

Indigenotes



Vol. 18, No. 1

March 2007

President's Letter

I want to write about climate change but it is a bit hard for me just at the moment. Why? I am sitting in the mountains of central Pennsylvania, there is 25 cm of snow on the ground and the temperature is about -10° C. All the lakes and wetlands are full to the brim with water, even though they are frozen solid.

Unfortunately, this is just a little reassuring blip on what has been a freaky winter here in the states. Until two weeks ago the temperatures in Pennsylvania were in the mid 20's C. At about the same time subzero temperatures in California destroyed this years' citrus crop. The Southwest is having the heaviest snows on record. Just two days ago super cells, normally associated with late summer and autumn, swept though Florida generating tornados that cut a path 40 miles wide with the attendant destruction and death. Oswego, New York is under 3m of snow!

The Sunday paper today had several feature articles on climate change and about a new report that strongly implicates humans in climate change. There were even several mentions of George W. Bush having a sudden enlightenment and now recognizing climate change as an important issue. Déjà vu? To be fully frank a prominent Australian politician is making not so favourable headlines here in the states on several fronts including climate change and this in a rampantly conservative press!

What strikes me here in the states is the same level of concern about climate change amongst the general population that there is evident in the population in Australia. Nearly everyone that I have come across in Pennsylvania is talking climate change and how we need to really get moving if we are going to do anything about it. Two of the towns I have visited, Newtown Square and Millville, one a relatively well-healed, faith-based, strongly republican electorate the other a very poor town high in the Appalachians also strongly faith-based and republican, had interesting and encouraging local programs.

In Newtown Square, Delaware County there is a rebate scheme for properly insulating your house. If you install double-glazed windows you get a rebate from the government. The local hardware store is doing its' part by having a 70% off sale on compact fluorescent lamps. Community service announcements talk about plantings to increase insulation and how to keep blinds open during the day on the sunny side of the house to allow heating.

Philadelphia, just down the road, has just started a major re-greening of the city; the interviews with the

designers of the program were on just about every news service. The goal? Insulation, cooling, water cleansing, air cleansing, carbon sequestration and last but not least beautification. Even the local farmers have started a scheme that promotes local produce as a means of reducing costs and minimizing environmental impacts. Their catch phrase is local food, local grown.

Up in the mountains near Millville, the local Wal-Mart Superstore is a veritable storehouse of energy-saving devices and materials. Packs of 3 compact fluorescents were as cheap as incandescent globes. The garden section was stacked to the roof with insulation materials of various types. The local cut flower grower and bedding plant producer in Bloomsburg is converting over to solar greenhouses.

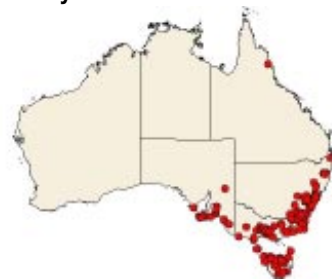
Centralia, a former coal-mining town that went out of business when the mine caught fire and burned for 20 years, is going through a major transformation. All but a few of the formerly hundreds of houses are still evident, only two are occupied. When you drive west along route 61 just out of town a sight greets you that would have been unimaginable even a few years ago. The thousands of hectares of slag heaps are reconfigured to mimic the local landscape and are planted thickly with an amazing mix of local tree species. I literally could not believe this was happening to what many refer to as a 'hick town' (read redneck or hillbilly town). I have to be a little bit careful as most of my relatives on my mothers' side of the family still live in the general area. How was this wonder of replanting achieved? A combination of the green groups getting what they wanted (trees soaking up carbon) and the local gun clubs getting

Cover Photograph



Myrmecia ?forficata, Bulldog Ant or Bull Ant on *Trachymene anisocarpa* at Rowan Flora and Fauna Reserve in Dingley.

Photo Taken 3 December 2006 by Mick Connolly



Distribution map of *Myrmecia forficata* from Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO Entomology website <http://anic.ento.csiro.au>

what they wanted (Deer, Turkeys, Bears, Raccoons, Squirrels, etc.). Others as well, the fishing groups, clean water and fish, Aquatic Ecology group at Bloomsburg University, clean water, less sediment going into Chesapeake Bay, and a slow return of microbial communities, and even the tourists like me get to wonder at the transformation and eat in the local 'hill-country' restaurants featuring sauerkraut, pickled cucumbers and "sausages". Oh, I can't forget the local birch beer or root beer, and sarsaparilla, useful products of the early-stage forest restoration. You see, *Betula lenta* (Sweet Birch) is a primary colonizer and source of birch beer. *Smilax* spp. (Sarsaparilla or Catbriar) is also a local primary colonizer and the source of sarsaparilla or root beer.

One final little group of episodes highlighted how the mindset of 'regular' people has really changed in this very conservative part of the world. After giving a talk at Bloomsburg University on restoration of the Gippsland Lakes I was subjected to a barrage of questions about a range of topics. The topic that elicited the most talk was how we use local native plants for restoration and landscape use. The main science buildings at Bloomsburg Uni have just been redesigned and built. The landscapers planned to use all exotic plants, many of which are environmental weeds in the local environment. The whole science department was appalled and is organizing for the planting this spring to be all local natives.

Secondly, my Aunt Doris asked me to meet with her at the mall on my way home to have a coffee and meet her friends, all octogenarians. She introduced me to them and they of course asked me what I did. I told them and started a huge conversation that lasted two hours, mostly them telling me what needed to be done and what changes had happened in the area over the past 80 years. Interestingly, they wanted the forests and wetlands restored. They felt strongly enough that some of them had joined the board of the local 'Gamelands Commission'. Even dear old Aunt Doris had joined the Gameland Commission. I could not believe the degree of technical knowledge these former farmers, miners, loggers and factory workers had regarding stream flows, floristic and structural integrity of the forests and meadows and wildlife management issues. They were even aware of environmental weeds and could name them, and were opposed to the local gun and fishing club proposals to introduced pheasants and non-local trout. Passionate arguments were made for the local native plant and animals, a truly jaw-dropping experience.

The practical activism that exists on many levels was

what impressed and humbled me the most. It seemed to me that there was finally an issue that had brought unity of focus to people with widely divergent views on other issues. Climate change had, by creating both a perceived and real threat to human and global existence, driven us closer together.

These experiences also re-enforced in me the importance of the work that I do. Each us doing are own part, instead of waiting for someone else, particularly the government, is the way to move forward. Most encouraging was seeing an 80-year-old former factory working, 5ft tall woman and her equally unlikely 'octogenarian environmental activists' taking control and getting involved after a lifetime of lack of participation in environmental issues. If these people can do it, we younger ones surely have the energy and mental capacity to do our part as well. These 'oldies' seemed to have more hope and degree of commitment that many professionals I have met. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain. Maybe this period of degradation that we are living through will prove to be the real blip to the 'normal' situation.



From the field trip to Pinkerton Forest on Saturday 31 March

Parrot's Feather

From Mark Toomey

International trade in plants considered desirable for aquariums has facilitated the spread of numerous aquatic plants around the globe. There are many cases where discarded plants have become naturalized in foreign wetlands; their growth is sometimes problematic and often unwanted.

Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), a perennial aquatic herb native to the Amazon Basin in South America, provides one such example. Parrot's feather roots at the bank of slow moving or stagnant water and extends outwards into wetlands as a tangled mess of submersed rhizomes and emergent shoots. Excessive growth restricts stream flow, increases sediment and organic matter deposition and depletes oxygen concentration below dense stands of vegetation. Parrot's feather can also alter the composition of native plant communities and provide habitat for mosquito larvae. Broken stem fragments readily take root, which is the plant's means of dispersal. First discovered naturalized in Australia in 1908, Parrot's feather now occurs in several Victorian wetlands and irrigation channels.

Sale Common State Game Refuge is a shallow freshwater marsh in which growth of Parrot's feather is a concern. In December 2006, a complete water-level drawdown occurred at Sale Common, which provided opportunity to investigate the response of this plant to arid, summer conditions. Pre drawdown, the late spring and early summer growth was vigorous – biomass increased by more than 65%. In subsequent months post drawdown, biomass was steadily reduced and by February, biomass was reduced to levels equivalent to its state prior to the rapid growth phase.

In January and February 2007 the loss of surface biomass was severe, but the loss of subterranean rhizome biomass less dramatic. This tissue type is the vegetative material from which new growth will occur when water levels return. Dry samples taken from Sale Common quickly re-grew new shoots (< 1 week) when submerged in a fish tank.

Control of weeds, via manipulation of environmental factors requires knowledge of plants life cycles and weaknesses. Parrot's feather appears to be well adapted to summer drawdowns in excess of three months. Clearly, desiccation periods in excess of this are required to kill the plant, but the duration required may be impractical. However, intermittent and correctly timed drawdowns may be of use for periodic control.

Mark Toomey is a student at VUT.

IFFA Annual General Meeting AGENDA

Saturday 9th June 2007
Kew Library
(Civic Drive Kew, Melways map 45D6)

All members are invited

1. Minutes of Previous Meeting

2. Treasurer's Report 2005-2006

3. Report on Achievements 2005-6

- Meetings
- Indigenotes
- Web Site
- Membership

4. Election of Office Bearers 2007

(Nominations for office-bearer positions should be in writing, signed by the nominee and a mover and seconder, and forwarded to the Secretary prior to the meeting)

5. General Business

Members are invited to stay for coffee and informal discussion afterwards.

Climate change unites religions

AUSTRALIA'S religious leaders have united to demand stronger action on climate change, with at least one major Christian lobby group urging churchgoers to compare the parties' environmental policies before voting at the next federal election.

In December, 16 faith communities — including Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jews and Aboriginal Australians — warned that not enough is being done to prevent dire consequences from global warming.

More at The Age,
also http://www.climateinstitute.org.au/cia1/downloads/041206_common_belief.pdf

Humble butterfly plants

The flowering indigenous plant that attracts most attention from butterflies in my garden at the moment is the humble *Brachyscome multifida* - and they nearly always have flowers on them. These little flower spiders are also there if you look very closely!

Other plants getting a lot of attention from my resident Dart population are also locals - both *Goodenia ovata* and *Brachyscome basaltica* having some Autumn flowers.

The only exotic to compete is the *Buddleia* - but let's not go there - and I'm told our *Bursaria spinosa* is just as good in summer. What are the best butterfly attracting plants in your garden?

Also if anyone has one of those stupid "bug zappers" can you destroy it immediately! If you have trouble explaining to your neighbours how bug zappers destroy the food chain for birds and pollination for plants - you could try the angle on the right!

From: Chris Clarke

Bug zappers worsen hygiene

from News in Science, Thursday, 3 June 1999

When they kill an insect bug zappers create explosions of airborne bacteria and viruses that spread nearly two metres onto surrounding surfaces, according to new research. The devices should not be used in food handling areas because the heat generated is not sufficient to destroy pathogens present on the insects' bodies. Approximately one virus or bacteria out of every 4,000 on a fly's surface, and one in 10 million of those present in its digestive tract, are spread when the insect is killed.

Because flies can carry millions of pathogens, this can amount to a spray that is a significant health hazard, Dr Urban, Associate Professor of Biology at Kansas State University said. Surface contamination of flies was of particular concern because it was most likely to result from the flies moving about on "filth such as faeces," he said.

What's more the zappers create millions of airborne insect particles, which can promote severe allergic reactions in some people.

Dr Albert Broce, Professor of Entomology, said other studies had suggested portable versions of the machines, used to control mosquitoes in household backyards, did not live up to expectations. More people were bitten by mosquitoes in the vicinity of the traps than away from them, because the lights attracted the blood-suckers, increasing their density. But once close to the trap, the mosquitoes tended to change course and direct their attention to nearby humans or animals.

In any case, the zapping machines killed only a small percentage of insects that were annoying or damaging to human health. They also indiscriminately killed beneficial insects that helped control other bugs, Dr Broce said.

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A Bee fly
(Bombyliidae)
on Twiggy
Daisy-bush
(*Olearia
ramulosa*)

The Grange



Geebung (*Persoonia juniperina*). Not generally rare but this bush at The Grange is probably the only one of its kind in the City of Kingston. It can be propagated but gestation period is 18 months in a glass-house and another six months in the shade.



A Bluebottle or
Blue-ant wasp
(*Diamma
bicolor*).
Females are
wingless,
males are black
and winged.
Thought to be
parasitic on
Mole Crickets.



Common Apple-
berry (*Billardiera
scandens*).



Remains of a Yabby

Epsom Grasslands



Photos
Mick
Connolly

Early Nancy (*Wurmbea dioica*)



Prickfoot (*Eryngium vesiculosum*)

Caroline Springs Plains Grasslands (CS on Grass)

Plain Grassland reserves located in Caroline Springs are to be retained and managed as areas of open space for the local community as they are endangered (state and federal significance) remnants of the vegetation found on the western basalt plains before settlement of the area more than 150 years ago. The reserves consist primarily of three large patches and many smaller patches covering 14 hectares within the Caroline Springs Estate. The grasslands are dominated by Kangaroo Grass, Common Tussock-grass, Slender Speedwell, Sweet Bursaria and Tree Violet. Rare and endangered native flora in the reserves include the Small and Tough scurf-peas, Spiny Rice-flower and the Arching Flax-lily. Significant orchid species may be present. With the construction of facilities in 'Patch 1' currently underway there is a need for a local community group to become involved in their conservation.

A local group (*CS on Grass*) is to be formed to work with Delfin (the developer) and the Melton Shire Council to assist in the management of the reserve. This assistance would involve working bees (every 2nd month) which may involve activities such as plantings (Delfin has commissioned Western Plains Flora to propagate known local flora), weed management, refuse removal, performing plant census and have meetings to discuss issues as they arise. There is also interest from the Australian Plant Society, Keilor Plains Group, to assist *CS on Grass* with their working bees. Funding is being sought from Landcare and Council with considerable resources from Delfin being spent on the reserves.

'Patch 1' is located immediately north of the Kororoit Creek at the south west end of The Avenue (Cypress Views West) that covers an area of 3.3 hectares. The facilities to be erected in Patch 1 include an elevated steel boardwalk to allow pedestrian access through the site, a four meter high viewing platform to enable views down over the patch and down to the creek as well as two large scale public 2.4metre high abstract sculptures created by Rudi Jass that

represent the regrowth and renewal of Kangaroo grass.

The proximity to the Kororoit Creek is also beneficial as this area will include walking and cycling tracks within Caroline Springs and eventually stretch beyond Caroline Springs to the west as well as east down to Altona as outlined in the Regional Strategy for the Kororoit Creek. Also, a hike and bike trail to be completed along Gourlay Road may meander through the reserves making use of the walkways to attract more people in to the reserves.

Conservation work by Delfin has already started within the reserve with a 5 metre exclusion zone being carved out, a timber post and galvanized tubular fence erected and initial preparations for the walkway and viewing platform in place. Weeding is also underway with herbicide application being performed as well as the removal of woody weeds by hand. A 10 year management plan has been prepared with the expectation that the reserves will be managed in perpetuity, initially by Delfin followed by the Melton Shire Council. The plan includes a monitoring system that has been professionally developed and performed by an independent professional ecologist with regular reports presented to DSE. In practice the reserve is dedicated to conservation management and will be actively managed by appropriately trained personnel with assistance from *CS on Grass*.

Ed: While the retention of grassland remnants in the subdivision as many patches within the subdivision to be managed as open space might have been all that could be achieved, it is far from ideal. Minimal grassland clearing would obviously have been preferable, but given a level of clearing a better arrangement would have been for the patches to be linked together and managed as conservation reserves rather than open space. Residents often expect open space reserves to be for recreation in a park-like setting, and have been known to push local governments to mow the grass and build playgrounds.

Global Restoration Network Launched

Changing the practice of ecological restoration around the world — in three clicks or less

Tucson, AZ- March 15, 2007- The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) International launched an innovative industry tool, the Global Restoration Network (GRN)—a free, online hub for comprehensive information on ecological restoration at GlobalRestorationNetwork.org. A unique industry resource, the interactive website is rich with data, information, expertise and the latest techniques and innovations in restoration. Freely accessible to anyone in the world who has an Internet connection, users can now find the exact information they need to research, implement and improve their ecological restoration projects in three clicks or less.

“The root of ecological restoration is information, and the Global Restoration Network is SER International’s answer to the rapid development of the science and practice of our comparatively young environmental field,” says SER International Board Chair Keith Bowers. “We’ve gathered a massive amount of information in a few short decades, but had been lagging behind in our ability to make that information accessible. We now know quite a lot about the complex scientific, economic and social factors that lead to successful, sustainable restoration projects; the GRN makes this information freely available to everyone who needs it.”

The Global Restoration Network improves the quality of restoration work worldwide with the click of a mouse. A specially designed database now allows users to conduct efficient searches by entering specifications such as the type of biome (wetland, grassland, etc), region of interest, source of degradation, and more. Search results include annotated links to the most relevant resources including literature, case studies, data sets, white papers, organizations, government resources and restoration experts. The GRN also offers endless lists of potential funders, educational and volunteer opportunities, video and audio feeds of Restoration Radio programs/interviews, descriptions of current and past restoration projects, thousands of links to restoration websites and blogs, and a growing directory of industry experts.

“Most professionals are vaguely aware of the impressive amount of restoration happening around the world. There is now a central hub of information where practitioners, communities, businesses and

government agencies can benefit from one another’s experience and hard work,” says SER International Executive Director, Mary Kay LeFevour. “The Global Restoration Network makes it easy for everyone to find the exact information they need about any type of ecosystem or restoration challenge. Our hope is that it will make it easier for people to create sustainable restorations and stop wasting time, money and energy reinventing the wheel.”

The GRN has been endorsed by leaders of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Convention On Biological Diversity, the Ecological Society of America, the Center for Biodiversity and Conservation at the American Museum of Natural History, and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations. (Visit www.GlobalRestorationNetwork.org to read full endorsements).

Sponsors of the Global Restoration Network include the U.S. Forest Service, Biohabitats Inc., Chevron, Temper of the Times Foundation, Blackwell Publishing and Island Press.

Plant and animal photos

Looking for photos of a particular plant or animal to confirm identification, or for publication? Maybe you've taken great photos of some plants and want to make them available?

Here's a few ideas:

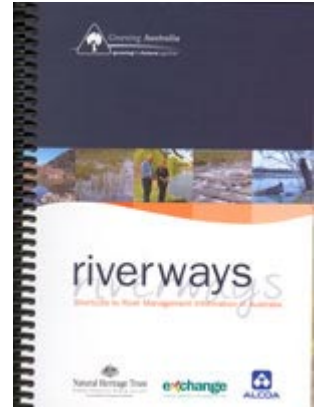
IFFA's species wiki is developing and you could lodge your photos on an existing page or create a new page for them.

Otherwise Wikimedia has a wide selection of plant and animal photos - but not a great selection of Australian species. Photos on Wikimedia are licensed to be free to anyone to use for any purpose.

Reviews

Riverways - shortcuts to river management information in Australia

Greening Australia 2005, 224 pages spiral bound.



This beautifully laid out book aims to assist practitioners, managers, community groups and anyone else with an interest in river management to find the best and most relevant information without having to look too far.

It starts off with a rather dry listing of Australian and State Government agencies some of which are involved in waterway related research, and then goes on to list major non-government organisations, and university research centres. The listing doesn't stimulate investigation, and the more practitioner-oriented bodies often don't even get a mention (e.g. La Trobe University Wildlife Reserves). Where specific research centres are identified, their contacts aren't included, only the main university contacts are given.

The bulk of the book summarises and evaluates around 100 publications (books, reports and websites) relevant to river management in Australia, taking a page at a time for each publication. Annoying graphic icons are used to represent the elements of the river system the report applies to (instream, riparian or wetlands), the level of detail of the publication and the publication type. The icons, together with a photo of the front cover of the document take up half the page, squeezing the precis and evaluation - the most useful part - into a corner.

In the Community engagement section 4 reports only get a mention, all Federal Government reports about capacity assessment, capacity building and incentive measures. The exciting successes in community engagement around the country don't get a mention.

The final section, "How to locate other research and resources" is just a listing of online databases and bookshops.

The concept and the layout and content seem more appropriate for an interactive website, which could be expanded to include more documents (including the 400 or so which were recommended for inclusion but

ruled out presumably because of space), and which could easily be searched. Dissappointingly however the content is only available as a hardcopy book from Greening Australia. If it were targeted at those without web access, users would find it frustrating as postal addresses are not given.

All in all I found this book uninspiring, and wouldn't recommend it as an easy way to find the best and most relevant information - 5 minutes searching on the web is likely to be much more useful.

-Tony Faithfull

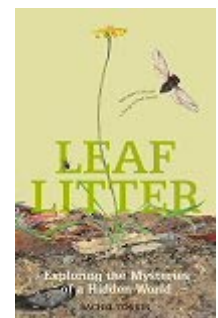
LEAF LITTER

Tonkin Rachel, Harper Collins,
Childrens hardcover book.

For the budding naturalist, here is a beautiful book about the ecology of our landscape.

Follow the growth of seeds into plants, the life cycles of different insects and the migration patterns of birds. Not to mention the tree itself, constantly changing, shedding bark (and leaves of course) growing lichen and the centrepiece for this splendid book – brilliant! Find out about unusual facts – did you know that scorpions can wait up to a year for their next meal?

Leaf Litter is a fascinating insight into the natural world.





From our suburban correspondent

So there I was, sitting at the computer, replying to an email from Tony reminding me that there's a deadline approaching, when I realized there was a very shallow but quite extensive lake lapping at the wheels on my not-quite-ergonomic chair. I'd been vaguely aware for some time that the sound of the washing machine emptying into the trough was somehow different from usual. More splashy. It's funny how much a brain even as worn-out as mine can take in during the split-second or so it takes to react to a disaster. I remember how clear the water looked and how surprising this was. Grey water normally seems to look just that: grey.

This flooding thing happens from time to time. Despite the (somewhat coarse) filter on the washing machine outlet hose, the hoses or the tank outlet or something still gets clogged up occasionally. As I'm mopping up the lake, I'm surprised to find that I'm not particularly pissed off or annoyed. I realise that I think of my amateur grey water system as a gadget. A contraption. And I'm Professor Branestawm engaged in another hilarious adventure dealing with yet another spectacularly failed invention. I note with interest that the lowest point in the floor is in the hallway, near the study door. As long as I keep mopping there, it seems to drain away from the other rooms. Later I discover a little river meandering under the desk and emerging near the stairs down to the boys' rooms.

In Canada there's a thing that happens every spring called the thaw. All the snow that's built up over the winter turns to water. When I was a kid, living on the prairies, I loved the thaw. My Dutch genes would compel me to build canals in what was left of the snow, guiding the water in various directions. I would build and then destroy dikes, forcing the water to build up into a scale model lake and then pour in a fierce raging torrent down the driveway.

I don't know what it is about me and water. I love the fact of siphoning. I love how you can make water go uphill as long as it gets to go at least slightly further downhill. Many years ago, when I was helping out on a hippy commune in northern NSW in return for food and lodging (well, somewhere to pitch my tent), we were laying long lengths of black plastic piping to bring water down from a nearby creek. I remember Jeremy, the guy I was working for, explaining that every part of the pipe had to head downhill because if there were any uphill bits, air could gather in the high points along the pipe and you'd get (wait for it) AIRLOCKS! I would lie in my tent at night, visualizing a pipe with air in it and trying to work out how air could stop water. From time to time over the last thirty years, this quandary has returned to me. I think I'm making progress. Air can expand and water can't. I will continue to contemplate.

When my grey water diversion system blocks up, I think of Jeremy and wonder if it has an AIRLOCK, but it's probably just lint. Bloody lint. If you came to me for advice on building a grey water diversion system, the first thing I'd say is if you're going to put in filters, make sure they can safely overflow when they clog up. In fact, don't put in anything that might potentially clog up. My system used to have valves that I could open and close to redirect water elsewhere but (guess what) they clogged up. Even the ones on the shower outlet, which may not have had much lint but you'd be amazed at how much hair is shed by a family of four. Now if I want the water to stop flowing in a particular hose, I just raise the end of it to a point higher than the top of the surge tank.

I've got three tanks, made from used 200-litre drums from a dodgy drum recycler in Thomastown. Well, he wasn't so much dodgy as scary. He had a National Action sticker on the front door which I couldn't ignore, so I asked him if I could remove it. I assumed some dickhead had stuck it there ages ago and he hadn't even noticed it. I assumed wrong. As our discussion became more heated, it came to my attention that his hobbies apparently included bodybuilding.

Anyway, I bought the drums despite our immense difference in political outlook and physical prowess. Two of the tanks now collect water off the shed roof and waste water from the pool. The other one is my washing machine outlet surge tank. When I installed it, I carefully made sure the top of the surge tank was lower than the top of the trough in the laundry, so if the tank filled up it would overflow before the trough did. Curses, Igor. What could have gone wrong?

IFFA Events

Annual General Meeting:

Saturday June 9th at 2 pm at Kew Library,
Civic Drive Kew, Melways map 45 D6.
Parking available.

All members invited. See page 5 for details.

Field Trip:

Saturday 16th June 1-4pm.

Vivian Freshwater will lead an excursion entitled "Over a quarter of a century at Sherbrooke" looking at restoration successes.

Meet at the Trestle bridge (Melways map 75 H10). Parking Available. Bring leach-proof wet weather gear (gumboots or gaiters). Sites to be visited include a successful Cestrum control site, and a successful Holly control site.

We will have a cuppa at the Sherbrooke Picnic Ground at 2:30 (Melways 75 G2).

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The views expressed in Indigenotes are not necessarily those of the Indigenous Flora and Fauna Association.

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