



Bush to Beach

Important Dates:

Blueberry re-planting disease prevention	6 April 2016
CHRL Executive Meeting	13 April 2016
Trees on Farms, Nana Glen	27 April 2016
Bush Regeneration Techniques	28 April 2016
General Meeting	4 May 2016
First Aid Training	12 May 2016
Coastal Plant Identification	14 May 2016
Recycling water in the Greenhouse	18 May 2016
Remnant Bushland Vegetation walk	21 May 2016
Rainforest Plant Identification	25 June 2016

Please make a booking for a workshop or field day through our website or call the office.

President's report

As I write this report at the start of autumn I reflect back on a season fighting weeds on both the home and Landcare fronts. In regions such as ours there are always weeds to keep us busy but in the summer just passed I have felt that there are more of them growing much faster and seeding earlier. The alternative view is of course that I am slowing down!

Giant Parramatta Grass continues to be a problem in many areas where the naturally occurring fungus has not been present to control this weed biologically. Where farmers have used fertilizer, better quality grasses and legumes have re-appeared after many years. The other grass weed, Bahia Grass (*Paspalum notatum*) is becoming a major concern as there is no satisfactory control. It has been spreading rapidly along road verges for several years and is now becoming more prevalent in pastures where it forms dense infestations and produces very small amounts of poor quality stock feed.

I have also noticed the spread of Pellitory (*Parietaria judaica*) and particularly this year, Fleabane (*Conyza al-bida*), again on road reserves throughout the city. At



Sawtell our volunteers are finding significant amounts of Glory Lilly (*Gloriosa superba*) and Turkey Rhubarb (*Acetosa sagittaria*) where we have not seen it before.

As I drive around the north coast I sometimes think that certain weeds in some locations are winning the battle in our attempts to control them. Lantana and Camphor Laurels come to mind along with Coral trees (*Erythrina spp*) and many millions of dollars are spent each year on weed management but is it money well spent? The Natural Resources Commission Review of Weed management in NSW found significant differences in the effectiveness of weed management across NSW. A raft of reforms have been proposed to improve weed management and deliver better outcomes on a "landscape" scale. More details can be found elsewhere in this newsletter

I believe that the current funding system does not make the efficient use of the Landcare concept as it could do. Large organisations have large overheads (45-50%) and large bureaucracies while Landcare with a large volunteer base has very low overheads. I think there is opportunity for Landcare to become more involved in weed management and could oversee the expenditure of funds using the local professional bush regeneration industry.

Barry

New Publication

As part of our project with North Coast Local Land Services, we have produced a manual with the "Basic Principles for Protected Cropping for Improved Productivity and Sustainability". It was written by Jeremy Badgery Parker and provides excellent information for growers who want to move to or improve their production under plastic or glass. Protected cropping is a high input— high output way of plant production where much money can be made but also much can be lost.

This booklet aims at minimising the impacts of the greenhouse on the surrounding environment through best practice in farm hygiene, close monitoring of water use, balanced nutrient solution for irrigation and waste management.

Contact the office for a copy.



Landcare Workshops and Training

The training calendar is very full from now until the end of June. There are training events and workshops for farmers and Landcare volunteers. Landcare volunteers are reminded that they are required to undertake basic training in bush regeneration techniques and plant identification to undertake Landcare activities on public lands.

Blueberry re-planting disease prevention is a workshop aimed at growers who are planning to renew their plantation with a new variety or even just a 'fresh start' on land where blueberries have been grown before. Growers report that they are finding that new plants are often not responding as well as they had hoped. This workshop on the **6 April** at the C-Ex, Woogloogla brings a number of DPI specialists together with a soils expert and the issues of 'tired' soil and soil-borne disease will be explored. As well, the results of a trial of grafting cucumbers onto disease resistant root stock will be presented. Presenters are Rose Daniel, Len Tesoriero and Jonathan Lidbetter (DPI) and Greg Reid (Soils consultant).

Trees on Farms is a field day on a farm at Nana Glen on the **27th April** where we will look at how to protect paddock trees, where and how to establish trees for stock shelter and what biodiversity benefits these trees on farms provide. John Ross, Craig Stehn and Pia Dollmann will present this workshop together.

Water Recycling in Greenhouses is a big topic as it will reduce fertiliser costs by approx. 30% and reduce pollution of the environment by 100%. This workshop on 18th May will be held at a property on Bark Hut Road where a water recycling system was installed with funding support by the National Landcare Program through North Coast Local Land Services.

The following 5 workshops are made possible with funding through Council's Environmental Levy:

Bush Regeneration techniques and using wick-wipers effectively—Thursday 28th April—this training event will be presented by Aaron Hartley and Barry Powells. It will cover basic bush regeneration techniques, including any requests from participants. We will for the first time also cover the effective use of dabber bottles and wick wipers in weed control.

First Aid—Thursday 12th May 2016 at Coffs Harbour Golf Club auditorium. Cost \$ 10. Please note First Aid Certificates are valid for 90 days after the expiry date. If your certificate is about to, or just expired, please enrol in the refresh-

er course. If you do not hold a current certificate, enrol in the full course, and you will need to complete an online component before attending the training day.

Coastal Plant ID Workshop—Saturday 14th May—John Ross will once again be presenting this workshop which is a great introduction to coastal plants for the new Landcarer, or will build on the knowledge base of those with some experience.

Walk & talk through remnant vegetation on Spagnolos Rd—Saturday 21st May—Come and discover a piece of remnant vegetation close to Coffs CBD. Bush Regeneration Officer with Coastal Works, Aaron Hartley, will impart his knowledge and passion for this hidden gem.

Rainforest Plant ID Workshop—Saturday 26th June—You will learn how to key out common rainforest species using "Trees & Shrubs in Rainforests of NSW & Southern Queensland". There will also be a brief visit to Coramba Nature Reserve where John Ross will share some of his knowledge and passion about this forest.

There are limited places at the above training events and registration is essential. Visit the CHRL website to book online, or call the office.

Revegetation Techniques

This field day in February brought a number of revegetation specialists together with trainees and Landcare volunteers to inspect one of the largest tree planting site in the Coffs Harbour area. This is one of the Jaliigirr project sites, where 1800 trees were planted in April 2013.

This planting was battered by unusual dry and later very cold weather and many tree



seedlings were frosted, only to shoot back from their rootstock in the following spring. The planting included enough frost-hardy Acacia species to provide some protection and the landholder is all together very happy with the outcome. What was once before a very productive kikuyu pasture paddock, now has many different species of trees and shrubs providing habitat to insects, birds and marsupials.



Weed Control Instruction Videos

The Executive decided some time ago to invest in some instructional videos for weed control methods and techniques. Craig Stehn was contracted to produce them and we now have five short films on our own youtube channel. Just google 'coffs harbour landcare youtube' and our site will come up.

The latest addition to the series is on Tropical Soda Apple. As usual, Craig's presentation is very well structured, straight forward and provides excellent visual footage. Once you have seen this short film, you will *definitely* recognise Tropical Soda Apple wherever you see it and you *will* know what to do about it.



Prickles on leaves

Flower



Fruit



There will be one more youtube video produced and it is toss-up between splatter gun technique or wick-wiping for weed control.

Links to our videos are on our website.

Which Glyphosate concentration to use?

Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare makes recommendations for weed control techniques and chemical concentrations to use in the Weeds Book that was produced and distributed to all member volunteers.

These recommendations are according to agreed best practice, follow the specifications on the Australian pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and were discussed with and reviewed by bush regeneration professionals.

Coffs Harbour Landcare Volunteers only use one herbicide (active ingredient glyphosate) and only use it to paint a cut or scrape on woody weeds or inject into the stem of woody weeds. Dripper bottles are provided as the best tool to apply glyphosate in those situations with minimal dripping and wastage.

The recommendation for this application method is to use the herbicide in an *undiluted* concentration. This will provide best results and also minimises dripping and furthermore, prevents confusion when bottles that are not entirely empty are re-filled.

Only accredited volunteer sprayers use herbicides to spray on to weed foliage and concentrations for this application method depends on the weeds that are sprayed.

The Environmental Levy Working Group (Council, NPWS & CHRL) has discussed this issue before and agreed on a consistent message to volunteers for concentration of herbicide to be used, which is according to the product label and off-label permit specifications.



So, if you want to be effective in your weed work and want to be sure that the plant that you scraped and painted will die and you won't have to go back and do it again and again, use undiluted herbicide on your scrape or cut. You will find that less of the herbicide will run off the cut to waste, it will stick better to the cut and the weed will die.



Mother of Millions— *Bryophyllum delagoense*

What happens when the president is couped up indoors due to heat and humidity? He writes for the newsletter:

The enthusiastic workers at Sawtell Dunecare have been removing this most populous weed from the dunes for over 18 months now, collecting and disposing of what must be over several hundred kilograms. We are continually amazed by the numbers we find, but when one looks at the genus name all becomes clear!



Bryophyllum – from Greek meaning generally that the plant’s ability to form epiphyllous buds along leaf margins. These drop off and form dense mats of plantlets. Dislodged leaves and broken leaf parts can also take root and give rise to new plants. In areas of more dense vegetation plant numbers are fewer but those that eventually reach the light, flower and reproduce sexually with numerous seeds produced. The buds found on the leaves have also led this weed to be called “pregnant plant” as the buds are practically always present!

There are six species of *Bryophyllum* in Australia including many popular garden plants and their spread into the natural environment is probably the result of the dumping of garden rubbish. All *Bryophyllum* species are native to Madagascar and naturalised in southern Africa and many other countries including Australia, particularly in NSW and Queensland. A survey in 1980 found that there was approximately 10,000ha infested in Queensland.

Local Distribution: A quick survey of some CHRL coastal Landcare members indicate that this weed is fairly common in dunal areas. Heaviest infestations are to be found at Sawtell, Woolgoolga main beach and Red Rock. Lighter infestations are at the northern end of Boambee Beach and the Jetty area near the railway line.

It can grow in a variety of situations from densely vegetated areas where fewer taller plants are found to open areas of full sun where very large numbers can be found reproducing vegetatively.

Adaptability: Climate modelling indicates a possible extensive range in Australia particularly in Queensland and northern N.S.W. and all other states except for Victoria and Tasmania. This weed is frost sensitive. The success of this plant appears to be largely due to its ability to withstand water stress by markedly reducing moisture loss through the leaves but also by translocating mois-

ture from old to young leaves.

Reproduction: Like most weeds this is one of the major contributors to its success. These plants are capable of both sexual and vegetative reproduction.

From observations at Sawtell it seems that older and taller plants reproduce sexually with pink flowers found on large round inflorescence. Pollination is mainly by bees and 20,000 seeds can result from each inflorescence.

Vegetative reproduction appears very common with leaf buds found on most plants regardless of age. It is this method of reproduction which results in very dense infestations covering



large areas, particularly from *Rose Treilibs, Red Rock* where there is less competition from other plant species.

Toxicity: Poisoning of cattle and sheep has occurred in Queensland and N.S.W. particularly when stressed animals eat the flowers. There is little evidence of poisoning in humans other than a severe case of diarrhoea in one child.

Allelopathy – some species display allelopathic influence on the growth of their own plantlets by restricting their growth. The Mother of Millions we know does not appear to have this effect.

Medicinal – apparently some of these species are used for medicinal purposes in their country of origin including being used to treat infections, inflammations, rheumatism and hypertension.

Insecticidal – these plants produce tannins which act as feeding deterrents against insects. We have not seen signs of insect attack at Sawtell but suspect wallabies chew the occasional leaf. In Madagascar twenty three species of insects and mites have been associated with some control of these plants.

CONTROL

There are a number of herbicides registered for the control of *Bryophyllum* species. I have been trialling one at Sawtell for several months with very limited success. Physical removal by hand is easy provided there are enough hands to do the work!

References

- 1 Hannan-Jones, M A and Playford, J. The Biology of Australian Weeds Volume 3. Panetta F.D., Editor
- 2 Various Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare members



New Crofton Weed Bio Control

Crofton weed (*Ageratina adenophora*) is found in several areas along the NSW coast and in south-east Queensland. It produces copious quantities of windborne seeds, spreads rapidly and once established at a site reduces its agricultural or ecological value.

Following extensive testing, the rust fungus *Baeodromus eupatorii* (ex. Mexico) was approved in May 2014 for release in Australia for the biocontrol of Crofton weed. It infects young leaves and stems of Crofton weed. It was first released at a handful of sites on the NSW South Coast in winter-spring 2014. Within 6–12 months of these releases, the rust fungus had caused extensive defoliation of Crofton weed and naturally spread to nearby Crofton weed infestations (in one case up to 15 km away from the release site).

In partnership with the community, a large-scale release program of this new biocontrol agent was initiated across NSW in autumn 2015 with financial support from the Weeds Action Program (WAP) of the NSW Department of Primary Industries. The fungus was also released in 2015 at 11 sites in national parks in south-east Queensland with support from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.



The community-based release program in NSW is continuing in 2016 with support from the NSW Environmental Trust. Rust-infected potted plants, grown either in pasteurised soil or in rock wool, are distributed to managers of private or public land at field events or via the post. Managers are provided with simple guidelines on how to make the release and monitor establishment and spread of the agent, and are expected to provide feedback.

As part of the WAP project in 2015, 336 rust-infected Crofton weed plants were produced and distributed to land managers. A total of 81 releases (each involving a minimum of 4 rust-infected plants) were made at

Post-release feedback was obtained from 88% of the participants, with the agent confirmed established at 79% of the sites monitored. The maximum natural spread of the agent within 1 - 6 months after a release was 5 and 250 m, respectively.

All signs so far are that this new agent will provide a sustainable tool to reduce populations of Crofton weed, reduce flowering in Crofton weed and thus the quantity of wind-borne seed produced. Such reduction in reproduction will decrease likelihoods of new Crofton weed infestations establishing.

The ideal release site is partly shady to promote the fungus. Visit our web page for more information on this biocontrol release program:

<http://www.csiro.au/> [enter crofton weed rust fungus in search box].

Contact us if you are interested in participating in the release program: CSIRO Health & Biosecurity, Canberra

Dr Louise Morin, Tel: (02) 6246 4355, louise.morin@csiro.au

Mr John Lester, Tel: (02) 6246 4325, john.lester@csiro.au

The underpinning research on the Crofton weed rust was supported by the Australian Government through the Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation, the Lord Howe Island Board and the Office of Environment and Heritage NSW.

Dungbeetle PhD

“As a part of my PhD project I’m planning on conducting a 12 month survey of dung beetles at sites across NSW. The project will be looking at how different dung beetle species are distributed across a range of climates and when these species are most active and abundant. I would like to trap dung beetles monthly in order to gather the necessary data, however due to the distance between sites I require volunteers who wouldn’t mind baiting the traps and collecting the beetles monthly. I would come by every three or four months to pick up the beetles that have been collected. Baiting and collecting the traps is simple and doesn’t take much time and it would only be required two or three times a month on consecutive days. I would supply you with all the required equipment and instructions as well as placing the traps on my initial visit. If you or anyone you know would be interested in volunteering don’t hesitate to email me for further details.

Regards, Zac Hemmings”

Additional information available from the CHRL office.



Dung beetle trap



CHRL champions at Coffs Harbour awards

Three of our executive members were nominated for the Australia Day awards in Coffs Harbour this year—Larry Langman, Lindy Davis and Peta Fairbairn are all in this happy snap. And Lindy took out the honours of the



Sue Hunter Memorial Award where she is joining a long list of local environmental activists and workers, many of them associated with Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare.

Lindy and friends formed the Eastern Dorrigo Landcare group in 2007. They work together every month and alternate their efforts between private and public land. Lindy has been working at Green Bluff Headland at Moonee since 2008, where she is successfully restoring the native grassy headland community as well as the littoral rainforest with a small group of volunteers. Lindy invites corporate groups and TAFE trainees to learn and practice their bush regeneration here.

As Coffs Ambassador, Lindy provides guided tours for interested members of the public at Bruxner Park Nature Reserve.

Lindy also organises monthly meetings for local bush regenerators to exchange views, share knowledge and develop new approaches to environmental restoration. Congratulations, Lindy!

Site News in brief

Safety Beach volunteers have decided to hold monthly meetings. Lindy Davis will be providing some training and support as the volunteers undertake continued work in the Themeda EEC on their site.

Friends of Coffs Creek held 3 very successful Clean Up Australia day events. 15 hard-working volunteers collected more than 270 kg of rubbish. Site coordinator Elisabeth Edwards said this was considerably less than in previous years where up to 450kg were collected. She said that while she would like to think people have drastically changed their dumping behaviour, she surmises that the incredibly dry conditions have meant not as much rubbish is getting washed down the creek.

Sawtell Bushcare— long-serving volunteer at Dolman’s Point, and current holder of the Eileen Moody Award, Bill Zimmerman has hung up his dripper bottle. Bill intends to remain a member of CHRL and hopes that someone may take on his site with as much passion as he has over many years. We wish “Zim” all the best—he will have a lot more time for one of his other passions—bridge—now.

Renegade Lomandra

Volunteers are asked to be on the lookout for a renegade lomandra that has been infiltrating the Coffs Coast for some years. It is sold commercially as a variety of *Lomandra hystrix*, but it is not the species which grows naturally in the local area.

Unfortunately in the past well-meaning Landcarers have collected seeds from this species and it has been grown and distributed from CHRL’s nursery. It has been widely planted and has become almost naturalised in a number of places, especially at Woolgoolga Main Beach. Volunteers are asked to please be on the look-out for this variety and DO NOT collect seed from it and increase its spread. Elisabeth Edwards Coffs Creek said that if anyone wants to grow *lomandra hystrix* from a bona fide source, they have some excellent specimens sourced from the Council nursery at some of their sites.



The invading variety can be distinguished by its very wide grey leaves, and bright orange berries (more orange than on this picture).

Environmental Levy 2016/17

The applications for the coming financial year have now opened and the guidelines and application form can be found on the Council website at

www.coffsharbour.nsw.gov.au/coffs-and-council/publicnotices/Pages/Environmental-Levy-Grants-2016-2017.aspx.

The guidelines have not changed and all projects will need to have a public benefit, be community-based and demonstrate a significant applicant contribution in order to be eligible for funding.

Jude has gathered all requests for funding from site coordinators and will collate them to fit into CHRL's application form.

North Coast Local Land Services new Indigenous NRM projects

Coffs Harbour Landcare and EnviTE were successful with applications under this program for the employment of our local Darrunda Wajaarr team to work on culturally significant sites on the Coffs Coast with EnviTE as well as on land owned by the Local Aboriginal Land Council. The team will undertake bush regeneration work as well as fox and dog control training and baiting on land they own at Mylestom.

The local elders are also involved in developing an interpretive sign about the aboriginal historic use of the area, which is to be erected at the public recreation reserve at Mylestom.

Natives spearing fish at the Bellengen River by Clement



Hodgkinson 1845

The other Dee Wallace Award



Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare has been awarding the 'Dee Wallace Memorial Community Volunteer Group Award' since 2012. Dee Wallace was a founding member, secretary and president of Coffs Harbour Landcare for many years. She lived at Emerald Beach and was very well liked and respected in that local community.

The Emerald Beach Community Fair Inc Committee has set up the \$2000 Dee Wallace Memorial Award to give financial assistance to a young person so they may realise their dreams in their chosen field.

Last year a young person won the Award to commence her teaching studies

at the University of New

England, whilst also pursuing her expertise in dance. Applications for the 2016 Dee Wallace Memorial Award are now open to deserving youth aged 16-25 years old residing **between Moonee Beach and Red Rock, and west to Bucca**. Applications close 22nd April.

Go to: www.emeraldbeachfair.info



Tree Guards & Stakes

Coffs Coast Bush Regeneration have some used black mesh cages for use by any Landcarers undertaking planting at their sites, and needing effective wallaby protection.

The cages can be used on dunes & riparian areas. The cages require 2 stakes and as they have been cut to be removed from their original plantings, they need a couple of cable ties to put the sides back together. The cages are 1.2m high. As they normally cost upwards of \$6 each, this could be a cost-effective way of protecting some of your plantings.

Please contact Kris Hely on 0427 536782 if you would like to pick up some of these cages. Former Landcare member at Korora Basin Gerard McCosker has donated a load of used stakes for use at Landcare sites. These are stored at the nursery if any sites wish to make use of them. 2 stakes and one of the mesh cages mentioned above will provide effective protection from wallabies.





Seeds to be collected during autumn

On the coast:



Beach Bird's Eye - Seed is ripe when capsule splits revealing the red aril surrounding the black seed.

(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)

Broadleaved Paperbark



Fruit is 'woody' when ripe and can persist on the tree for long periods. Collect woody capsules that have been on the tree from last season. Place capsules in a paper bag to allow seeds to release. Seed will store if kept cool and dry and protected from insect and vermin attack.

Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)



Smooth white bark with orange to blue/grey streaks. Seed capsules persist on trees until at least the following flowering period.

Riparian and forest species:

Bleeding heart: Fruit is ripe when it turns purple.



Brush cherry: Fruit is ripe when dark pink and soft. Sow fresh.

Guioa (*Guioa semiglauca*)



Immature seed

Ripe seed

Fruit is a 3 lobed green capsule splitting to reveal brown/black seed enclosed by an orange aril. Relished by birds. Propagate from very fresh seed.

Water Gum (*Tristanopsis laurina*)

Capsule 6 to 10 mm long, 4 to 6 mm diam.; seeds winged, 5 to 6 mm long.



Forest Oak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*)

Seed is ripe when cone turns from greyish green to red/brown. Place cones in a paper bag and allow to dry.

Worksites

The following information about dates for volunteer activities is sourced from your membership & work records forms, if it is not correct please let CHRL know, phone 6651 1308 or email chrl@coffslandcare.org.au

Ararawarra Coastcare Site: Volunteers working monthly on littoral rainforest at the southern end of Corindi Beach. Contact David Bryant 6649 2825.

Bakker Drive: Volunteers look after the park and the creek area. Contact Robyn Thomson on 0429 032005

Bundagen Landcare: Ando Morrison has taken over the coordination of Landcare work at Bundagen. Please get in touch with him if you want to join in.

Crystal Waters Landcare Site: Volunteers are working with National Parks in Coffs Coast Regional Park at Sapphire Beach – maintaining the dunes and wetlands. Contact: Tim and Jennie 6656 4158.

CHRL Nursery: Dedicated plant enthusiasts who meet each Wed. & Thurs 8-12. Ph: Ian Turnbull 0421 935 923.

Eastern Dorrigo Landcare Site: Work on riparian zones on public & private land. Contact Lindy Davis 6654 5313.

Emerald Beach Dunecare: Meeting on the 3rd Sunday of the month. Contact Elisabeth Nicholson 0434 671 239

Friends of Coffs Creek: Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays from 9-12, Mondays 8-2.30, Tues 8-2.30, and Thurs 8-11. Ph Elisabeth Edwards for more information 6651 5380.

Green Bluff Headland: Working on Green Bluff Headland at Moonee Beach. Contact Lindy Davis 0448 651 239

Jarrett Creek Landcare Site: Looking for more volunteers at Woolgoolga to join in. Contact Leah Sjoberg 6654 7942.

Jetty Dunecare Group Inc: Continuing their bush regeneration work in the Jetty area. Meet Tues and Sat from 7.30am. Contact Jane Ireland on 6652 4389.

Karangie Landcare Group: Meet monthly to weed areas around the Cemetery. Contact Ron Smith 66538249

Karangie Public School: Karangie School students continue to work along Karangie creek each fortnight.

Kinchela Reserve Landcare Site: Meet on the 2nd Sunday of each month. Ph: Helen Lawrence 6653 2015

Korora Basin Landcare Site: Meet every 1st Sat of the month, alternating between public & private land. Ph: Kris Hely 6653 6781.

Macauleys Headland Site: Meeting on the first Tuesday of the month. Contact Frank Kennedy 0434193159

Mullawarra Dunecare Site: Meeting on the last Saturday of the month. Contact Roger Jennings 6654 1203.

Nana Glen Landcare Group: Working bee every third Saturday. Contact Peter Franklin 6654 3452.

Pacific Villas Landcare: Working in the Regional Park at Charlesworth Bay. Contact Max Brinsmead 0409870346

Park Beach Dunecare Site: Volunteers meet on Fridays at 9am between the Hoey Moey and the Bowling Club. Contact Rosemary on 6652 5940 or Judy on 6651 7691.

Pearce Drive Landcare: This new site incorporates the old Bandicoot Hollow site and also Pearce Drive Reserve which was previously part of the Alcott estate in West Coffs. Jeff Alcott is the site contact. Please contact the CHRL office for further information.

Red Rock Landcare: Various locations around Red Rock. Contact Rose & Vern Treilibs 0418 112 390.

Safety Beach Dunecare: Various worksites around Safety Beach. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month. Contact CHRL office if interested in joining.

Sandy Beach Dunecare: Working bees on Fridays, 8 - 12 at Sandy Beach. Contact Peta Fairbairn 6656 2255.

Sapphire Reserve Landcare: Contact Greg Robinson 0429 922 845 or grob1418@gmail.com Volunteers meet every second Sunday from 8.30 – 10.30am

Sawtell Community Bushcare: Meets on Sundays, approx. 9am. Seeking new volunteers enthusiastic about coastal rainforest. Ph: Charlie England 6658 1622.

Sawtell Dunecare: Meet 1st & 3rd Sundays to remove weeds & man-made rubbish from the beach. Ph: Barry Powells 0466 347 364

Serenity Landcare: Volunteers regularly working along Serenity Beach and Look at me now Headland. Contact Karina Rothacker 0408 209995.

Treefern Creek: Restoring riparian vegetation along a tributary of Coffs Creek 2nd Saturday of the month. Contact Ricky Crane on 6653 9185

Woolgoolga Main Beach Dunecare: More volunteers are needed. Contact the CHRL office to get involved.

Woolgoolga Back Beach Dunecare: Meet on the 2nd Sunday of each month, 8-11am, meet at the back beach picnic area at the end of High St. Contact Alex Groot 6654 2833

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Contacts

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CHRL Jude Turner (Mon, Wed, Thurs) 6651 1308

CHRL Mel Craig (Mon, Tues) 6651 1308

Northern Rivers Local Land Services: 6659 9400

Coastal Works (Coffs Harbour City Council) Technical
Officer Open Spaces:

Jeff Holmes 6648 4541

OEH Coffs Coast Regional Park Rangers:

Mark Watt 6652 0928

Lynn Rees (volunteer coordinator) 6652 0909

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