

EUROBODALLA LANDCARE NEWSLETTER

February 2009

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**Eurobodalla Landcare volunteers from 7 Landcare groups
visiting Cullendulla Creek**

EUROBODALLA LANDCARE Sites Bus Tour and Christmas Luncheon

The Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (SRCMA) demonstrated appreciation of Landcare volunteers in the Eurobodalla Shire with a Christmas lunch at Murramarang Resort on Friday 19th December. Prior to lunch, Allison Baird from Long Beach took the 40 guests on a guided tour of Cullendulla Creek Littoral Rainforest where 300 hours of intensive weeding has been undertaken in the past month.

Guests were members of the Eurobodalla Landcare Management Committee (ELMC), and included representatives from seven landcare groups: South Durras, Long Beach, Broulee, Moruya, Tuross Head, Dalmeny and Mystery Bay, Councillor Graham Scobie and the Shire Council's Environment Team Tracey Rich, Deb Lenson, and Community Support Officer Peter Gow.

After lunch there was a short walk to South Durras beach where Paul May, Chair of ELMC, showcased the recently completed and beautifully constructed two tiered viewing platform, a stylish addition to the Shires leisure infrastructure. Alongside the platform a newly fenced access pathway provides safer pedestrian access to the beach than the boat ramp. This innovative project is the work of the South Durras Landcare Group and was funded by the Australian Government Envirofund.

Cullendulla Creek Plant list – Allison Baird

FAMILY	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME		
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower		
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle fern		
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	Warrigal Greens, New Zealand Spinach		
APIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle laxifolia</i>	Stinking pennywort		
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Silkpod		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel		
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern		
	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern		
CELESTRACEAE	<i>Cassine australis</i>	Red-fruited Olive Plum		
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite		
	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush		
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed		
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed		
	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Bindweed		
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Aphenopetalum resinosum</i>	Gum Vine		
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex</i>			
	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>			
	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush		
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea Flower		
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black Plum		
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>	Brittlewood		
	<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart		
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush		
FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Native Indigo		
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Twining Glycine		
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Swamp Weed		
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra, Mat Rush		
LUZURIAGACEAE	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily		
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry		
MELIACEAE	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood		
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake Vine		
	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	Pearl Vine		
MONIMIACEAE	<i>Wilkeia heugeliana</i>	Wilkeia		
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig		
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum		

	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum		
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea venosa</i>	Native Olive		
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i>	Native Passionfruit		
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Flax Lily		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum		
POACEAE	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass		
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry		
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Sweet Morinda		
SANTALACEAE	<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>	Santalum		
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple		
	<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade		
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Native Peach		
VIOLACEAE	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	Tree Violet		
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet		
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo grape		
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine		

EUROBODALLA LANDCARE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE MEETING

The first Eurobodalla Landcare executive meeting for 2009 will be held on Wednesday 11th March.

The meeting will be held at the Moruya Council Offices – 1pm for 1.30 start
If you would like to add anything to the agenda or attend one of the meetings please contact Peter Gow on 02 4474 1329

CLEAN UP AUSTRALIA DAY Sunday 1st March 2009

Would you like to help clean up a local area and make a positive contribution to the environment in your community? Clean Up Australia Day attracts more than half a million volunteers each year who work in more than 7000 sites around the country.

Last year some 1100 community registered volunteers and over 1500 school students across the Eurobodalla Shire participated in the Clean Up event, collecting more than 25 tonnes of rubbish. This represents a tremendous effort by the local community and we are hoping for even greater participation in 2009.

The Day is not only about Cleaning Up the Shire, it's also about having a fun day out with the family or your community. This year community BBQ's will be held once again to thank all volunteers for their support in the Batemans Bay, Moruya and Narooma areas (location TBA).

Early registration is recommended to ensure equipment and materials for the day can be delivered to coordinators in time.

Becoming involved is easy! You can register a clean up site on-line at www.cleanup.com.au.

Possible sites may include a local waterway, parkland, bushland or a litter hotspot. If you are unsure of a suitable site to register in your area or you want to join an existing site as a volunteer, contact Eurobodalla's Clean Up Coordinator Maree Cadman on (02) 4474 7479 to obtain a registration form.

TRAINING

- **CHEMICAL APPLICATION COURSE**

We are currently organising for two courses to be conducted in Moruya. These two day courses normally cost \$350. However, with subsidy from the National Landcare Program and the Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (SRCMA) we will be able to offer them for \$50 per person. The course will be free of charge for existing Eurobodalla Landcare volunteers who have signed onto projects in the last 12 months. Please contact Peter Gow to express interest on 4474 1329.

- **BUSHCARE TRAINING AND WORKS FOR 2009**

Due to the success of the Bushcare Training and Works program conducted in 2008 we would like to continue this program. Funding will be made available from the Landcare Community Support Officer project and the Eurobodalla Landcare Management Committee to support this initiative.

Please contact Peter Gow on 4474 1329 if your group would like to participate in this program.

- **HEALTHY SOILS COURSE**

This two day course will be held 6th and 20th May 2009. More details available next month.

- **WEED REMOVERS COURSE**

This two day course will be held 5th and 19th May 2009. More details available next month.

TUROSS LANDCARE WORK DAYS

TLPG welcomes volunteers for any of the following working bees to be held on ALTERNATE SUNDAY MORNINGS :

1st FEB. 8 am – Chatham Park – meet at main entrance, Trafalgar Rd. – weed control (trad, ochna), clear walking tracks

15th FEB. 8 am – McWILLIAM PARK – meet at Pine Plantation carpark – weed control (blackberry bushes), check new plantings

1st MAR. 8.30 am to 11 am – CLEAN UP AUST. DAY – register at One Tree Pt. Carpark

15th MAR. 8.30 am – BEACH ACCESS TRACK near pumping station opposite shops – clean up drainage line near culvert and sides of beach access track, weed control (blackberry, polygala, morning glory)

29th MAR. 8.30 am – KYLA PARK – meet at main gate Coila side, weed control (blackberry), check plantings

Please wear protective clothing and bring a drink. Further details 44 73 8800

GREEN CORPS GRADUATION

Landcare volunteers are invited to the Green Corps Team Graduation
The Graduation will be held at the Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens at
12pm, followed by lunch , Friday 6th March 2009
RSVP Andrew Kirkley 0407 165 445

HEALTH AND SAFETY

We are currently updating the Eurobodalla Landcare Information Kits, including the Health and Safety documentation for Eurobodalla Landcare worksites. These documents include:-

1. Risk Assessments
2. Work Method Statements
3. Material Safety Data Sheets
4. Eurobodalla Landcare Project Activity Registers (Yellow Daily Site Induction sign on sheets)

All Eurobodalla Landcare groups have been previously provided with this documentation, which is still current. If you require any assistance with the above documentation (if any have been lost or you are starting new activities) please contact Peter Gow on 4474 1329

RURAL LANDHOLDER'S GUIDE TO ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN NSW, 2ND EDITION

Covers the legal rights and obligations of landholders relating to issues such as land conservation, protected animals and species, pollution, agricultural chemicals, crops, livestock, mining, fire and water management, and heritage protection.

Click on

http://www.edo.org.au/edonsw/site/pdf/pubs/rural_landholders_2nd_ed.pdf

Hard copies of the booklet are available at Council. There may also be a local workshop on the topic, conducted by the EDO, in 2009

SEA SPURGE – THE NEXT SCOURGE OF OUR BEACHES

Relaxing on a Eurobodalla beach this summer may have a positive impact in the fight to protect our local biodiversity. Our beaches have become the frontline in an environmental battle that is spreading throughout our country. Beaches are being invaded from Western Australia to Tasmania, and the Eurobodalla has become the new front line in this environmental battle.

We are being invaded by a European menace that is having an impact on the natural biodiversity of the Australian coastline. Sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) is a plant native to the Mediterranean and central European shorelines. The plant first showed up in Western Australia in the 1920's and soon spread to South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. The plant now occurs throughout these States, including the Tasmanian wilderness coast and the islands of Bass Strait.

Sea spurge probably arrived in Australia by ship, and has since used ocean currents to make its way around the southern half of the continent. The success of sea

spurge is due to the robust seeds the plant produces. These salt resistant seeds are buoyant and can remain viable on the ocean currents for up to six years. This allows these little voyagers to invade and settle on just about any ocean beach in Australia. For a close up image of Sea Spurge Click on <http://www.esc.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Images/herbs/Euphorbia%20paralius1.jpg>

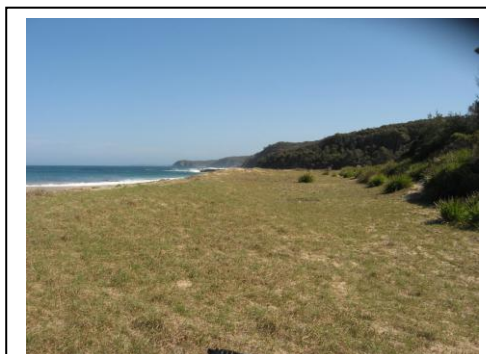
Sea spurge is a menace that is having an impact on native biodiversity, and if left unchecked, sea spurge may change the way Aussies enjoy the beach. Sea spurge is an unpleasant plant. It is spikey with fleshy stems that snap easily. Once snapped, the stems exude a milky white sap that is highly irritating when rubbed into the skin or eyes. Sea spurge will over run a dune system once it has become established. The plant is so vigorous that it will smother and eventually replace native dune grasses. The high seed production allows the plant to spread very quickly and potentially change the nature of our beaches. An adult plant can produce up to 5000 seeds per year, with the seeds remaining viable in the sand for up to seven years. The seeds that do not germinate in the immediate vicinity may end up on the ocean currents to invade one of our beautiful beaches.

Eurobodalla Landcare, Dunecare, and Coastcare groups have been instrumental in keeping a check on the spread of this nasty coastal weed. Paul May, from South Durras Landcare, has been particularly involved with control of this weed and is on the Regional Sea Spurge Control Project Steering Committee. Experience from Tasmania and Victoria suggests that community action is the most effective method of beating this weed, working in a relationship with the relevant local and state government agencies.

The extent of Sea Spurge in Eurobodalla is currently being mapped prior to the commencement of a Regional Sea Spurge control program. You can help. Brochures and posters on Sea Spurge are available at Council. Study the photograph very carefully to identify a Sea Spurge plant. Sea spurge is shrub with multiple woody stems that can grow up to 1m in height, but is more often about 40cm in height. The leaves are fleshy and oblong in shape at the base of the plant and almost round towards the crown. Please contact Peter Gow, Landcare Community Support Officer, on 4474 1329 to report sites of infestations.



Luke and Laura in the Sea Spurge at Richmond Beach , Sth Durras



Richmond Beach after Sea Spurge Control Work