The Guardian by Patrick Barkham

Research project aims to discover how age, size and shape of woodlands affect people's happiness and wellbeing.

Numerous scientific studies reveal the physiological and psychological benefits of time spent among trees but there is not yet an understanding of how different kinds of treescape affect us. Research has shown that more biodiverse landscapes bring more mental and physical benefits to people and Richardson suspects that wellbeing will be enhanced more by wildlife-rich ancient woodlands than monocultural plantation forestry.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/sep/02/scientists-unlocking-secrets-why-forests-make-us-happy>



Patrick Barkham walks through forests in Dunstall, Staffordshire. Photograph: Fabio De Paola/The Guardian



## SOUTHERN BENT-WING BAT BEATS DINGO FOR 2022 AUSTRALIAN MAMMAL OF THE YEAR AWARD

ABC Grace Whiteside and Selina Green

The critically endangered Southern bent-wing bat has beaten the Dingo for the Australian mammal of the year award.

They are one of 60 species of microbats in Australia and weigh about 15 grams.

These gorgeous little bats are only found in the south east of South Australia and south west of Victoria and have only three breeding caves, in Naracoorte, Portland and Warrnambool.

Palaeontologist Dr Liz Reed says fossils of the bats date back more than half a million years.

In order for the survival of the species it is critical to restore natural vegetation and wetlands.



Credit: Steve Bourne

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-08-25/southern-bent-wing-bat-wins-2022-australian-mammal-of-the-year/101371206>

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-22/micro-bats-face-extinction-climate-change/101170298>

# ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA: INDIGENOUS ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

Atlas of living Australia

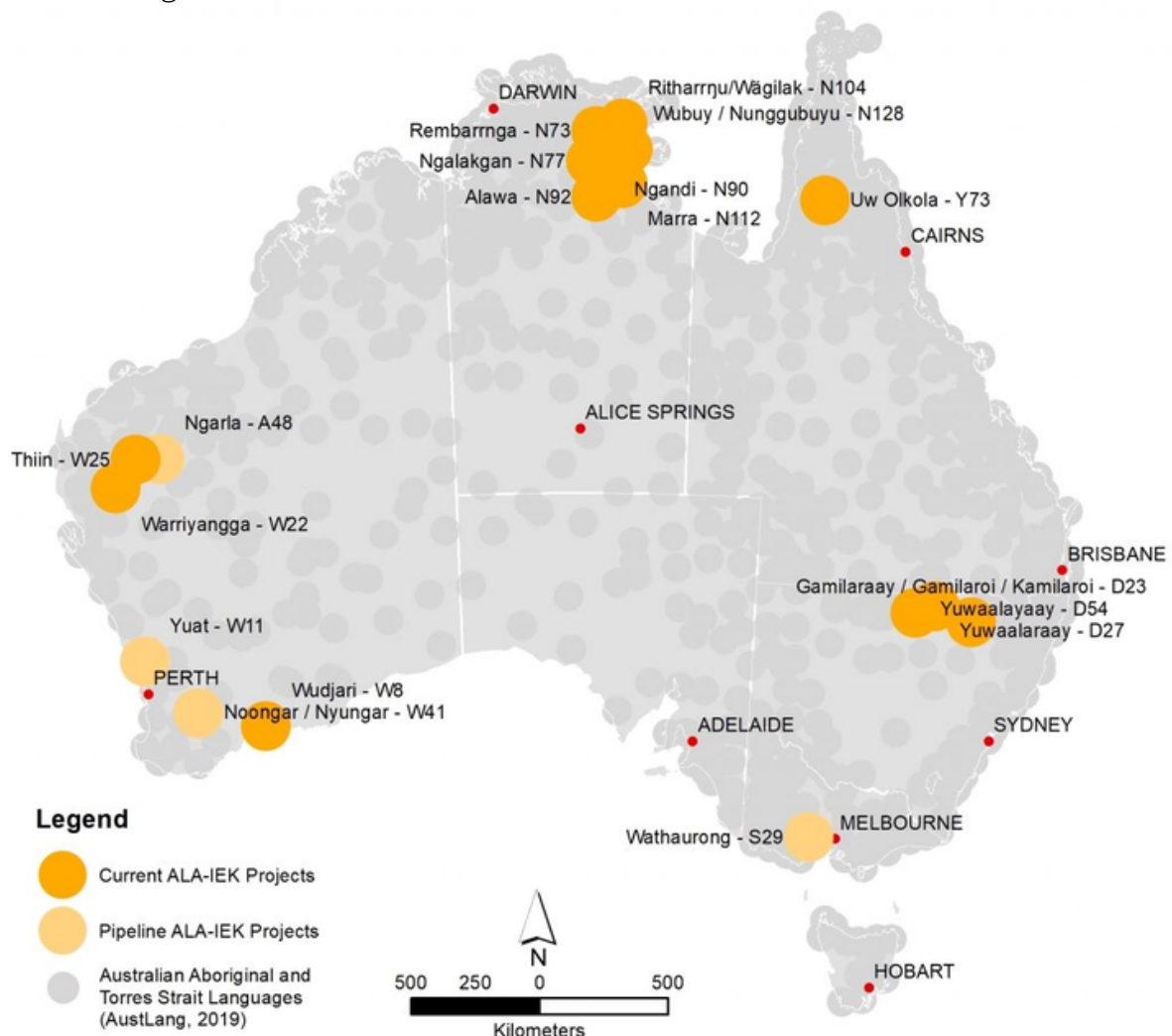
Linking Indigenous Ecological knowledge to western science.

The ALA's Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) program of work recognises the essential nature of a collaborative approach, and aims to provide tools to enable and empower greater Indigenous participation in biodiversity information management and assessment, and to support other aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people related to ecological or biodiversity knowledge.

<https://www.ala.org.au/indigenous-ecological-knowledge/>



Baardi (Witchetty Grub, *Endoxyla*) from an Acacia tree. Image credit: Noongar Boodjar Language Centre.



Map showing current and future ALA IEK projects. Credit: Nat Raisbeck Brown, ALA.



# REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

## SMARTFARMS FIELD DAY CONCIIOUS GROUNDS

Brunswick Valley Landcare Byron Shire Council Smartfarms field day at Conciious Grounds organics .

A well attended field day. It was great to see several students from SCU School of Regen Ag. Attendees learned about rehydrating landscapes through the use of swales, redirecting water across the landscapes from access roads. The use of leaky weirs to allow water to infiltrate the landscape. Sediment reduction in water courses. These techniques have proven valuable in times of flood and drought.

Many thanks to the team at Conciious Grounds Organics for providing an informative day and a wonderful lunch!



## CSIRO IMPORTS COLOMBIAN FUNGUS TO HELP AUSSIE FARMERS FIGHT WEED FLAXLEAF FLEABANE

ABC By Kellie Hollingworth

Australia's national science agency is gearing up to release a fungus from Colombia as a biocontrol agent to help farmers tackle the problem weed flaxleaf fleabane.

Originally from South America, Fleabane is a well-established problem — with estimates the weed affects nearly 3 million hectares nationally.

CSIRO research scientist Ben Gooden said the introduced fungus had been rigorously tested to make sure it could be safely released into the environment to help control flaxleaf fleabane.

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2022-09-04/fungus-import-to-help-farmers-fight-fast-spreading-weed/101398410>



CSIRO research scientist Dr Ben Gooden, surrounded by flaxleaf fleabane. Credit: GRDC

## **FARMER JOHN FENTON'S OBSESSION WITH PLANTING TREES WAS RIDICULED BUT HE CREATED A LEGACY**

Deep in winter, as wind, rain and biting cold make Victoria's western districts a bleak place for farmers and livestock, David Fenton feels like Australia's luckiest farmer.

"I possibly live on the best farm in the world. It's a great place to wake up in the morning and a great place in the evening," he said.

"Every day, there's something new."

David owns Lanark, a 700-hectare prime lamb-grazing property at Branxholme.

A third of Lanark is covered with built wetlands and several hundred thousand trees planted for stock-shelter, wildlife habitat and forestry.

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-09-03/john-fenton-leaves-an-environmental-tree-legacy-at-lanark/101402066>



John Fenton's wetlands and trees cover about a third of the 700-hectare property.(ABC Landline: Pip Courtney)



Trees planted in lines and circles created a microclimate on the farm.(ABC Landline)

# EVENTS AND SEMINARS



Australian Government

## THREATENED SPECIES BAKE OFF 2022

Bake a threatened species-themed dessert to raise awareness of Australia's threatened species.

### What threatened species have you spotted?

This year's Bake Off will celebrate the fact that if we take the time to look around, there are threatened species we might see wherever we are in Australia, even in urban areas.

You are invited to bake a dessert that looks like a threatened species you have seen in real life. It may have been on a bushwalk, in a zoo or on a scientific expedition. Citizen scientists might have plenty of options.

If you've never spotted a threatened species, how about choosing one that you would love to see?

To enter, simply upload a photo or video of your baked creation to social media using the hashtag #TSBakeOff or email us at [tsbakeoff@environment.gov.au](mailto:tsbakeoff@environment.gov.au).

Get your entries in by Friday, 30 September.

Visit our webpage to find out more about the #TSBakeOff. Search Threatened Species Bake Off and go to the DCCEEW page.



### JUDGES



Dr Rebecca West



Dr Fiona Fraser



Costa Georgiadis



<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/ts-bake-off-poster-2022.pdf>



## Soil Science Introduction

Join us for a soil pit demonstration and discussion at the Farm led by soil science experts.

This is a good opportunity to learn about:

- Soil formation
- Soil and landscape relationships
- Soil physical behaviour and farm management options

Please note this is a general introductory session which is different from the 'soil pits & kits workshop' running earlier in the day at the same venue.

### Date and time

20 September | 3:30-5pm

### Location

The Farm Byron Bay  
11 Ewingsdale Road  
Ewingsdale NSW 2481

### Cost:

Free

### Register here:

<https://forms.office.com/r/J4k2AcLE0F>

### Contact

Carly Green, Graduate Advisory and  
Extension Officer  
0456 561 862



National  
Landscape  
Program





## Soil Pits & Kits Workshops

Want to learn about your soils so you can make better decisions about farm management?

We are hosting a series of workshops led by soil science experts from the Soil Knowledge Network (SKN).

You will hear about:

- Soil chemistry – acidity & nutrients
- Soil physical characteristics – structure, sodicity & erosion
- Soil testing – what do the numbers mean?
- Soil testing methodology
- Management techniques

We will send you two free soil tests after you register. Numbers are strictly limited so register early.

### Details

**Ewingsdale** | 20 September | 9am-3pm

Register here: <https://bit.ly/NCLLS-Ewingsdale>

**Tyalgum Creek** | 21 September | 9am-3pm

Register here: <https://bit.ly/NCLLS-Tyalgum>

**Wollongbar** | 23 September | 9am-3pm

Register here: <https://bit.ly/NCLLS-Wollongbar>

### Contact

Carly Green, Graduate Advisory and Extension Officer  
0456 561 862



National  
Landcare  
Program





# FUNDING

## NSW ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST'S RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION GRANTS - NOW OPEN FOR APPLICATIONS

**The NSW Environmental Trust is now inviting applications to the 2022–23 round of its Restoration and Rehabilitation Grants Program.**

A total of \$4 million is available to the following organisations for projects that assist in the ongoing sustainable management and stewardship of significant environmental assets and services in NSW for grants of between \$50,000 and \$200,000.

**Applications close 5pm Monday 10 October 2021.**

### **Application materials**

The Program Guidelines, Developing Your Application guide and a range of other resources are available on the Trust's Restoration and Rehabilitation grant program webpage.

### **Questions?**

Contact the Trust Administration on (02) 8837 6093 or email.

To find out about other grants programs delivered by the Environmental Trust, please visit the Trust's website.

NSW Environmental Trust  
Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta NSW 2124  
(4 Parramatta Square, Parramatta NSW 2150)  
Phone 02 8837 6093

[info@environmentaltrust.nsw.gov.au](mailto:info@environmentaltrust.nsw.gov.au)

[www.environmentaltrust.nsw.gov.au](http://www.environmentaltrust.nsw.gov.au)

The NSW Environmental Trust is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment.

# WEEDS OF THE MONTH

This month's weed information has been provided by Ian Parer.

Ian has prepared a series:

**"Weeds in the Bush between South Golden Beach and New Brighton"**

## **Part 1 *Strelitzia nicolai* Giant Bird of Paradise or Natal Wild Banana**

- Native to South Africa, is a common horticultural subject in eastern Australia.
- It is planted in gardens around Ocean Shores and can be observed springing up in local gardens (my own included) and on nature strips.
- In Hawaii it is mainly spread by two bird species – the Olive Sunbird and the Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus bilineatus*) which feeds on the fluffy orange aril and regurgitates the hard black seed.
- Naturalised in several places in NSW and South East Queensland
- Originate from seeds produced by local horticultural subjects or from garden refuse.
- The species is long lived, and given the size plants can attain, in both height and width of the colony, removing them should become mandatory in natural habitats. Once established the species would be difficult to eradicate.

### **National Parks please note:**

It is well established in Marshalls Creek Nature Reserve in the bush adjacent to Redgate Road. In this area there are about 50 significant clumps of *S nicolai* found mainly in seasonally inundated country and often associated with an dense understory of *Gahnia aspera* (Rough Saw-sedge). There are usually suckers associated with a large plant and a clump is eventually formed. The clumps are quite impressive and may consist of 3-10 plants up to 8 metres high and with trunk circumferences of up to 2 metres. Given the size of some clumps it must be quite an old infestation; however there are also young plants showing the infestation is spreading. I have also observed it in the bush east of the gated community at Fern Beach.

**Control** Very young plants may be sprayed with the mixture of 1 part Glyphosate to 50 water (1:50) + Pulse. Older plants should be treated stem injecting with a 1:1.5 Glyphosate + 1g metsulfuron methyl

(Ian Parer)

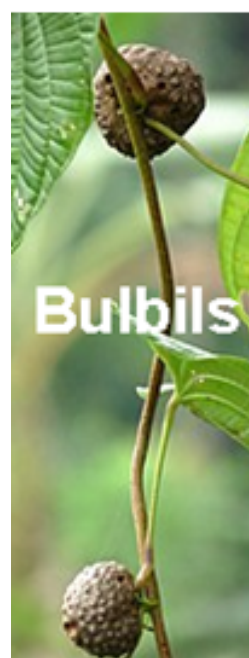


## Part 2. *Dioscorea bulbifera* Aerial Yam

- *Dioscorea bulbifera*, aerial yam or air potato, is a species of true yam in the family, Dioscoreaceae.
- Native to Africa, Asia and northern Australia. It is a vine and is widely cultivated and has become naturalized in many regions (Latin America, the West Indies, the Southeastern United States, and various oceanic islands).
- Aerial yam is regarded as an environmental weed in south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales and in some places, such as Florida, it is considered a noxious weed.
- Air potato can grow extremely quickly, roughly 8 inches per day, and eventually reach over 15 metres long.
- It typically climbs to the tops of trees and has a tendency to take over native plants.
- New plants develop from bulbils that form on the stems of the plant, and these bulbils serve as a means of dispersal. The aerial stems of air potato die back in winter, but resprouting occurs from bulbils and underground tubers. The primary means of spread and reproduction are by the bulbils.
- The tubers of edible varieties often have a bitter taste, which can be removed by boiling. They can then be prepared in the same way as other yams, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.
- It is said to be grown by permaculture people and this has probably helped its spread.
- First noticed it about 7 years ago in the nature strip on the corner of Park St and New Brighton Road and did not realise its pest potential. It spread rapidly about 200 metres along New Brighton Road and a few have appeared off Kolora Way and in the bush and many hundreds of metres away.
- Native species of yam (*Dioscorea transversa* – Native Yam) found in Northern Rivers forests.
- The tubers were a staple food of Indigenous people and were eaten after cooking, usually in ground ovens. There is no difficulty in distinguishing *D. bulbifera* from *D. transversa* as the leaves are very different in shape and size.. (see images).

**Control** Spray 1:50 or 1:100 with metsulfuron (4 grams to 10 litres). The addition of metsulfuron seemed to suppress regrowth the following year. They suggested eradication of isolated populations might be possible when annual applications are made over the course of several (perhaps 4-5) years.

Presumably application of 1:1 Glyphosate to a cut stem would be effective





### Part 3. *Passiflora quadrangularis* Giant Granadilla

- The native range of Giant Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*) is not known but is thought to have been in rainforests on the floodplains of north west South America. It is considered invasive in the Galapagos Islands and in the wet forests of Hawaii and on many Pacific islands.
- Giant Granadilla is a fast-growing tropical vine with fleshy tubers which quickly grows up into the canopy with stems up to 15m long.
- Because it is usually high up in the canopy its presence is often revealed by finding flowers and partly eaten fruit on the forest floor.
- All *Passiflora* species have alternate leaves with tendrils opposite. The tendrils are pale green, coiled in a spiral, and not branched.
- The leaves are large (see image), green or purple with petioles bearing from 4 to 6 glands. The attractive flowers are similar to the flowers of other passion vines but are twice the size and have a strong fragrance. The fruits are greenish yellow and have numerous black seeds embedded in a sub-acid, edible but bland pulp. It has the largest fruit in the *Passiflora* genus. The green unripe fruits can be boiled and eaten as vegetables. The stem is thick and four angled and hence the species name.
- There are two native species of passion fruit in the area (*P aurantia* and *P herbertiana*) but because of the difference in leaf shape and size it is most unlikely they could be confused with *P quadrangularis*.
- I do not see many of these vines high in the canopy probably because I am looking for weed at ground level. However there are smaller specimens all through the area.
- Birds and mammals would certainly spread the seeds.

**Control** Foliar spray (1:50) Glyphosate + 1g Metsulfuron methyl + a penetrant / 10 L.

- Or cut, scrape and paint with 1:1 Glyphosate + Metsulfuron-methyl (1g/L)  
(Ian Parer)



## Part 4 Weeping Fig – *Ficus benjamina*

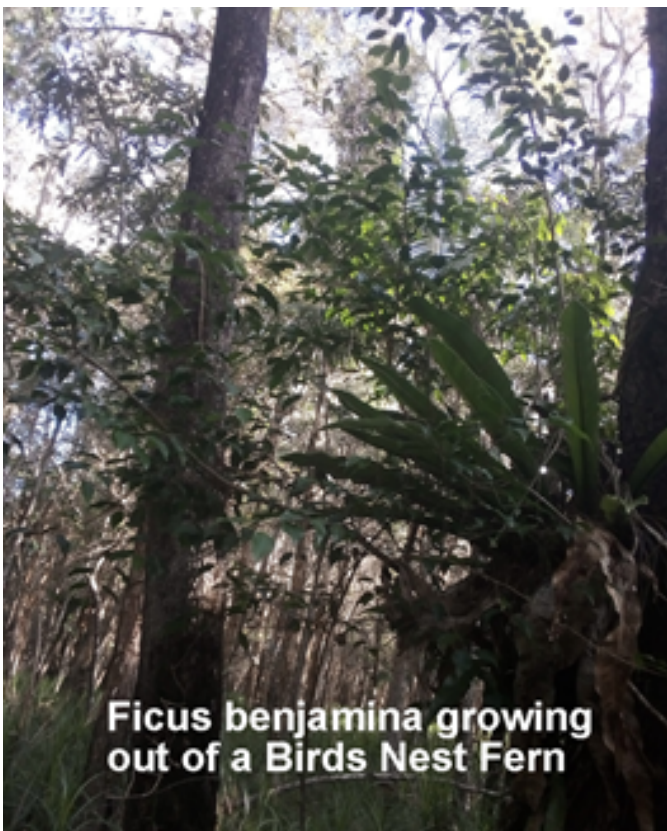
*Ficus benjamina* (Moraceae) is a large (30m), spreading, strangling tree with buttress roots and acuminate leaves which are among the smallest of any fig (4 - 10cm).

- Grows naturally in Australia in the north of the Northern Territory and in the Cairns region of Queensland where its small fruits are favored by fruit doves, imperial pigeons and fruit bats.
- Widely grown as an indoor and outdoor ornamental plant and as a bonsai plant in temperate regions of Australia.
- The obligate pollinator for *Ficus benjamina* is the fig wasp species *Eupristina koningsbergeri*.
- Native to Asia, Malaysia and parts of the Pacific region.
- Listed as “environmental weed, naturalised weed” in the Global Compendium of Weeds and it is known to be invasive in Cuba, in the Galapagos Islands and parts of Asia-Pacific.
- Listed as the American Lands Alliance’s “Worst” Invasive Plant Species in the conterminous United States.
- Also now naturalised in South America where it occurs in forests in Bolivia and Colombia.

I have found 8 plants in the area between South Golden and New Brighton which indicates that the invasion here is just beginning . The plants were on live and dead trunks and two seemed to have germinated on Birds Nest Ferns (*Asplenium australasicum*).The leaves had crowded, medium sized oil dots - the only other fig in the area with oil dots is the Deciduous Fig (*Ficus henniana*) . I can find no record of tubers on a fig (see images).

### Control

Cut scrape paint smaller saplings with 1:1 Glyphosate + 1g metsulphuron methyl / L  
Stem inject larger trees with the same mix



# 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 group 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

CONTACT: Noelene Plummer [bangalowlandcare@gmail.com](mailto:bangalowlandcare@gmail.com) 0431200638 66874470

Green and Clean Awareness Team, Byron Bay

WHEN: 3rd Sunday of the month 9:00am

WHERE: Meet Main Beach, Byron Bay

CONTACT: Peter Farmakis [peter.farmakis@gmail.com](mailto:peter.farmakis@gmail.com) 0488 715 565

Heritage Park Landcare, Mullumbimby

WHEN: 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: 1st Sunday of the month

WHERE: The Tunnel Road, Ocean Shores

CONTACT: Ian Parer [ianparer@hotmail.com](mailto:ianparer@hotmail.com)

Mullum Town Landcare, Mullumbimby

WHEN: last Sunday of the month

WHERE: find out from John Tann

CONTACT: John Tann [johntann99@gmail.com](mailto:johntann99@gmail.com)

Ocean Shores Landcare, Ocean Shores

WHEN: each Friday at 8.30 – 11.00 am (8.00am DST)

WHERE: corner of Yallakool Drive and Warrambool Road, Ocean Shores

CONTACT: David Kemp [dnkemp77@gmail.com](mailto:dnkemp77@gmail.com) 0427 650 861

Tallowood Ridge Locality Landcare, Tallowood Ridge Mullumbimby

WHEN: Second Saturday of the month from 3pm (winter), 4pm (summer).

WHERE: Gathering Tree Pocket Park, Cockatoo Cres Tallowood Ridge Estate

CONTACT: Joanne McMurtry [jmcmurtry@bigpond.com](mailto:jmcmurtry@bigpond.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](mailto:robyn.bolden@optusnet.com.au) 6680 1970

Suffolk Park Dunecare

WHEN: 1st 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

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](http://www.greasternranges.org.au/border_ranges/overview/overview)
- Bangalow Koalas <http://www.bangalowkoalas.com.au/>
- 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>
- Friends of the Koala [www.friendsofthekoala.org](http://www.friendsofthekoala.org)
- Federal Landcare Inc [federalandcare@gmail.com](mailto:federalandcare@gmail.com)
- Local Land Services [www.northcoast.ils.nsw.gov.au](http://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](http://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  
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**[www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au](http://www.brunswickvalleylandcare.org.au)**

