

Indigenotes

SEPTEMBER 2008 VOLUME 19 FOUR



IFFA President wins Landcare Award

In September IFFA's President, Brian Bainbridge, won a 2008 Port Phillip & Western Port Landcare Award for Caring for Community Groups. This award is made to a community member, coordinator or facilitator who is effectively providing support and capacity building for two or more volunteer-based community environment groups (eg Landcare, friends of groups, Waterwatch, etc.) in the region.

Brian's award reflects his:

- Involvement in development of a wide range of publications, management plans, environmental educational (e.g brochures, booklets) and interpretive materials (e.g. signs), his conducting of many "walks and talks" and workshops. These publications and engagement activities have increased the capacity, environmental awareness and appreciation of many Friends of and community groups and individuals
- Superb knowledge of local flora, fauna, restoration ecology, impressive artistic skills and a commitment to share his understanding and knowledge of the local environment with the community
- Rediscovery of the Golden Sun Moth at Craigieburn Grasslands encouraged the Friends of Merri Creek to conduct further surveys that led to the discovery of the Golden Sun Moth at other grassland sites
- Key role in providing expert knowledge to many Friends of and community groups which has helped empower these groups' members to apply the skills learnt to deliver on-ground outcomes,
- Running a successful weed workshops on aquatic weeds in 2004 and conducted other customised weed workshops to two other Friends of groups in 2006-2008
- Innovative community engagement opportunities on the natural environment with local groups from diverse cultural backgrounds

Congratulations Brian from *Indigenotes* and IFFA members.

AGM

**IFFA annual general meeting and a talk
Sunday 26th October**

2pm-4pm at the Northcote Library, Separation Street, Northcote,
Melways map 30 F8.

Agenda

- Approve minutes of last AGM
- Reports from Committee on 2007-8
- Elect office bearers and ordinary members of the Committee
- Receive and consider statement to Consumer Affairs Victoria

Grasslands and Other Rare Environments

The business will be preceded by a talk by current IFFA Vice President Vanessa Craigie entitled "*Update on grasslands and other rare environments*".

Only paid up IFFA members can vote at the AGM. All welcome.



Epacris impressa, Common Heath. Picture: Mick Connolly

COVER PARDALOTES IN THE SUBURBS. PAGES 6-7

Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain

This community was listed as a critically endangered community in June 2008. This is the same as “Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland” that was listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act as threatened in Victoria in 1992.

In other words, it's the fragmented bits of grasslands that occur across the western part of Victoria, from immediately north and west of Melbourne all the way to Hamilton in the west.

This grassland community once occurred across a sizeable amount of south-west Victoria, perhaps across 20,000 km², but today has been reduced to perhaps 0.05%* of its original distribution.

The Federal Department of Environment, Heritage, Water & the Arts (DEWHA) has set some “condition thresholds” for this community, in an effort to reduce the bureaucratic burden of too many referrals for permits. In simple terms, this means that below a certain cutoff point, an area of native grassland is not considered to be part of the listed community, and therefore does not require a permit for destruction under the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act.

If the grassland exceeds the “condition thresholds” then any proposal that leads to destruction of that grassland will trigger a referral to DEWHA. This does not mean that a permit would be automatically given or rejected – simply that an assessment process would be triggered, which might lead to the granting or refusal of a permit.

The community is described in detail on the DEWHA website, with its general features, components and diagnostic characteristics, at “Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2008act). Commonwealth Listing Advice on Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain. [Online]. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts”. <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=42&status=Critically%20Endangered>

Key defining attributes and “condition thresholds” can be summarized as

- The grassland occurs on Quaternary basalt soils within the Victorian Volcanic Plain IBRA bioregion, and some outliers in the Midlands and South-east Coastal Plain bioregions.
- At least one of the following grass genera is the dominant native species in the ground layer: *Themeda* (Kangaroo-grass), *Austrodanthonia* (Wallaby-grass), *Austrostipa* (Spear-grass) and/or *Poa* (Tussock-grass).
- In an area of a native vegetation remnant one hectare in size or smaller, the minimum contiguous size of the

grassland patch is 0.05 hectare

- For a native vegetation remnant larger than one hectare in size, the minimum contiguous size of a grassland patch is 0.5 hectare

The listed community meets the condition thresholds IF

- The total perennial tussock cover represented by the native grass genera *Themeda*, *Austrodanthonia*, *Austrostipa* or *Poa* is at least 50%;

OR

- If the total perennial tussock cover represented by the above 4 native grass genera is less than 50%, then the ground cover of native forbs (wildflowers) is at least 50% of total vegetation cover during spring-summer (September to February);

OR

- The cover of non-grass weeds is less than 30% of total vegetation cover at any time of the year.

Plus, the conservation value of a patch of the Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian

Volcanic Plain ecological community is enhanced if it shows any of the following features:

- A high native plant species richness;
- Large patch size;
- Minimal weed invasion;
- Presence of threatened plant and/or animal species;
- Presence



of natural exposed rock platforms and outcrops; or

- Presence of mosses, lichens or a soil crust on the soil surface.

Because grasslands can look rather unprepossessing in autumn and winter, and many of the wildflowers are not present at this time, it's best to assess a grassland during spring because it is only during this time when many native bulbous species (e.g. lilies, orchids) occur above ground and when most species are flowering.

If you think there is a patch of grassland that fits any of the above criteria, please first go to EPBC website to check out the condition thresholds in more detail. If you think there is enough evidence to trigger a referral,

contact DEWHA:

Referral and assessment queries - Director Vic & Tas Assessment Section, tel 02 6274 2388

*Note: DSE has recently produced some vegetation modeling data that suggests that 15% of this grassland remains - but this is data is from aerial mapping that indicates the potential presence of native grass species - in other words, the likelihood of the presence of "native pasture" i.e. 50% vegetation cover of native grass species. It does NOT model the presence of the (more or less) intact grassland community, with all its diversity of plants and animals. For the actual listed community, the estimate of 0.05% remaining still stands.

The Hohhot Declaration

A world Temperate Grassland Conservation Initiative (TGCI) workshop was recently held in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, China.

"Life in a Working Landscape: Towards a Conservation Strategy for the World's Temperate Grasslands – A Record of The World Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative Workshop", Hohhot, China - June 28 & 29, 2008, run by IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas.

One of the outcomes of this workshop was the "*The Hohhot Declaration*" – a statement that outlines the value of the world's temperate grasslands, why they are endangered and how important it is for citizens of the world to work together to protect them. The declaration was developed with the intention that it be widely distributed and translated into a number of languages so that it is available and broadly used as a key statement advocating for the improved conservation of temperate grasslands.

The Hohhot Declaration XXI International Grasslands Congress/ VIII International Rangeland Congress

We, the participants of the World Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative, recognize that:

Considering that temperate indigenous grasslands provide critical ecological goods and services essential for life on earth as a source of food, fibre, human livelihoods and well being, cultural and biological diversity, the recharge of aquifers and the sequestration of carbon, particularly in the face of global climate change;

Agreeing that temperate indigenous grasslands are terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous and shrub vegetation, maintained by grazing, soils, fire, drought and/or low temperatures and that all of these processes are dynamic and display great variability in terms of time, extent, intensity and place;

Recognizing the opportunities that temperate indigenous grasslands provide in feeding people, it is imperative to maintain the genetic diversity of grassland systems;

Realizing the importance of temperate indigenous grasslands to the life and cultural survival of mobile indigenous peoples

and to the maintenance of valuable indigenous knowledge as well as the accumulated experience of traditional indigenous temperate grasslands users;

Acknowledging that temperate indigenous grasslands are currently considered among the most imperiled ecosystems on the planet, having been modified by human activity to such a degree that most grasslands have been transformed and very few remain in a natural state;

Recognizing that the remaining areas of natural grassland continue to be threatened by inappropriate policies that lead to loss of grassland, as well as unsustainable land uses and management practices;

Acknowledging that success will require participatory management approaches and partnerships among all sectors to ensure the integration of production and biodiversity conservation outcomes for the continued provision of grassland ecological goods and services;

Recognizing the importance of strengthening indigenous territories, community conserved areas and protected areas;

Recognizing the important opportunities for collaboration to ensure worldwide societal recognition of the enduring value of natural grasslands; and that,

Developing and implementing incentives for good land stewardship, restoration and the sustainable management of indigenous temperate grasslands is essential to guarantee their sustainable use as healthy working environments.

Therefore, we the participants of the Hohhot World Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative Workshop from five continents and 14 countries, declare that temperate indigenous grasslands are critically endangered and urgent action is required to protect and maintain the many valuable ecological services they provide to sustain human life. We call upon all sectors of society to collaborate towards this goal.

As part of this workshop there was also created a world-wide Compendium of Regional Templates on the Status of Temperate Grasslands Conservation and Protection. This is whopping file so the link is to a final report pdf (8.2 Mb).

http://www.srce.com/files/App_2_Comp_of_Regional_Grassland_Templates.pdf

“The stark white ring-barked forests, All tragic to the moon...”

IFFA field trip to Mount Rothwell

Dorothea MacKellar’s verse from ‘My Country’ came irresistably to mind as, on a chilly August evening, some twenty hardy IFFA folk met on the slopes of the gentle granitic hill below the You-Yangs which is the heart of the Mt Rothwell Conservation and Research Centre.

The full moon rising behind bleached tree limbs (including some old ring-barked veterans) was much admired as we passed the security gates, and the cheery crowd gathered outside the reserve office for a cup of tea, waiting for dusk to fall. Before we set off, casual Guide, Belinda Saunders, gave us a quick overview of the fencing that ensures the indigenous animals are not attacked by feral cats, dogs and foxes. The fencing is designed to prevent these animals digging under or climbing over, includes electric wiring and is checked on a daily basis.

The group was hyper-alert and hushed and urgent directions were given as small shapes began to emerge around us but all the caution was soon dropped as the critters began to chew at our shoe-laces!

As we set off up the hill behind the office, Southern Brown Bandicoots scurried underfoot. A few somewhat larger Southern Potoroos were left by the office. We walked uphill, through a light mist in a torchlit procession along the trail over the course of an hour. Rufous Bettongs paused by the path in our torch-beams as we passed. They were a favourite, their absurd tiny arms held out in front of them, like fluffy stuffed toys, making alarm calls resembling sneezy coughs.

Near the crest of the hill, among boulders we encountered several Brush-tailed Rock Wallabies. Nearly extinct in Victoria, wild animals are confined to a few remote East Gippsland ranges that are remote from human interference so this was a unique chance to get to know this this heartbreakingly beautiful animal. A lucky few on the walk saw a distant streak across the path that represented an Eastern Quoll and an owl or Tawny Frogmouth floated down the hill behind us.

Nearing the end of the tour, Belinda talked about some

Eastern Grey Kangaroos which were regarded as a pest in the reserve. We learnt that the staff’s efforts to herd the prolific mob of animals from the reserve has been partly successful, although numbers still exceed what is desirable for sustainable management of the vegetation.

When the IFFA group returned to the office for a tea and supper, few were not touched by this glimpse at Victoria’s lost faunal heritage and perhaps inspired to action. What are the options?

The history of private predator-exclusion wildlife reserves has been turbulent and contentious. Issues to do with economic sustainability, genetic health and welfare of the animals and conservation philosophy have simmered throughout their twenty-odd year history. Overshadowing all is the figure of their main proponent, ‘Cat-hat man’ John Walmsley, whose outspoken and sometimes abrasive public persona has had a stunning ability to polarise the conservation community.

Debate continues, however, it is undeniable that reserves such as Mt Rothwell have pushed the envelope of what was thought feasible in conservation of Australia’s ravaged fauna. For the IFFA members present, maybe one of the most powerful arguments for these places is near the magical experience of walking through a night full of scurrying small mammals. It is a powerful inspiration to action and for the imagination of present and future conservationists. The passion and dedication evident in the employees at these reserves is no doubt nourished by the close contact with their charges. Reserves like Mt Rothwell are a bold direction for conservation in this country, but they are in danger of faltering without public interest. Why not book a visit to Mt Rothwell and find out for yourself?

Public Tours to Mt Rothwell are detailed on the web-site
<http://www.mtrothwell.com.au/>
phone 0434295355

A walk is conducted on the last Saturday of each month.
Price: Adults \$20 Children \$10. For groups of 10 or more
a guided walk can be arranged for any night of the week.
Please Note: minimum charge for a private walk is \$150.

Brian Bainbridge and Lawrie Hanson



Southern Brown Bandicoots. Picture: Mick Connolly

A photograph of four Pardalotes perched on branches. One is a Spotted Pardalote with a black and white speckled head and back, and a yellow breast. Another is a Striated Pardalote with a grey head and back, and a yellow breast. The other two are also Spotted Pardalotes. The background is a soft-focus green and brown.

Pardalotes

A few brief notes

Pardalotes are tiny birds which spend much of their time foraging among the foliage in the upper canopy of eucalypts. Fairly common throughout Melbourne, they are heard more often than seen and, unless familiar with their calls, most people simply don't notice them.

There are two species of pardalotes that occur around Melbourne: the Spotted Pardalote and the Striated Pardalote. Both feed on lerps (the sugary protective coverings produced by the nymphs of sap-sucking insects called psyllids), and their beaks are short and stubby, being specially adapted to gleaning this type of prey. The colourful Spotted Pardalote mainly inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those dominated by stringybarks or peppermints, but it also commonly occurs in suburban gardens. When seen through binoculars, Spotted Pardalotes are surprisingly bright, especially males with their vivid yellow throat and undertail coverts, and a brilliant red band across the base of the tail, contrasting with jet black of the crown and upperwings, both of which are intricately patterned with tiny

white spots. Without binoculars, however, a Spotted Pardalote usually appears as a small black speck, sometimes being chased by an aggressive honeyeater, usually a Red Wattlebird or a White-plumed Honeyeater. Their ringing call, which sounds surprisingly like "Miss Piggy", is often the best indication of their presence.

Mobile flocks of Pardalotes often occur around Melbourne in autumn and winter, with some birds visiting from Tasmania. People are often astounded to discover that Spotted Pardalotes nest in long but narrow burrows. These are excavated into the soil of banks of creeks and railway cuttings, and sometimes even in piles of soil, compost heaps or pot-plants. At the end of each tunnel is a chamber with a soft, spherical nest into which a clutch of pure-white eggs (the size of peas) is laid.



Cover and far left: Striated Pardalote. Right and above: Spotted Pardalote
Photographs © Chris Tzaros.

Striated Pardalotes also live in eucalypt forests and woodlands, but usually in those vegetated with gum-barked species, and they occur in gardens less often than ‘Spotties’. The species is widespread throughout Victoria, with two different subspecies occurring in the suburbs. The subspecies *ornatus* breeds around Melbourne in summer and then migrates to northern Victoria to spend winter, and returns in about August. For those with keen eyes, it is identified by a small red spot on its wing, together with a narrow, white wing-stripe. The other subspecies, *striatus*, nests in Tasmania, and then flies across Bass Strait, passing through southern Victoria en route to spending the winter months further north. This subspecies is distinguished by a small yellow spot on its wing, and a narrow wing-stripe. Striated Pardalotes usually nest in hollow branches, and they may benefit from

the provision of artificial nesting boxes, but a few, like Spotted Pardalotes, prefer to nest in an earthen tunnel, usually in a clay creek bank.

The next time you see a tiny speck being chased by a honeyeater or ten metres up a gum tree (whether you can see its wing spot or not), or find a strange tunnel in an embankment, you’ll know it’s probably one of those little lerp-eating birds that you may never have heard of!

John Peter & Chris Tzaros, courtesy of Birds Australia. Birds Australia is committed to halting the decline of Australia’s native birds. Visit the website to view some fascinating projects and publications. <http://www.birdsaustralia.com.au>

Book Reviews

Floodplain Woodland Plants of North east Victoria

Identification of natives and weeds and practical weed management for bush regeneration projects.

A5 Spiral-bound 110 pages

Helen Curtis and Peter Curtis

In 2006 I took a cycling holiday across Victoria visiting the newly proclaimed Box-Ironbark National Parks. On reaching Wangaratta, I found myself cycling through revegetation of startling ambition and sophistication. This book points to how a local group has gained the confidence to engage in such projects.

Helen Curtis and Peter Curtis have compiled an outline of what is needed to regenerate a site. It also includes insights into what it takes to sustain the resulting landscape and its human carers. The numerous references to experts, contractors and agencies points to the role of effective collaboration in the success of the project.

Hands-on experience is included with descriptions of techniques in the chapters on 'Bush regeneration and the 'Kaluna park Story'. The book includes some concise descriptions of herbicide techniques with appropriate cautions and would be a useful starting point for individuals or groups wanting to develop this capability. One disappointment was poor labelling of the Kaluna park maps, taking away from the impact of this section's message about the value of mapping. I was also left wanting for information about the role of flooding, a critical ecological disturbance in the floodplain vegetation dynamics.

This is primarily a plant guide, recognition of the crucial role of accurate identification in all restoration projects. Tellingly, species have been selected for their utility in weed



suppression and as habitat rather than their prettiness. It includes indigenous plants that colonise after floods and are frequently mistaken for weeds by the novice, (and by some old hands too!).

Indigenous and weed species are mingled together in alphabetic order under broad growth-type. However, I soon learnt to note whether a species's name was coloured green, and so indigenous, or red for exotic. I feel the 'look-alike' feature would have worked better if integrated with main plant

descriptions rather than separated out. Not all the pictures measure up to the difficult task of providing diagnostic images. As with most such references, readers will benefit from using it in conjunction with additional guidebooks such as the excellent Weeds of the South-East by Richardson, Richardson & Shepherd.

Nomenclature is up to date with superseded names included in brackets. Some incorrect photos were noted that perhaps warrant inclusion of an erratum; a picture of *Dichondra repens* under the entry for *Centella cordifolia*, the two central photos under *Wahlenbergia gracilis* show the stem and flower of *Linum marginale*, one of the photos under clovers (*Trifolium* spp.) is of a fruiting Medic, **Medicago polymorpha*, and photos under **Stellaria media* show a species of the Mouse-ear chickweed genus, **Cerastium*.

This is a worthwhile, easily absorbed reference distilling the basics of effective regeneration and revegetation for newcomers, for those skilling up and the professionals who support them in the north-east and elsewhere, particularly on floodplains.

Reviewed by Brian Bainbridge

Landcare in Australia. Founded on local action.

1998, revised 2006

Rob Youl, Sue Marriott and Theo Nabben

For those who are entering the conservation field, either as a volunteer or professional, it can be daunting to educate oneself about the surfeit of organisations available to work with nowadays. What is the goal, philosophy, culture, history? Which are the most effective? This is the fourth revision of this publication, which bridges the large gap between a glossy brochure and ponderous history or research paper (there are several listed in the references).

Designed to provide an up-to-date summary on this important movement within the context of the Australian



conservation scene. This little book of 54 pages lists major initiatives of the Landcare program, and it's history. Some case studies provide an indication of the 'flavour' of the groups that work under the Landcare banner. Recent developments such as international chapters, Urban Landcare and Indigenous Landcare may be unfamiliar to some people.

It would make a useful reference for students and for those wanting to become more involved in the Landcare organisation as well as those in other organisations contemplating joint projects.

Reviewed by Brian Bainbridge

My name is Nora Peters. I started taking bird photos after getting a D50 (digital slr camera) for Christmas in 2005. My first lens was a 70~300mm Nikkor f/4~f/5.6 and I soon found the birds were too far away and my pictures weren't as sharp as I would have liked.

My daughter lent me her Tamron-F 2X AF Tele-Converter. The photos did get better as the birds became closer but I still felt the photos lacked sharpness. So it was decided to up grade to a VR-Nikkor 80~400mm AF lens. The photos again improved and my skills of 'sneaking' up and not disturbing the birds that I was photographing improved as well.

Now I was getting the photos but was occasionally having trouble identifying my birds. So my daughter searched the internet for a bird forum and like minded people to help me. I joined **Birdforum.net** and have learnt a great deal. After looking at the way others presented their work, my daughter helped me with Photoshop so now I



have improved my skills further in this area. My son-in-law also helped to build a website for me to display my photos.

The next lens I will move on to when I have saved enough money will be a Nikon Fieldscope 82mm ED Body and Nikon FSA-L11 Fieldscope Digital SLR Camera Attachment. This

will introduce me to digi-scoping.”

Nora is a resident of Melton and has an excellent collection of bird photos on her web-site <http://www.ozwildbirds.com/about.htm>

Pictures were taken at Serendip Sanctuary.

Bush Stone-curlew

What does it look like? The bird stands 50-60 centimetres high, with long, gangly legs, large yellow eyes and grey-streaked upper parts. Its colouring makes it hard to see in bushland, especially in dusky shadows and evenings, when it is most active.

Where does it live? In Victoria it is largely confined to grassy woodlands and farmland, particularly in central and western

regions, and the northern plains. While the bird is found in all mainland states, its range has declined drastically in southeastern Australia. It is extinct in many spots south of the Great Dividing Range.

The curlew likes to roost and nest in grassy woodlands of buloke, gum or box with low, sparse grassy or herb understorey. Nests are usually beside a fallen log, which probably makes it harder for foxes to find. Curlews prefer a sparse understorey so they can see predators while foraging for insects.

Branches on the ground are essential for the bird's camouflage, and it is unlikely to nest without it. Research and experience shows how important 'untidy' landscapes covered with fallen timber are for birds, small mammals, reptiles and insects.

Did you know...

- If disturbed Bush Stone-curlews crouch down or freeze, rather than fly away
- The bird has a distinctively eerie call, “wer-loo wer-loo”, which is often the only way to know this secretive nocturnal bird is out and about
- Historically the species has been recorded in groups of 50 to 100 birds. However these large flocks no longer occur in Victoria, and many sightings on private land have declined from 4 to 1 pair per property in the past 30 years. “

From <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tsd05bush-stone-curlew.html>



IFFA survey results

The following is an edited response to a survey of IFFA members conducted in 2006. Look for the second part next issue. About 25 survey forms were received back out of around 250 distributed to members.

There are some great suggestions regarding themes for articles for *Indigenotes*, and for activities IFFA could organise. If anyone is willing to step forward to organize an activity or write an article, please feel free.

Why are you a member of IFFA?

- 90%** have an interest in indigenous flora and fauna as a hobby.
- 80%** are a member of a Friends, or other ecological restoration group as a volunteer.
- 40%** work in the field of ecological restoration and/or land management.
- 20%** work as an educator in ecology or a related field.
- 5%** are a student of ecology or related field.

Have you had a look at the IFFA website?

- 20%** of members had looked at the IFFA website and
- 80%** had not

What activities would you like IFFA to organise?

- regular field trips: annual fungi walk
- workshops: grass identification training, rush & sedge identification training
- social events
- promotional contact with commercial nurseries
- wattle information
- preservation of all local bushland
- weed control strategies

What do you think are main barriers to the use of indigenous plant principles in vegetation/revegetation works?

- apathy
- ignorance of the value of, and nature of, indigenous flora & fauna; by councillors and management; most people don't know the difference between Australian & indigenous
- protectiveness towards willows & exotic domestic gardens, attachment to exotic plants,
- inexperience, lack of knowledge, lack of general public awareness, lack of public support
- lack of commitment to sustainable lifestyles
- landscape as visual fashion, effects of marketing
- private owners desire to make money
- planting survival (esp. epacrids)
- depends on location, sometimes not aesthetic, can sometimes be difficult to establish
- lack of maintenance, on-going maintenance costs to get a diverse mix
- lack of adequate funding for weed removal
- reliance on chemical sprays rather than personnel
- commercial viability (perceived), expense
- lack of volunteers
- need more members in education
- nurseries limited, in some areas limited availability of stock
- government inability to control inappropriate developments, need for conservation regulations & enforcement
- because people don't see any immediate benefit for themselves.

Indigenous Flora and Fauna Association

IFFA aims to promote the appreciation, study, conservation and management of indigenous flora and fauna

www.iffa.org.au

Incorporated Association No: A0015723B

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

Call for articles

***Indigenotes* is a newsletter by IFFA members for IFFA members. Stories, snippets, photos, reports from members are always welcome. If it's something you're doing with flora or fauna or habitat, write it down and send it to the editor at editor@iffa.org.au.**

Contributions must be in electronic form and can be sent either on disc or by email.

Membership

\$40 for non-profit organizations,
\$50 for corporations,
\$25 for individuals and families,
or \$20 concession.

Membership includes

- 4 issues of *Indigenotes* per year,
- Enhanced access to IFFA's website at iffa.org.au
- Discount subscription to *Ecological Management & Restoration Journal* (2008 price is \$62.70, inc GST)

Members should check the mailing label to ascertain the status of their membership. If an invoice is required, please send a purchase order requesting an invoice.

Membership applications and renewals should be sent to the Treasurer.

tree hollow, sap, tail, skin fold.
Answer to kids' quiz: Squirrel. Clues: white, black, bushy.



What sort of glider am I?

Can you find what type of glider I am?
Find the answers to the clues and cross out all the letters that are answers to the clues.
The letters that remain will give you the answer!

- The colour of my belly.
- The colour of the end third of my tail.
- A word that describes the shape of my tail.
- Where I like to build my nest.
- One of the things I like to eat.
- The part of my body that acts as a rudder while I am gliding.
- The part of my body that helps me glide from one tree to another.

Answer page 10.

S	Q	U	W	I	S	F
B	U	S	H	Y	K	O
L	T	A	I	L	I	L
A	R	P	T	R	N	D
C	T	R	E	E	E	L
K	H	O	L	L	O	W



Grasslands on the Glenthompson-Wickliffe Rd, Nov 2007

GRASSLANDS OF THE VICTORIAN VOLCANIC PLAIN PAGE 3

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