



Quarterly Update No 20 ... April 2020

Autumn greetings! While current circumstances are far from ordinary, these April days do not disappoint and are as sublime as ever and perfect for working on property maintenance.

Native grasses and grassy habitats in the Lockyer

Due to COVID 19, LUCI's first workshop for the Native Grasses and Grassy Habitats project was postponed but we hope to reschedule it for later this year. Supported by a Lockyer Valley Regional Council Community Environment grant, this project aims to raise awareness of the diversity of native grasses in the Lockyer and their function as habitat resources for native fauna and to encourage their conservation. The project is mentored by Dr Darren Fielder of Red Leaf Environmental.

Many of the native grass species in the Lockyer region are present in open forests and woodlands populated by eucalypts, angophoras and bloodwoods and often in conjunction with a shrubby understorey. The diversity of grasses and shrubs in the understorey will largely be determined by geology, rainfall, slope and altitude and fire regimes. Some of these grassy forests and woodlands in the Lockyer are listed as *Endangered* (e.g REs 12.3.3, 12.5.6) or *Of concern* (e.g REs 12.3.11, 12.8.19, 12.9/10.3, 12.9/10.7).¹

But how much do we know about the diversity, abundance and condition of native grasses and grassy habitats in the Lockyer? Native grasses provide food, shelter and/or nesting materials for many invertebrates, reptiles, birds and herbivores but without information on the status of this resource

do we know how native grass-dependent fauna species are faring in the Lockyer?

There seems to be more information available on the status of native grasslands in various parts of Australia than on grass assemblages in open forests and woodlands.² Factors listed as threats to Australia's native grasslands are no doubt the same threats we see impacting the extent and condition of native grasses and grassy woodlands of the Lockyer (and native habitats in general). Threats include the usual litany of land clearing, weed invasion, inappropriate grazing, pasture sowing and use of fertilisers, altered burning practices and fragmentation.



Clockwise from top left native grasses Themeda triandra, Cymbopogon refractus and Sarga leiocladum. Photos by Diane Guthrie.

² [Threatened grasslands in NSW and Queensland](#) , [Threatened Grassland and woodland in Victoria](#) , [Native grasslands disappear](#) , [Natural temperate grasslands of the southern tablelands](#) and [Natural Temperate Grassland Information sheet, ACT Government](#)

¹ [Description of Regional Ecosystems](#)

Of concern currently, due to earlier rains this year, is the extent of the invasion of introduced pasture grasses into areas beyond the boundary fences of grazing properties. Unfortunately, most native grasses do not have the ability to compete with these robust, non-native grasses and some studies describe the adverse impacts of introduced grasses on the diversity and abundance of native flora and fauna including native grasses and grassy habitats.³ A good case in point is the current scale and density of the spread of green panic (*Megathyrsus maximus*) into properties under conservation management and along kilometres of local road verges. The increased fuel loads and flammability of these escaped introduced grasses pose intense fire risks and threats to adjoining habitat areas.

The sustainability of some native grass species may receive a boost from an unexpected quarter. Many species of perennial native grasses and legumes have substantial drought tolerance and it is this attribute that has prompted investigations into their potential domestication for the pastoral industry.⁴ Plant breeding efforts can increase the yield and quality of selected native grasses, which are considered to have high persistence potential under predicted increased temperatures associated with higher potential evaporation and extreme weather events. Some of these selected grasses include C₃ and C₄ perennial grass species such as Queensland blue, Kangaroo and Black speargrass (see reference 4 below).

Domestication of native grasses for the pastoral industry as a future management adaptation strategy can only mean a win-win

³ [Non-native grasses pose a critical emerging threat to biodiversity conservation](#), Beggs, K.E. (2010) [Effects of exotic pasture grasses on biodiversity in the Mary River Catchment, Northern Territory](#). PhD Thesis, and [Native Grasses for Revegetation in the Townsville Region](#)

⁴ <https://www.publish.csiro.au/cp/pdf/CP13406>

for both resource utilization and conservation efforts in a multiple-use landscape.

Read more about LUCI's **Native Grasses project** at [LUCI's website](#). An opportunity to learn about native grasses and help develop a herbarium and a field guide of the many native grass species found in the Lockyer. Meanwhile, if you are interested in being involved in this project, you can get started now by:

- ☞ Sending photographs of grass specimens to our project mentor, [Dr Darren Fielder](#) to identify (be sure to include a zoomed-in photo of the seed head and a photo of the whole plant); and/or
- ☞ Collecting and pressing native grass specimens, which you can bring along to the workshops for inclusion in our Lockyer native grasses herbarium.

Continuing our members' stories "why conservation matters to me" ... by LUCI member Joe Blatchly



I've lived in several places over my life in areas such as Bribie Island, Glasshouse Mountain and rural Bargara and although I never thought much about such things as the environment

I remember always having a mild fascination about some of the flora or fauna in those areas. I recall at Glasshouse admiring the Grasstrees and the Paperbark swamps or the flocks of finches which my brothers and I would try and catch. I also recall the heath areas north of Caloundra (but at the time not familiar with the word heath). I remember riding my bike through areas that had been cleared. As I rode the banksia regrowth would scratch my legs. And in Bargara I was intrigued by the flocks of Cockatiels.

Although I found nature fascinating at times when I was young it wasn't until I moved to my current property at Iredale

that I really started to take notice of the environment. It probably began when I would be working around the paddocks fencing or removing weeds such as lantana. I started to take notice of some of the trees such as the Ironbarks and wished there were more, sometimes for the sake of being able to cut them down for fencing purposes. But I also notice that there are different types of Ironbarks. I also started to want to know the names of some of the scrub trees such as one of my favourites *Flindersia collina*. As my knowledge grew about the trees my interest about native plants in general grew and I started to plant various plants in my yard around some of the scrub trees that still remained in my yard area.

As the years went on I started to notice more and more about how the native fauna interacted with the flora such as observing Parrots, possums and Sugar gliders feeding on Scrub Wilga (which also make great shade trees for stock) seeds or Red-Tailed Black Cockatoos feeding on White Cedar trees or them pruning Silver Leafed Ironbarks for some unknown reason. Over



the years I have noticed the numerous types of animals all using the different habitats for all sorts of reasons, some obvious and some not so. As there are a few types of environments on my property I am always



discovering new plants or animals. A couple of years ago I first observed Koalas in the Blue Gums along the back creek bank where there is also several interesting plants growing and where in the trees there has been Wedge-Tailed Eagles nesting or over the years fish such as Purple Spotted

Gudgeons swimming in the creek. Considering there is a good diversity of flora and fauna left on my property after a 180 years of Non Indigenous settlement, beforehand it must have been staggering. So if I think of why conservation matters to me I think back to the numerous places I have lived and all the diversity that exist and the uses they provide and think it would be boring if there was only a few different life forms and a shame that whatever powers that be created all this diversity over the years we just let it perish.



Although we may not be able to reverse some of the effects that we have caused over the years, we can do things to slow them down and in so doing maintain some of the diversity for future generations to admire and use for the many uses it provides. *Photos supplied by Joe Blatchly.*

23^d February - Hidden Vale Wildlife Centre Tour

Fortunately, our date to tour the Hidden Vale Wildlife Centre preceded the current social restrictions. Ten people were treated to an informative and comprehensive tour of the facility by Honours student Shania Watson. The facility and its operations are a partnership between the University of Queensland and the Turner Foundation.

A major focus of the centre is on trialling new technologies for use in captive wildlife management and monitoring post-release wildlife. Examples include investigations of a range of micro-chipped automated devices for providing animals with access to resources (e.g. food, shelter) in soft-release programs and ongoing monitoring of animals post-release. Some of the animals involved in these programs, which are housed in state of the art enclosures, include Mahogany

glider, bridled naitailed wallaby and brush-tailed phascogale.

Shania described other facility programs including the captive breeding of the threatened Eastern bristlebird and the breeding of Dunnarts for use as subjects in brain development research undertaken by UQ's Brain Institute.



UQ Honours student and our tour guide Shania Watson with Friend, the Shingleback lizard. Photo Jean Gundry

Another highlight included an introduction to four resident lizards (Shingleback, Pink-tongued and Eastern Blue-tongued Skinks and Southern Angle Headed Dragon).

Thanks to Shania for organising the tour and we appreciated her obvious enthusiasm for her work and what the Centre aims to achieve.

Become a fungi citizen scientist ...by LUCI member Mo Boddington

Walking aimlessly in our beautiful countryside enjoying this lovely weather?

Wondering how to keep going when it's cooler and damp??

Why not start recording our local fungi???

It has been estimated that only around 8% of the world's fungi have been described.

Formal studies of fungal diversity are a challenge...

- Fruiting bodies only appear when conditions suit them
- Some are only visible for a few hours in the morning
- They are not always obvious

- There are very few mycologists doing this sort of research

No wonder we know so little about them!

What would you need to do?

- Keep on walking around, enjoying the weather and the countryside...but keep an eye out for potential fungal material
- Found something? Take some photos and record some details
- Submit the information
- Feel awesome about contributing to the knowledge base of our local fungi!

If the fungi can be identified, they will be and their location registered. If it can't be identified? Further investigation will be required, including study of their DNA.



One of the new species found during my PhD studies

If it's a new species????? Awesome! We'll work together to get it described and named. If you're interested in getting involved contact me at mo@jbmb.net or on 0413 500 555.

Of interest...

Are you looking for someone to identify a local plant from a photograph you've taken? Then ask Martin Bennett, LVRC's Environment Officer, by joining the Flora of the Lockyer Region Facebook group <https://www.facebook.com/groups/660580368026898/>

Check out The Gomaren & Doctors Creek Catchment Landcare Group 2020 Photographic Competition with a *Focus on Farms*. <https://gdcclg.wixsite.com/group>

Stories from network friends...

*Interesting and unusual butterflies reappearing in South-East Queensland by John T St L Moss**

This year after some good rains, following a prolonged drought, we have seen an explosion of butterflies (and other insects) in South-East Queensland. One need not be a butterfly expert to have noticed the current north-easterly migration of the Blue Tiger butterflies which commenced in late January or early February and continues to this day (as I write this in mid/late April 2020). This slow and subtle movement is in sharp contrast to the masses of migrating Caper Whites that we often see in this region.

People that know me or have visited my Capalaba garden are acquainted with the range of butterfly larval food plants [best called "host plants"] that I have grown. In certain seasons some resident butterflies such as the Blue Triangle (*Graphium choredon*), Common Eggfly (*Hypolimnas bolina nerina*), Common Aeroplane [aka White-banded Plane] (*Phaedyra shepherdii*) and Yellow Migrant (*Catopsilia gorgophone*) appear commonly on my small acreage, and a few, such as the Orchard Swallowtail (*Papilio aegaeus*), Common Crow (*Euploea corinna*), Evening Brown (*Melanitis leda*), Lemon Migrant (*Catopsilia pomona*), Large Grass Yellow (*Eurema hecabe*), Narrow-banded Awl (*Hasora khoda*) and Indigo Flash (*Rapala varuna*) are common all year round. However a few reliable regulars such as the Meadow Argus (*Junonia villida calybe*) and Glasswing (*Acraea andromacha*) have been absent until quite recently.

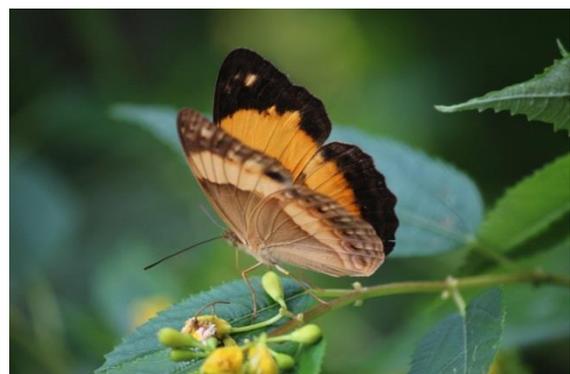
Every now and again certain butterflies (mostly from further north) appear in SEQ usually in relation to changed weather (?climatic) conditions. I can't remember when I last saw the Blue-banded Eggfly (*Hypolimnas alimena lamina*) passing thru my Capalaba garden (wished I had kept better records!) but a friend, Paul Grimshaw, has recently seen (and photographed it) in his

Mt Crosby garden. Another related species, the Danaid Eggfly (*H. misippus*), which also feeds on Love Flower, seems to have disappeared from the southeast altogether. The female of this species is a strong mimic of the Lesser Wanderer. Its preferred host plants (*Portulaca* species) remain relatively common, particularly in seaside waste areas; although most of those areas have subsequently been built on.



Blue-banded Eggfly. Photo by Paul Grimshaw

In recent days I have seen several old friends reappearing in my garden; including the Rustic (*Cupha prosope*) [recently photographed by Glenn Leiper in his small Beenleigh garden], Purple Crow (*Euploea tulliolus*) [also Peter Hendry's & Kathy Clark's gardens], Yellow Albatross (*Appias paulina*) [also Peter Hendry's & Wes Jenkinson's garden], and the drab but interesting Migratory Skipper [aka Narrow-winged Awl] (*Badamia exclamationis*) [also Wesley's garden]. And even more recently Peter & I observed a freshly emerged Leafwing (*Doleschallia bisaltide*) in his acreage garden. I have all their host plants growing here and am hopeful that their colonies will re-establish.



Bordered Rustic butterfly. Photo by Glen Leiper.

Those wishing to entertain these and many other butterfly species native to this area would be wise to grow the relevant host plants as well as nectar plants for the adults.

The inexpensive handbook I compiled for the Butterfly & other Invertebrates Club, and recently revised, lists butterfly host plants for this region. It was available locally from the Indigiscapes gift shop. I have some copies, however in these difficult times it may be best to source it online via the BOIC website.

* *John Moss is a member of the Butterfly and Other Invertebrates Club. [BOIC](#)*

Another interesting side to the butterfly story

...by Paul Grimshaw

Last year the severe drought throughout the east coast and elsewhere in Australia caused butterflies and moths to delay their transformation from eggs and pupa into the adult stage (this dormancy is called diapause). However, at the same time many species of parasites such as parasitic wasps were unable to survive the drought because they are unable to enter a period of dormancy when drought conditions are bad. When the good rains happened here in February/March this year (2020) butterflies and moths came out of their dormancy and into adult stage in huge numbers. This is because there had been very few parasites surviving to lay their eggs in butterfly and moth pupae and larvae. This would also explain the mass defoliation of many plant species due to the huge explosion of various butterfly and moth larvae (caterpillars) since the drought broke.

Check out Dr Don Sand's [Moths swarm on Queensland bank](#)

And not to forget bugs...

A number of landholders have noticed leaf dieback in their lantana. The leaves are turning brown/grey in patches and the

damage appears to be widespread. Suspecting the work of a leaf miner, I put some lantana leaves under a magnifier and there they were beavering away ... the *Teleonemia scrupulosa* or Lantana lace bug, a biocontrol agent for Lantana⁵.



Teleonemia scrupulosa or Lantana lace bug. Photo by Diane Guthrie

How effective are Lantana biocontrols? ... by Dr Don Sands*

Many attempts have been made to control lantana by introducing (safely tested) biological control agents. However, most agents introduced have been weakly effective because the 23+ weedy varieties of lantana in Australia are (i) all cultivars, morphologically and chemically different from the original species (*Lantana camara*) from S. America; (ii) our lantana varieties originated from hybrids made with other *Lantana* spp. or selected somatic mutants; most are better adapted to our ecosystems than the original species, and (iii) the agents introduced cannot effectively adapt to the exotic "foreign" varieties of lantana that we cultivated and have become weeds.

Prolonged drought (especially now from climate change) has promoted beneficial organisms as well as some native species, by

⁵ A native to Mexico and Central and South America, the *Teleonemia scrupulosa* was introduced in Australia in 1936 as a biocontrol agent for lantana. It is "most abundant and damaging in warm, dry areas such as central and southern Queensland and central New South Wales" with most damage occurring from late summer to autumn. [DAF Queensland Government Lantana Biocontrol](#)

reducing the densities and survival of the natural enemies of their hosts (whether pests or beneficials).

* *Dr Sands is an honorary fellow of CSIRO's Australian National Insect Collection.*

A postscript... Don doubts "the beneficial effects of [the lantana lace] bug will continue as the many native predators are slowly recovering from the drought and will keep this biological agent from doing a good job!"

Friends of Dwyers Scrub Project

While Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services have suspended all volunteer activities in national parks due to the COVID 19 virus, it hasn't stopped the Madeira vine from taking advantage of recent rains in Dwyers Scrub. A check on the status of the weed cover in the park two weeks ago was the trigger for QPWS to begin its Madeira bug⁶ release program.

Plectonycha correntina, or the Madeira bug, is a leaf-mining insect in both its adult and larval stages. Released in Queensland and New South Wales in 2011, early studies across a number of release sites indicate almost half the sites showed persistent presence of the insect after a year although leaf damage at that early point was low.⁷ It is suggested that the establishment of the insect could be affected by such factors as timing of release, presence of predators (birds and other insects), light levels and soil moisture. Other investigations of the insect's persistence suggest moist, dense and less disturbed vegetation contribute to greater persistence.⁸

The first wave of 650 bugs was released on the weekend in Dwyers Scrub in a number of

target areas. LUCI's park volunteers will be watching with great interest (once they are back in the field) as the bugs are monitored for their establishment, persistence and level of damage. If successful, it will certainly be an option that LUCI could explore on behalf of landholders grappling with a Madeira vine problem.



Plectonycha correntina, Madeira bug, being released into Dwyers Scrub. Photo Snr Ranger Tim Wood.

What's happening on our property ... by LUCI member Penny Kidd

We've been fortunate to be able to lockdown at our property, and take advantage of the beautiful autumn weather.



We're now seeing the effects of the drought with lost Qld Brush Box in the gullies and large, old Narrow-leafed Ironbarks on the ridges.

After the rain in February/early March it's great to see the insects (and insectivores) are back again. Even getting 'webbed' in the bush is a great thing!

Like everyone we've recently seen a huge increase in butterflies (Blue Tiger, Dainty Swallowtail, White Caper) which Qld Museum advised may be due to a lack of predators after the drought and then rain.

Sadly the caterpillars have 'eaten out' our soft-leaved shrubs like Red, Ash, Red Olive Berry, Denhamia spp, Capparis spp. The eucs, wattles, coffee bush, canthium and kamalas are untouched.

⁶ [Madeira vine](#), DAF, Biosecurity Queensland

⁷ Snow, E.L., Palmer, W.A. and Wilmot Senaratne, K.A.D. (2012) [The release of *Plectonycha correntina*](#). Paper presented at Eighteenth Australasian Weeds Conference.

⁸ Watts, E., French, K. and Hamilton, M. [Monitoring the effect of the Madeira vine beetle](#) New South Wales Government: Dept of Primary Industries.

What's very noticeable is the increase in Cochineal Bugs on our Tree Pear, even covering tall, mature ones! And the widespread lantana leaf damage which is from introduced Lantana Lace Bug, Diane tells me. This is the most damage I've seen by an insect to lantana on our property in the last 30 years.

Our Tree Pear control program is advancing at a great rate, with the help of the mighty Cochineal Bug. We're targeting the East of



the property with the most obvious deer and pig activity, in particular flat, sheltered spots on basalt soil with tall, mature Pear bearing most fruit. Feral Heaven.

Photo by Penny Kidd.

In the 2019/2020 win column for our property management plan is the eradication of introduced grasses adjacent to some open semi evergreen vine thicket (SEVT). We used a combination of solarisation (with laying out old truck tarps) and spraying. I appreciate these grasses are of high agricultural value, but to a conservator they dry off like a fire wick leading to the SEVT, which does not sprout back from fire.

On our dry home ridgetop, my husband has been slashing *Sida* spp, which sprung up after the rain. *Sida* really crowds out the native grasses and native mint. What has worked in our regeneration sites is wired fencing and mulching. All our natural regen plants came through the drought successfully but we had some losses of our LfW plants, planted during the drought.

Using the Flora of the Lockyer Valley facebook site, we've received assistance to identify lots of new little species.

As we have a mountainous property we've discovered some lovely new scenic lookout

spots from which we're removing weeds. This is just for our own pleasure and joy. We always learn more as we go and we hope our friends and associates in LUCI are taking this opportunity to learn more also.

If you would like to share a story about the wildlife or native habitats on your property or how you are managing biodiversity on your property, send your story with photo to lucatchmentsinc@gmail.com

Third record in the Lockyer for a "very uncommon" specimen⁹

Keep a lookout for this beautiful little member of the Fabaceae (or pea) family. The *Isotropis foliosa* is found in rocky soils and features whitish hairy stems, velvety leaves, red/orange flowers and inflated hairy pods. Its presence is adversely impacted by weed invasion, overstocking and frequent fires. It's flowering now!



Photo by Diane Guthrie.

A short walk out on an Iredale ridge...by Martin Bennett

After LUCI's December AGM meeting, held in the Iredale area, LUCI member Joe Blatchley and I headed off on a flora species survey. We walked up to the



⁹ See Leiper, G. et al, (2017) *Mangroves to Mountains*, Second Edition, p.232.

saddle of a nearby ridge and then to the northern end, finding the seldom collected, and only once recorded in the Lockyer Valley, Brush Hovea, *Hovea longipes*. Hovea was named in honour of Polish Botanist Anton P. Hove (1798) by Joseph Banks after collecting specimens from west Africa, India and the Crimea. Longipes means long-stemmed.

A dense, very attractive plant and surprisingly long-lived, the Hovea grows up to 5m. The underneath of leaves and smaller branchlets have a coating of dense, short gingery coloured hairs, flowers are 8-10mm purple pea flowers and are followed by 10mm black pods that contain small black seeds.



Photo by Martin Bennett

This plant was once common in the Semi-evergreen Vine scrubs (SEVT) or dry rain forest of the Lockyer Valley. Unfortunately due to heavy clearing and burning practices, it has become a regionally significant plant.



Photo by Martin Bennett

Its role in the SEVT is as an understory shrub up to 4m with other plants filling the next layer to 7-8m in height, and overshadowed by the 10-12m upper storey, finally being topped by the emergent species. I have noticed that the seeds are host to a grub, that often devours the small black seeds, I have found 5 out of 10 seed pods to be affected by this grub but that is just our wonderful nature at work. This very short walk rendered 63 species of SEVT plants!

Local plant profile

Pittosporum viscidum (Birds Nest Bush) ...by Karen Gruner

A lot of people want to attract birds to their property, which is great, yet the common practice is to plant a whole heap of nectar-providing plants, e.g. Grevilleas and bottlebrushes. A customer came to my nursery the other day, and I said to her, "take a look around you. What's in flower?" Only the odd wattle here and there, and yet it's thriving with bird life. Dense, layered vegetation, tall grasses, (yes, even the wretched panic grass plays a part), and many prickly plant species are making it a good place for birds to visit or to live and breed.

One plant which is just perfect, particularly for small birds, is *Pittosporum viscidum*. Its common name is birds nest bush which clearly tells you that birds will use it as a nesting site, often finches will make it their home. It is a shrub which reaches generally around two metres in height, but can get up to four or five metres given perfect growing conditions.

The stems carry many thorns, so I wouldn't plant it where you are going to brush past it. The new growth is a lime green colour which can look very vibrant at certain times of the year. It has very small cream/yellow tubular flowers which are ideally shaped for small honeyeaters and butterflies to extract the nectar from. The fruit, which is about the size of a pea, is initially green then maturity to black.



Pittosporum viscidum foliage. Photo courtesy Karen Gruner.

If you pick one of the ripe fruit and give it a squeeze, small, brown, flat and sticky kidney-shaped seeds will ooze out, (hence the species name of viscidum). All pittosporum fruits have seeds which are surrounded by a sticky substance. That 'goo' acts as a germination inhibitor. It's therefore important to remove as much of it as possible when preparing them for planting. I give the seeds a good soak,



Pittosporum viscidum flowers and fruit. Photo courtesy Karen Gruner.

usually in warm water with a drop or two of detergent and stir them about in the water. After that, if they are still sticky, and they usually are, then I will put the seeds onto a piece of paper towel and try and wipe them clean.

The birds nest bush would make a good screening plant and can tolerate a range of soil types. It can also be planted in full sun or part shade.

I would just like to add one thing: times are tough right now for many people and businesses. If you are looking for activities to do while in lockdown, consider planting some natives. There are ways of getting plants to you without making physical contact and you can continue to support your local native plant nurseries.

www.tanglewoodnatives.com.au

Test your knowledge...

(Answers overpage)

Can you identify these plants from their leaves?



Photo by Martin Bennett



Photo by Diane Guthrie



Photo by Martin Bennett

How did you go on the test?

- *Trema tomentosa* or Poison peach
- *Pseuderanthemum variabile* or Love or Pastel flower
- *Cassinia quinquefaria* or Forest cough bush

LUCI membership is \$5 per person per year. If you are interested in becoming a LUCI member or want to know more about how LUCI supports landholders in the conservation of biodiversity contact lucatchmentsinc@gmail.com

Rescheduling of LUCI events ...

☞ The usual weeding with **Friends of Dwyers Scrub** on first Thursday of each month from 8:00-10:30am **is suspended until further notice from Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service**. Meanwhile, if you are interested in being a volunteer weeder we can begin the paperwork to have you registered as a QPWS volunteer. Contact lucatchmentsinc@gmail.com

☞ New dates for the following activities will be advised via our website and Facebook page:

- **Native Grasses Workshops**
- **Google Earth for Beginners** - a workshop with LVRC's Martin Bennett
- **Special Interest Walk**
- **Biodiversity Property Planning Group meeting**
- **LUCI Annual Guest Speaker Breakfast**

Do you have a photo or item of interest for the newsletter? Or concerns that you would like LUCI to consider? Then send us an email with your photo or item and...remember...

Stay connected, it's healthy!

If you do not want to be included on the email list for this newsletter please let us know at

Important number: Wildlife carers Kath and Steph 0410 334 661 (available 24/7)