



LUCI Update No 43 ... April 2026

Autumn greetings and enjoy the newsletter.

Flying fox or bat?

Is a flying fox a bat? Yes, a flying fox is a megabat and belongs to the order *Chiroptera* which is divided into suborders *Yinpterochiroptera* (which includes the megabats) and *Yangochiroptera* (which includes the microbats). Megabats feed mostly on fruit and nectar (nectivorous) while microbats feed on insects (insectivorous). Queensland boasts four flying fox species (the Black flying-fox, Little red flying-fox and the Vulnerable Grey-headed flying fox and Spectacled flying-fox) and over 24 microbat species.



Grey-headed flying foxes. Photo Doug Gimesy.

Widely misunderstood and often reviled, bats have been around for millions of years and perform important ecosystem functions. Flying foxes help shape and maintain our natural forests through long distance pollination and seed dispersal, which can also help connect fragmented and degraded landscapes.¹ Microbats provide a pest control service by regulating insect numbers (e.g. spiders, moths, flies, mosquitoes), which can have significant economic benefits in the farming (cropping) industry.²

¹ <https://wildlife.org.au/news-resources/educational-resources/species-profiles/mammals/flying-foxes>
<https://bats.org.au/about/microbats/>

I have a twitch ... farewell from LUCI member John Hopwood

Collating the 105 plus bird species list at my Fordsdale property was a four-year act of pleasure not just in actual twitching time but the simple luxury of retirement spent mostly in the garden or on walks with the dog and casually observing what is about. I was finally able to match the bird calls with the species and what a diverse range of calls some species possess! This brings to mind the Superb Lyrebird and my time living in a remote mining ghost town (Yerranderie) on the fringes of the Southern Blue Mountains/Kanangra-Boyd NP. Lyrebirds would sing and scratch around in my miner's cottage garden filling the valley with their incredible melodies. I often watched them do their mating displays.

Here in Fordsdale I could wander 50m down to Ma Ma Creek and witness a white breasted sea-eagle launch itself into flight. At night, Tawny Frogmouths would sit on the veranda railings with barn owls flitting around illuminated by a headlight torch whilst swallows and Forest Kingfishers swept through my open house breezeway.

The preponderance of honeyeaters was most profound. This came about due mostly to the ongoing planting of a large variety (over 400) of trees, cultivars and understory natives over four years of diligent effort. Creating habitat is without a doubt the reason for the exponential growth in bird numbers around my 8 acres. Also allowing the grass to grow long and go to seed I found essential for the double bar finches and other seed eaters.

² [Australian grey-headed flying fox economic and ecological value of poo revealed - ABC News](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-08-22/australian-grey-headed-flying-fox-economic-and-ecological-value-of-poo-revealed/10111110)



Some of the shrubs planted around the house, a haven for small bush birds. Photo John Hopwood.

Trekking with donkeys thousands of kilometres along the Great Dividing Range, camping out under the stars every night gives rise to some of the best bird watching opportunities. I have been bombed by vast flocks of red-tailed cockatoos dropping banksia and casuarina seeds in the Werrikimbe NP, NSW. I once spotted the rare and endangered eastern bristlebird whilst exploring the Southern Highlands near Barren Grounds, NSW. Most exhilarating was witnessing the vulnerable Marbled Frogmouth whilst hauling my donkeys through the Conondale Ranges.

Now it is time to pull up stumps and move to the fringes of the Border Ranges in northern NSW and hopefully spot a Paradise Riflebird. It has been a joy to be part of the local community and especially the team within LUCI.

With gratitude. John Hopwood.

Thank you John...

For your contributions as a Friends of Dwyers Scrub volunteer weeder, a member of LUCI's management committee and writer of submissions and newsletter items.

Most of all thank you for your friendship and community spirit, we will miss you. All the best with the next part of your journey.



LUCI's Autumn Walk, March 14th

Dom and Sandra Lawson hosted LUCI's autumn walk on their 950ha nature refuge property in the Townson area. The property combines a grazing enterprise with ecological conservation principles. Martin Bennett led the walks through a RE12.3.7 area of riparian and floodplain vegetation on alluvial soils and along a creek bed. While the property was impacted by wildfires in 2020, regrowth is now obvious. Walkers were amazed at the size of some of the remnant natives such as Black Tea Tree (*Melaleuca bracteata*) and Bat Wing Coral Tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*). Other natives of note included Red cedar (*Toona ciliata*), Deciduous Fig (*Ficus virens*), Creek Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*), and Blackbean, (*Castanospermum australe*). Due to past land management practices (e.g. clearing, inappropriate fire regimes) many of these species had not spread further along the waterway.



A very old Bat Wing Coral Tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*). Photo D Guthrie.

Over morning tea, Dom and Sandra talked about their sustainable farming methods and the health benefits for the land. Their

in-depth knowledge of the condition of their stock and nutritional needs and their chemical-free, holistic approach to stock management (including no pesticides, the addition of natural supplements and rotational grazing methods) were impressive. Dom and Sandra sell their meat and dairy products at local markets.



Red cedar *Toona ciliata*.. Photo Martin Bennett.



Creek frangipani *Hymenosporum flavum* in flower.
Photo Martin Bennett.

Thanks to Dom and Sandra for their hospitality and to Martin, as always, for sharing his knowledge and time with LUCI members.

Important numbers:

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

**Bat Conservation & Rescue Qld Inc
0488 228 134**

³ Annabel Smith, Danyel Wolff and Shane Campbell (2026) *Fire management in subtropical grassy*

Fire management in grassy woodlands - Workshop Saturday 11th April

Workshop presenters, Dr Annabel Smith (Fire Ecologist, UQ Gatton) and Danyel Wolf (Turner Foundation, Hidden Vale) provided participants with a wealth of information on fire as a land management tool. Key take-aways included the benefits of 'cold' burns', patch-burning (between 5ha-10ha) and being clear about why you're burning (interesting to hear that regular burning for improving pasture has the opposite effect in the long-term).

Danyel recounted his years of experience working with traditional owners in the Kimberly region using fire to care for country. As a land management tool, Danyel explained how fire is used in the grassy woodlands at Hidden Vale, Grandchester, primarily as a tool for weed management and improving overall ecosystem health. These goals are achieved by reducing fuel load, enhancing plant recruitment and, in some cases, creating buffers that protect adjoining vegetation areas. Post fire, spot spraying is used as a follow up to control weeds such as lantana. Clearing around critical ecosystem features (e.g. habitat logs and hollow trees) helps protect them during a burn and contributes to maintaining ecosystem health.



Example of a cultural fire in Martu country, Western Australia. Photo Rebecca Bliege Bird.³

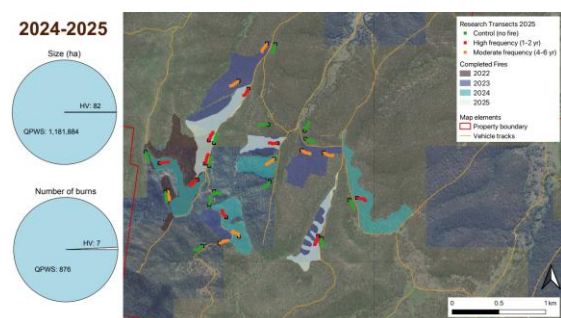
Planning for cool, patch burning needs to consider the condition and structure of the fuel load, weather/climate conditions and

woodlands: science & practice. Presentation to LUCI members April 11, 2026.

the terrain. Ideally, burns are best started in the late afternoon. Both presenters emphasised that there are no ecosystem health benefits from a 'hot' burn.

Annabel presented the four years of research she has been conducting in collaboration with Danyel's fire management to study the impacts of fire on diverse plant species. Annabel traced how thinking developed over the last two centuries about fire as an evolutionary tool, along with soil, climate and geography, to shape the landscape and the evolution of grasslands. Of interest, is that grasslands are the most diverse ecosystems in the world with the soil in grasslands providing organic carbon storage. With little research conducted on the response of sub-tropical grasslands to fire, Annabel's research aims to address that knowledge gap.

Annabel's research involves monitoring 31 sites at Hidden Vale that each contain 5 x 1m² experimental plots, which are allocated to one of the following regimes: a moderate fire frequency (4-6 years), high fire frequency (1-2 years) or no fire. Plant (native and non-native) species in all plots are recorded before and after a burn.



A map of the experimental burn plots monitored by researchers at Hidden Vale.⁴

Among the measures taken are total number of species, diversity and abundance of species and proportion of ground cover. In all, 183 plant species have been recorded across the plots. At this stage, at least one burn has been conducted across all plots with some in the high fire regime having been burned a second time. Early results

show no decrease in diversity of species and proportion of cover and a higher density of the 'top' 13 species. The research is also investigating the seed bank in the 900mm of topsoil pre- and post-burns.



Patch burning as part of the fire ecology research being undertaken at Hidden Vale.⁵

Participants appreciated the lively discussion throughout the workshop. Given the many questions landholders have about the benefits of fire management and the increasing potential for more frequent and severe wildfires, evidence that helps educate landholders on how fire management can contribute to both risk reduction and conservation is of value. LUCI will follow Annabel's and Danyel's research with interest.

Dr Robert Plowes, Research Scientist, University of Texas at Austin, Texas, USA, writes of a recent field visit in the Lockyer.

My research program aims to contribute to a better understanding of why some grass species become invasive, and in turn how these insights may lead to improved management outcomes. Grasses are extremely important in global grasslands and ecosystems, yet native grasses often receive less attention than expected for such important players. Efforts to improve cattle pastures have led to the introduction of many grass species around the world that may be valuable for ranching, but too many have become invasive weeds and pests. When plants are introduced to new ranges, they often come free of natural enemies

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

such as the tiny herbivores that feed on stems or seeds that may otherwise stop the dominance by such grasses in their home range. This escape from natural enemies may explain many cases of subsequent invasion by introduced grasses.

The work of my group explores several angles of this question. Recently it has become apparent that grasses support a huge diversity of herbivorous insects in their home ranges, with many herbivore species being restricted to just one or a few grass species. We ask how general these patterns are across continents, and what aspects of grass structural and chemical defences may be associated with or drive this insect diversity? Secondly, these discoveries allow us to consider whether some specialist insect herbivores could be used for biological control of invasive weedy grasses.

To extend the range of this grass-insect survey, we made collections from 8 grass species at Diane Guthrie's Lockyer property. Dr Melody Fabillo of the Queensland Herbarium kindly facilitated and joined the field day, along with UQ Gatton PhD student Rhiannon Bird and postdoc Felicity Charles. Dr Fabillo will help confirm the identification of the grasses that we surveyed.



From left UQ's Dr Felicity Charles and Rhiannon Bird, Qld Herbarium's Dr Melody Fabillo and Univ. Texas at Austin's Dr Rob Plowes collecting grass samples.

The grasses were later placed in fine mesh cages to monitor and collect any emerging insects. Our focus is on herbivores that feed internally since they are most likely to have tightly coevolved and specialized relationships with their host plants. We also collect any parasitoids that infect the herbivorous insects, as these parasitoids may regulate the abundance of the herbivores. In associated studies, our specialist researchers will assess the plant chemical defences and fungal symbionts, as we are finding that these systems have many levels of complexity.



Qld Herbarium's Dr Melody Fabillo pressing grass samples for further study and addition to the Herbarium collection.

The Bunyas to Border (B2B) regional corridor project

Now halfway into its third year, the B2B project is steadily growing its profile and partnerships. The [B2B](#) project is the first in a series of Koala Climate Corridors, an initiative funded by a partnership between [IFAW](#) and the [Great Eastern Ranges](#) to create wildlife corridors that assist native animals in adapting to the changing climate and build the resilience of our communities and land. While the koala is the umbrella species for the initiative, the B2B has adopted a further seven target species⁶ for conservation attention.

⁶ B2B target species include the threatened koala, greater glider, brush-tailed rock-wallaby, grey-headed flying fox and glossy-black cockatoo plus the rainbow

bee-eater, speckled warbler and painted button-quail, which are focal species in BirdLife Australia's Temperate Woodland Birds Conservation Action Plan.

The B2B is a community-driven project and LUCI is working in partnership with, to date, High Country Koala Action Group (HCKAG), Crows Nest Environmental, Leaf-tail Environmental, Killarney Bushcare, Somerset Friends of the Forest, Lockyer Valley Regional Council and University of Southern Queensland to deliver activities.

To date, activities include: over 5,000 trees planted in strategic locations on private properties to create habitat linkages; a long-term greater glider monitoring project commenced in the north of the corridor; a glossy-black cockatoo nest site monitoring project⁷ underway in three locations in the corridor; the launch of a Schools Wildlife Corridor project; and 41 wildlife water stations installed on private properties. In addition to the on-ground action, several community events have been held and were well attended (e.g. Koalafest, Bird and Bat Day, From the Ground Up field day and Glossy Black Cockatoo, Greater Glider and Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby workshops).



Three types of Glossy Black nest boxes installed at each of three B2B project sites. Photos Mitchell Roberts (left and centre) and Kym Sparshott (right).

A project to identify the location of Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby (BTRW) colonies in the Lockyer has received a Lockyer Valley Regional Council Community Environment Grant and will commence in May (see p.8). As one of the B2B target species, LUCI will look to partner with other groups/individuals in the corridor to replicate these surveys with the aim of establishing a regional monitoring program

⁷ This project has received funding from BirdLife Australia.

that can inform our conservation planning for the BTRW.

B2B Schools Wildlife Corridor takes root

Friday 24th April saw students and members of the Meringandan school community plant 200 trees for wildlife habitat in their school grounds. The presence of a koala on the school grounds two days prior to the planting was perfect timing increasing the students' interest in the restoration of habitat. Funded by a Toowoomba Regional Council Environment Grant and ably coordinated by Dale Brouwer on behalf of LUCI and High Country Koala Action Group, Meringandan SS joins Amaroo Environmental Education Centre as the first schools participating in B2B's Schools Wildlife Corridor project. Dale is currently in discussion with other schools in the B2B corridor who are interested in planting events in the spring.



Meringandan State School planting as part of B2B's Schools Wildlife Corridor project. Photo D Bouwer.

Our contribution to the B2B Koala/Wildlife Corridor ... by LUCI members Cherie Newell and Tony Snell

Starting on a venture to regenerate our property, we thought the B2B project was exactly what we needed. It met our aims of having plants on the property to provide shelter and food for wildlife, shade for

livestock, plants to improve our sodic, clay soil and encourage microbes and other soil creatures and reduce potential erosion. We are aiming to leave our property better than when we purchased it.

Our aim for being part of the B2B was to have diversity of plants to encourage diversity of wildlife. We planted trees for koala food and habitat, glossy black cockatoo food trees and trees for habitat and food for birds, insects and other creatures. We hope it will provide a link to neighbouring properties for creatures to travel and live safely.

We have planted approximately 600 trees with the help of LUCI volunteers, Lockyer Valley Regional Council's Resilient Rivers team and others. We have found the eucalypts, silky oaks and white cedars have done really well. The River she oaks have also done well. These were last minute plantings as the area where planted gets waterlogged or very dry. These plants suit those conditions.



Plantings for B2B koala habitat connections in 2024 (left) and progress in 2025 (right). Photo C Newell.

We have also let the grass grow long in certain areas for the small birds, insects and ground creatures. We have also planted

spiky plants for the small birds to hide in. These are to replace the lantana which we hope to remove. One plant, slightly taller than the tree guard, has had a small nest in it already.

We will continue to plant trees and would encourage anyone interested in improving their property, large or small, to plant and create an opportunity to watch and enjoy the life they bring.

We are very grateful to the grant providers, LUCI and all who have provided assistance and advice with planning and planting our corridor.

For further information on the B2B or to discuss opportunities for participating in delivering B2B activities, contact [B2B Coordinator Mitchell Roberts](#)

Collared delma Project

This three-year community-led recovery project aims to build an understanding of Collared delma occurrence and habitat use in highly modified and natural landscapes in Brisbane's west and the upper Lockyer. The on-ground project activities were completed this month with final project reporting now in progress. Funded by the Australian Government Saving Native Species Program, the community-led project was a partnership between LUCI, Pullen Pullen Catchments Group Inc., and Kholo Creek Catchment Group.

A complete summary of the project methods and outputs can be found at <https://kholocreek.org.au/collared-delma/>

Found only in South-east Queensland, the Collared delma is listed as Vulnerable⁸ and occurs in open eucalypt forest with sandy soils and on upper slopes and ridge tops with surface rocks and native grasses and no ground cover weeds. Establishing the location of *C delma* populations is critical to identify sites for high priority conservation

⁸ The Collared Delma (*Delma torquata*) is listed as a **Vulnerable** species under both the Australian Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity*

Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) and the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

action. To this end, the project survey effort involved 65 ecologist surveys and 21 days of detection dog surveys across private and public properties in western Brisbane and Lockyer Valley areas. A total of 18 live and/or skins of *C. delma* were recorded.



Delma torquata, Collared delma is Australia's smallest legless lizard. Photo Stephen Peck.

Other project activities involved: University of Southern Queensland researchers investigating *C delma* population genetics and the delma's use of supplemental habitat resources; 131 days of professional weed treatment in likely habitat locations; three community field days; and the production of a very comprehensive booklet titled *Wildlife at your feet* by Deborah Metters on native plant and animal species and habitats found at the ground layer. The booklet aims to assist landholders in managing habitat on their property and LUCI has some hard copies, which will be available at LUCI events.

Rock solid: Protecting Lockyer's Rock-wallabies

LUCI has received a Community Environment Grant from Lockyer Valley Regional Council to assess the presence of Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby (BTRW), *Petrogale penicillata*, colonies in the Lockyer Valley. Listed as Vulnerable in Queensland, the Lockyer Valley is one of the remaining strongholds of the species⁹, which is listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered in southern states.

BTRW populations are declining in numbers and their range has reduced due to a combination of threats such as habitat loss and fragmentation, competition for food from goats and cattle, predation from introduced carnivores, intense bushfires, and disease, all driving a once common species to increasing rarity. Establishing where the BTRW persists in the Lockyer will better inform conservation efforts.

In this project, LUCI will be working with Wildlife Queensland's Paul Revie who will undertake drone and camera trap surveying at sites considered to have high likelihood of BTRW habitat. Typical habitat requirements for BTRW include rocky outcrops and cliff ledges with nearby grassy areas for foraging. LUCI is keen to hear from land managers with likely habitat areas on their properties who are interested in participating in the project (contact [LUCI](#)).

Friends of Dwyers Scrub

Ever considered volunteering for conservation? LUCI's Friends of Dwyers Scrub (FoDS) weeding group has been working in Dwyers Scrub Conservation Park for the past 10 years focusing on control of Cats Claw in the dry rainforest areas of the park. However, we need to boost our ranks. If you would like to come along and find out more about the Park and what is involved in the weeding project, you are most welcome.

Next weeding day is Saturday 2nd May. If you would like to join, contact [LUCI](#).



Friends of Dwyers Scrub weed volunteers.

⁹ <https://www.btrw.org/>

Interesting links to follow up...

One man's extraordinary conservation contribution to enact his belief that "conservation mattered more than profit and that once nature was lost, it could not be easily replaced."

[The greatest conservation story: British man bought a barren island and turned it into a national park filled with biodiversity | - The Times of India](#)

Peru's conservation strategy for stingless bees has been given legal status as part of biological heritage with "a right to exist and prosper, to maintain healthy populations, to live in a clean and intact habitat with ecologically stable climate conditions, to regenerate natural cycles, and to receive legal representation if pollution, deforestation or new projects threaten their survival". Peru's stingless bees now enjoy. [For the first time in global legal history, a country has recognized the legal rights of stingless bees of the Peruvian Amazon](#)

An example of community being part of the solution to a local environmental crisis. A citizen science initiative provides "a chance for participants to combat something seemingly insurmountable. And help them feel hope." [Citizen scientists look for hope as the algal bloom persists - ABC News](#)

Great to read that findings from an academic study of artificial light impacts on bats, can lead to a pioneering conservation innovation.

[Denmark is turning off the white light from its streetlamps and painting a road red to solve a nighttime crisis that almost noone sees urban light was blocking the path of bats.](#)

A new study finds that Canada could remove at least five times its annual carbon emissions with strategic planting of more than six million trees along the northern edge of the boreal forest. [Strategic tree planting could help Canada become carbon neutral by mid-century](#)

Upcoming events ...



☞ **LVRC's Community Tree Planting Day for koala habitat connectivity, Saturday 9th May, 8:00am-10am, Shorelands Drive Reserve, Withcott.**

All welcome, all planting equipment provided plus free morning tea. Your chance to contribute to koala conservation. Further details available at communitywelbeing@lvrc.qld.gov.au

☞ **DIY Gully Erosion Control Field Day, Saturday 6th June, 10:00am-1:00pm.**

Hosted by Healthy Land & Water, this on-site event demonstrates two chute construction methods for controlling erosion, lessons learned during implementation and practical advice for others planning the same. Attendance is free and catering provided, Venue details and RSVP by 1st June at <https://events.humanitix.com/diy-gully-erosion-control-for-landholders-or-lanefield>.

☞ **LUCI Autumn Walk, Saturday 15th August, 8:30am-11:30am,** Join walk leader Deb Metters on a 100 acre

Nature Refuge in a remote part of the Helidon Hills. Attendees will see vegetation responses to different fire regimes in open eucalypt forests such as areas that are long unburnt, areas that are recovering from hot wildfires, and areas that are recently burnt with planned, low-intensity fires. People will see fields of Kangaroo Grass, a healthy understorey with lots of grasstrees and wildflowers, and big old habitat trees. Deb will provide a guided bird walk and talk about the wildlife of the Helidon Hills. The property is only accessible by 4WD with carpooling possible. People are welcome to BYO lunch and to stay for a billy tea. **Numbers limited so bookings essential,** contact [LUCI](#)

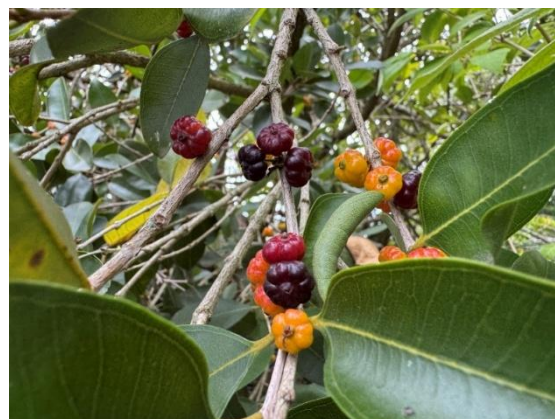
Flora snippets by Martin Bennett

Pentaceras australe, Penta ash or Bastard crows ash. The name implies the wood grain looks like Crows Ash *Flindersia australis* but is of little value as a timber but, apparently, it was as good and was used for the same carpentry applications. The tree has compound leaves like Crows Ash, with undulating leaflets, and a similar seed, a **samara** - or winged seed. The flowers are cream, in large sprays. Seed is produced without the protection of the large, woody fruit capsule of Crows ash. It is a member of the Dry Rainforest and is found from Mulgowie in the east to the western end of the Lockyer Valley.



Seeds of the Penta ash *Pentaceras australe*. Photo Martin Bennett.

Rhodamnia dumicola, Rib-fruited malletwood. This species is now listed as Endangered in Queensland because its numbers have sadly decreased due to Myrtle Rust *Austropuccinia psidii* introduced from South America. It is a small tree up to 8-10m tall but usually shorter with a cream, rough fissured bark. Leaves are broadly elliptical, with an **extramarginal vein** - a vein parallel to and just inside the leaf margin, a typical trait of this genus. The leaves are darker on the top than the pale underside. The fruits start off green, and mature through yellow, red, and finally black, with deep 8-10mm ribs like a miniature pumpkin. This small tree is now hard to find in its habitat the Dry Rainforest.



Fruit of the *Rhodamnia dumicola*, Rib-fruited malletwood. Photo Martin Bennett.

...and some advice on open forest or woodland restoration...

To recreate a specific regional ecosystem on your property, you need to identify the main components of the overstorey, mid storey, and ground storey. Fortunately, the Queensland Regional Ecosystem (RE) code system has been included on the Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) website. I have uploaded several RE descriptions compiled from years of surveys, along with detailed planting notes. For example, RE code 12.9-10.2 is a Spotted gum Open Forest. To recreate this open forest or a smaller connecting corridor plant 80% Spotted gum as the dominant overstorey species, and 15% Narrow leaved ironbark as the subdominant species at 2-3m planting intervals. Other tree species are treated as 'occasional' and can be planted 'here and there'. Plant mid storey and ground storey species evenly throughout. This planting method will give the appearance of a real Spotted gum forest, and the local fauna will love it!

For a full description of the appropriate plant species open the LVRC website: <https://www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au/search?search=> Type the RE code 12.9-10.2 in the search box and the species list and planting notes will come up.

Some visitors spotted over the last few months ...



A bower of a Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, showing his blue 'bits' to attract a female. Photo Martin Bennett.



Olive-backed oriole, *Oriolus sagittatus*, feeding on white cedar berries. Photo Pam Pittaway



Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Photo D Guthrie.

REMINDER...



Renew your 2026 LUCI membership for \$22.50 per person/per year. Join like-minded others and enjoy membership benefits such as guided flora walks, workshops, access to grant programs to support land management, loan of fauna monitoring equipment, newsletters, and more. Membership fee [can be paid online](#) but please also email with contact details to [LUCI secretary](#).



Seed cases of the Staff vine, *Celastrus subspicata*. Photo D Guthrie.



Snakes get thirsty as well!

Stay connected, it's healthy!

If you would like to share your stories and photos through the LUCI newsletter, we'd love to receive them at [LUCI](#). Please let us know if you do not want to be included on the email list.

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