



Brisbane Ranges Landcare Group

Newsletter

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Visit our website for latest news: <http://brlg.org.au>

Number 73

August 2020

Pam Goble wins our lockdown photography prize!



The Three Volcanoes

Thanks to everyone who submitted photographs. It was a difficult decision to choose just one winner, but this spectacular image took our breath away and captures the beauty and geological significance of our district. Congratulations Pam! The competition attracted so many great photos that we have decided to produce another Brisbane Ranges Landcare Group calendar for 2021. It is not too late to submit more images for the calendar that celebrate the Brisbane Ranges region (particularly agricultural images).

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Keep involved, even as restrictions increase...

Tree Planting at the Triangle...what's possible?

We have been lucky to receive 295 trees and shrubs funded by [15Trees](#). We had planned to have a community planting day at the Triangle – to replace some plants that did not survive and expand the existing plantings – but we've had to change our plans due to Covid restrictions.

There are two options. You can do one or both!

Option 1: As part of your stage 3 restrictions local exercise plan, plant 10 plants on your own at the Triangle. Local roadside collection available. Email newsletter.brlg@gmail.com for more details.

Option 2: Get some plants for yourself and plant at your home! Email newsletter.brlg@gmail.com and tell me how many you would like (we will do our best to accommodate your wishes) and we will advise arrangement for roadside collection.

Here is our species list:



Scientific name	Common name	Height
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	6-8m
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-15m
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Sheoak	6-8m
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry saltbush	Prostrate
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia	4-8m
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria	4-6m
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Spreading flax lilly	To 1m
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding saltbush	Prostrate
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry saltbush	1-2m
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red gum	25m
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow gum	8-15m
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box	12-15m
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red box	10-15m
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop goodenia	1.5m
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed mat-rush	1m
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	Tree violet	2-3m
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	Prostrate
<i>Senecio cunninghamii</i>	Groundsel	0.5-1m

BRLG Landcare AGM on Thursday, October 15th at 7:30pm via Zoom

Our AGM will be an online event – details provided closer to the date.

As usual, all roles are up for re-election. Remember that we are always looking for new members on the Committee and encourage a diversity of interests and backgrounds. You don't have to have any specific environmental or agricultural expertise, just a willingness to contribute and help make this group as meaningful as possible to the local community.

Please don't hesitate to speak to any of the existing committee to express interest or ask for more information.





Macedon Ranges
Shire Council

Understanding Your Farm Soil Webinar Series



Tuesdays August 11th, 18th & 25th

From 7.00pm - Online Each Webinar stands alone, you could join all or select the topic of choice

Webinar 1 - August 11th

With **Rebecca Mitchell** (AgVic)

- Collecting your own soil sample for testing and which soil tests to order from the lab

and **Dr. Helen Hayden** (AgVic)

- Soil biology testing

Webinar 2 - August 18th

With **Dr. Fiona Robertson** (AgVic)

- Soil carbon: What is it? Why is it important? How much carbon is in Victorian agricultural soils? What controls soil carbon levels? Can we change soil carbon through management practices?

and **Matthew Warnken** (AgriProve: Soil Carbon Solutions)

- Soil Carbon sequestration
- Soil Carbon Credits

Webinar 3 - August 25th

With **Prof. Roger Armstrong** (AgVic)

- 'Can applying organic matter improve grain yields on hostile clay soils?'
- Soil amelioration, the value of adding Lime, organic matter, etc. to the subsoil

Bookings: mrrsc.vic.gov.au/environment-events

For further information, call Jason McAinch on 0455 210436 or jmcainch@mrrsc.vic.gov.au



*Webinars delivered in partnership with Agriculture Victoria and Part funded by National Landcare Program



AGRICULTURE VICTORIA



Macedon Ranges
Shire Council

Strategic Planning & Environment

News and Views

City of Greater Geelong Draft Rabbit Control Plan 2020-2024

Click on the pic to view, read and provide comment on the City of Greater Geelong's draft Rabbit Control Plan.

The closing date for feedback is **25 August 2020**.

[Ed: Interesting that we are already in the second half of 2020 so will probably be closer to a 3 year plan once approved. Would be good to suggest that COGG commit to independent monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of their efforts in controlling rabbits. Developing a Plan is a great step forward but more important are the on-ground results.]



Demonstrating Sustainable Farm Practices

Western Port Catchment Landcare Network have a great selection of videos on regenerative agriculture topics. Not all will be applicable to our rainfall patterns of course. Click on the pic to view videos on twenty different aspects of regen ag.



Navigating the new Agriculture Victoria soil moisture monitoring website (recorded webinar)

Dale Boyd (Agriculture Victoria) provides an explanation and walk-through of the new Agriculture Victoria soil moisture monitoring website. The website shows data from the 36 Agriculture Victoria soil moisture probe sites (17 crop and 19 pasture) across various locations and agricultural industries.

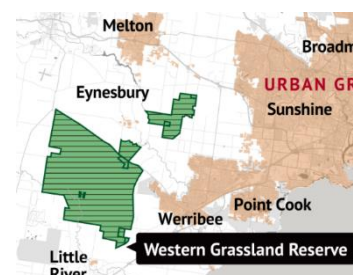
[Click here to view a recording of the webinar.](#)

Western Grassland Reserves in the media

Recent weeks have seen several articles in The Age on the current state of property acquisitions relating to the Western Grasslands Reserves. 2020 was meant to be the year that the State Government was to have completed the necessary purchases. Here are a couple of links if you have missed them.

[State faces hundreds of millions in compensation over neglected grassland reserve](#)

['Madness': How governments failed Victoria's endangered grasslands](#)



Victorian Landcare Magazine – Winter 2020 Issue

The Winter 2020 issue (#78) of the Victorian Landcare and Catchment Management magazine, which is a feature on Landcare and emergency recovery can be viewed by clicking on the pic to the right. It includes an article on the Leigh Catchment Group sharing lessons from the Scotsburn fire in 2015.



Seasonal Climate Update with Dale Grey

This webinar with seasonal risk agronomist Dale Grey, will be based on model projections for the climate drivers as well as the oceanic, atmospheric and soil moisture conditions.

The information presented will be of relevance to the grains industry in the four GRDC southern region states. The webinar will be an online presentation that allows you to ask questions. It will be recorded, so if you miss the live presentation you can watch it later at a time that suits you.



Live presentation on **12th August 2020, 12pm-1pm**. Click on the image above to register.

Rubbish on our roadsides

For those of us that traverse our roadsides at a slow pace - walking, cycling, horseback or pushing a pram – it is disappointingly frequent that we find bottles and rubbish that have been lazily ejected from a passing car or truck window. The pic illustrates a collection of bottles found on just a short stretch of Staughton Vale Road on one walk alone. Have you seen someone doing this? [Please report them to the EPA via phone, email or using their Litter Report App.](#)



Fundraiser for those in East Gippsland affected by bushfires

[Fifteen Trees](#) are aiming raise funds for 1500 trees for the East Gippsland bushfire stricken area.

[Click here to donate and purchase trees.](#)

You will be acknowledged in the blogpost once the trees have been planted.



This Week is Landcare Week

Get connected with the environment in your local community this Landcare Week, August 3-9th.

Landcare Week is an annual campaign to acknowledge and celebrate volunteers, groups, farmers, Traditional landowners and Landcare facilitators across Australia who work all year round on conservation and sustainable land management projects.

Read and learn more by clicking on the image to the right:



Protecting & Connecting species & communities in Melbourne's West

3-year Project (2017-2020)

Over the last three years (2017 –2020) Parks Victoria has been involved in a large-scale pest plant and animal project across the Upper Werribee Catchment. Myself and several other Rangers at the Bacchus Marsh office took on the mammoth task of managing each deliverable across our entire estate. The Brisbane Ranges NP was one park out of three in our area, that received funding. This required that we split our time between each park to achieve the desired outcomes. The Brisbane Ranges by far had the highest number of deliverables with over 6,000 hectares of pest plants to be surveyed and treated as well as three pest animal species which required us to complete over 40 shooting operations and 8 trapping events. I have given a summary of the entire project but will go into specifics about the outcomes for the Brisbane Ranges.

The “Protecting and Connecting species and communities in Melbourne's West” project concentrated its efforts within three large public reserves: Lerderderg State Park, Werribee Gorge State Park and Brisbane Ranges National Park and on adjoining private properties, covering an area of 30,000 hectares. The large-scale pest plant and animal project for the three reserves provided a large boost to the works that have been carried out by groups within these areas, to protect and enhance threatened species and communities.

Many local groups and organisations were involved in delivering the outcomes of the project. Including the Wurundjeri Woi-Wurrung, Friends of Brisbane Ranges, Trust for Nature, Parks Victoria and Port Phillip and Westernport CMA-Grow West. This collaborative partnership is a great example of how we can all work together to protect our threatened environmental assets.

The works completed in and around the Brisbane Ranges NP specifically targeted the following pest animals: Goats, Fallow Deer, Feral Cats; along with the following pest weed species: Sallow Wattle, Gorse and South African Weed Orchid. Each year focused on different deliverables and required that we engage multiple contractors as well as utilise Parks Victoria staff from around the district to achieve the outcomes. The table below provides the reported BRLG total figures for the project.



Fallow deer in the BRLG

Brisbane Ranges National Park	Total area surveyed and treated (ha)	Total Animals Dispatched
African Orchid	1,970.11	
Gorse	3,666.00	
Sallow Wattle	5,180.00	
Deer Control	22,086.00	7
Goat Control	28,308.50	87
Cat Trapping	14,971.43	1

We have been largely successful in removing Sallow Wattle from the park, especially along the Geelong-Ballan roadside where the infestation was the highest. The Green Army Volunteers provide invaluable assistance with the eradication of Sallow Wattle, and their availability as a resource will be missed. We are continuing our search for Sallow Wattle, which seems to be patchy throughout the park. In the final month of the project, a helicopter will fly over the park using Infrared Technology to help identify and map the remaining Sallow Wattle for future project funding.



Cootamundra wattle – before and after removal

We have had further success with our goat shooting operations that were run predominantly in the Little River Corridor. Over the 3 years we successfully removed 37 goats from Little River. This does not include the work that Mark and Trish have done on their property. They were a huge help to the success of the goat control by allowing Parks Victoria staff to use their land for trapping and shooting events. This expanded the area that we could shoot and allowed Parks Victoria and our contractor to be more flexible in running our operations. Without Mark and Trish's help we wouldn't have been as successful as we have been. We now believe there is only a small population of goats that call Little River home and are continuing to pursue these goats as we think that we are on the verge of removing all goats from the area.

The outcomes achieved on all pest species required that we be creative in our thinking. The work on the goats and sallow wattle were some great wins but we also had some wins with the other pest species. We continued our work on surveying and spraying Gorse which led to us spraying over 1000 hectares of Gorse. We were also able to identify new hot spots for the weed as we surveyed areas that had been previously untouched. Though we had some success in our deer shooting operations the fallow deer proved to be far more elusive than the feral goats. We have learned so much from running these operations and now better understand the deer population and their movements throughout the park. Our work continues in this space and will be trying new tactics and strategies in the new financial year.

The "Protecting and Connecting species and communities in Melbourne's West" project ended on June 30th, 2020. This means that we will not have a large budget allocated to pest plant and animal works, but it does not mean we are going to stop pursuing the pests. The project has kickstarted our pest management programs for the Bacchus Marsh office and has allowed the staff here to gain much needed experience in pest management. We are actively seeking further funding for additional pest plant and animal projects and will continue to tap into this type of funding. Even without a project attached to our area we are now better skilled and better prepared to deal with pest plant and animals across our estate.

Luke Gunstream – Ranger, Bacchus Marsh, Parks Victoria

Small Farming Food – an emerging global /movement - land use and landcare – part 3

This Newsletter I have selected contrasting gardening styles.

Graeme has been growing plants for most of his adult life. Professionally he grows indigenous plants for the West Coast, and domestically he is producing impressive amounts of fruit at Bellbrae, which he likes to graze, eating straight from the tree. He also grows sweet potato, solanum and ginger under cover, all of which can be unpredictable in our increasingly mercurial climate.

Chris is the gardener who most inspired me to plunge in at the deep end and grow my own food. Her reflections on gardening in the uncharted territory of our times resonates with anyone who has ever retreated to the garden in search of tranquillity. For Chris, bush and garden are inseparable and often overlap in her Steiglitz paradise. Pickles and other preserves in bottles hold the promise of a future when they will be shared with friends over meals from the garden.

Helena's Brisbane Ranges garden has evolved from two major challenges: root competition from thirsty native trees, and a sometimes tenuous water supply. Her solution has resulted in an abundant food garden for the family, along with providing a delightful outdoor classroom for daughters Bethany and Charlotte.

Trish

* * *

Graeme

I live in Bellbrae on approximately 3 hectares, two thirds of which is reserved for nature. The remaining third consists of house, garage and an outbuilding. When we moved here in the early 2000s badly leaking concrete water tanks were our only source of water. Since water is the backbone of everything, paying attention to roof catchments and replacing leaking tanks was a priority. The food garden now has around 35,000 litres available to it, and another 15,000 litre tank will be added this year. To some that might seem a lot – until there is a drought and like it or not, fruit and vegetables are high water users. Finally, the soils here are pH neutral or slightly acidic and free draining. They can be hard to keep moist in summer.

Improving soil health has been a big priority. Every year I make a couple of metres of compost to add to our vegetable garden soil. It has made a big difference but I'm aware of less zing without animal manure in the mix. It's not just the nutrients they bring but the soil microflora as well. So, I am about to rectify that with an 8 hen mobile chicken coup. The girls are still to arrive!

In 2000 there was a typical fruit tree orchard here that had become unproductive. This was partly due to neglect, but the trees had become big and time consuming to prune, and a legion of birds and animals took 100% of anything they produced. While we have lots of space relative to many town folk, I prefer to maximise production in as small an area as possible.



Tangelo in the citrus orchid

I ripped out the rambling, hard to manage 6 or 7 fruit trees that took up a huge space and replaced them with 15 espaliered fruit trees, all on dwarf rootstocks. We now have 6 varieties of apple that fruit from January to July: three pears, three cherries, two apricots and a nectarine. They produce an amazing amount of fruit. Between the aisles there are eight blueberries. They enjoy our acidic soil and produce lots and lots of food. As mentioned, we've set aside a large part of our property for nature, but food production needs to be defended or it's just a waste of time. As such, the area of 9 x 11m is enclosed under a

pine pole structure using 40mm aperture galvanised chicken wire. This lets small, insectivorous birds in but keeps larger birds and possums out. In addition, all fruit trees and blueberries are covered with 50% shade covers during summer to protect them from extreme heat.

In spaces outside the deciduous fruit orchard, our slightly acidic soil favours all sorts of citrus from blood oranges to tangelo and Australian Bush Limes. They keep us in fruit from July to about February. Passionfruit also do well. All food plants are micro-spray irrigated and regulated by a control box. It just means they get watered when it is required, not when I have time!

I mentioned an outbuilding earlier. By replacing one third of the galvanised iron roof with evenly distributed clear polycarbonate, it has opened up the opportunity to grow food indoors. The benefit is that it is easier to manage extreme weather events in summer. The floor is concrete so large, above ground containers filled with compost work well. I am still mucking around with this but so far ginger, sweet potato and regulars like tomatoes, basil and spinach are being produced in an extended harvest period.



Polycarbonate installation in shed roof



Sweet potato grown in shed

Some of you might say why bother?

Well I came across the Ecological Footprint Calculator and decided to test myself. For people like me it was more an Ecological Smugness Evaporator. We now use one and three quarter planets worth of resources/annum. Developed nations like Australia have useage equal to 4 planets worth. Clearly this is not sustainable. Modelling, together with real time planetary signals show a distressing breakdown of the whole box and dice. Analysts describe this as an E4 crisis. Energy, economy, ecology and equity unravelling faster than modelling predicted. Clearly things need to change and growing food locally with regional support is part of the answer. Growing food locally has become a global movement, and I believe it's what sustainability and resilience will look like in this 21st.

The name of the organisation is the Global Footprint Network. [Click here for their calculator.](#)

* * *

Chris

Neither need you tell me, said Candide, that we must take care of our garden. Voltaire

Lately many days are lonely and troubled by the obstinate refusal of leaders to tackle the crises of our times – the increasing inequality of people who do not have a secure foothold in society; the ongoing plunder and destruction of the planet and its creatures; the utter lack of political will to move the country to an energy system powered by renewables. With this knowledge I pull myself up and out of bed each morning and face the struggle to be with myself and the world in ways that give reason for hope.

Firstly, with a cup of tea in one hand and secateurs in the other, I wander around the garden. I bend and smell the herbs and chew a few green leaves, I snip the spent flowers, I collect a small posy for the kitchen table where later I sit and dream a while with the first coffee of the day. Here in my kitchen, garden produce is transformed so as not to waste anything, lessons about thrift and *waste not want not* were well learnt from women who have long gone before me. So tomatoes become spicy relishes and passata, olives are plucked and salted, garlic is pickled and fermented in local honey, jerusalem artichokes are brined and pickled, jams and jellies are bottled and labelled, herbs are dried in small bunches and fruit tree prunings are neatly tied for some as yet unknown use. These acts of washing, cleaning, slicing, bottling and bundling still my mind and speak to me of a possible future when delicious food will be shared with friends around a table.



Mushrooms



Preserves

All gardening and food preservation undertakings are hugely hopeful as they presume a time that is not now when we will savour the garden's produce and the benefits of the glowing bottled foods. In the now time, these daily performances of gratitude are restorative as I make the simple connection to the earth, bending and plunging my hands into the soil, looking all the time for emergence of the green shoots in the seed tray, sensing the possibility of frost late in the day and the need to cover a sensitive lime tree, saying goodnight to the chooky girls.

As I write, the shortest day approaches and the plants who need to draw down their energies until the spring are now bare, the soil in the vegie plots grows colder, the plants who must have a number of cold hours to successfully thrive welcome chilly June days. I observe the now bare places in my garden and learn the lessons they reveal about spaces and shapes, emptiness and fullness, vigorous growth and quietude – the rhythms of life and death are writ small and local here.

However, beyond the garden lies a greater joy and greater reason for hope. In minutes I can walk into the bush, clamber over huge rocky outcrops patch-worked in grey-green lichens and mosses, brush the rough bark of old eucalypts, lie on the earth alongside a community of autumn greenhoods and admire their intricate sexual structures and then turning over, observe the filigreed gum leaf patterns spread out against the sky. Here the work of growth, decay and renewal follows its own cycles and in the small ecosystem where I lie down plants, earth, moisture, insects and unseen microscopic creatures and organisms below the surface communicate their life force silently and invisibly. I am thankful for the enduring sense of wonder and joy and hope that seeps into my being from this complex terrestrial life beneath my feet.



Greenhood

Helena

Wicking beds, tree roots and the Brisbane Ranges

My gardening journey started 11 years ago, after we had completed the building of our sustainable mudbrick home. I was ready to tackle the next challenge: growing food. Surely it would not be too difficult, the gardening shows and the 101 gardening books that I have collected over the years made it look so easy. Well, I was in for a learning experience like no other, plenty of blood, sweat and tears.

My first few growing seasons were not something to write home about. There were many times that I wanted to throw in the towel, but the peace and joy of being outdoors in the fresh air and sunshine kept me going. It was in my state of desperation that I looked to Google for some help; that is where I discovered wicking beds as an alternative to traditional raised veggie beds, which were posing a big problem. I found out why my garden beds were always dry, despite the copious amount of water being poured on them and yielding a measly number of vegetables: tree roots! All was revealed when I started dismantling a raised veggie bed to find an abundant tangle of tree roots throughout the soil. That may have explained why my golden wattles were looking mighty fine!

Ten years later, I now have 18 wicking beds of different shapes, sizes and made from a variety of materials. I am a strong advocate for wicking beds, especially for those living in amongst the bush and water is a scarce commodity. I have built all manner of wicking beds, from recycled materials from our house build, plastic rubbish bins, buckets to old water tanks, but by far, the best are IBC tanks that have been cut in half. They are tree root proof, which I cannot say the same for the builder's plastic lined wicking beds, which were my original editions.

There is a bit involved with setting up the IBC wicking beds, but once they are in place, they operate really well. With my new found enthusiasm, I managed to convince the Anakie Community Garden to install 12x ½ IBC tanks, adding to their 10 water tank wicking beds



<https://anakiecommunitygarden.wordpress.com/>

Our two daughters, Charlotte and Bethany have their own garden beds, growing strawberries in one and seasonal veggies in the other. The veggie scraps head across as treats to Hugo and Basil, our two pet rabbits. The highly prized greens get cooked up by the girls, 3 times a week. The recent

addition of Home Economics in our home-schooling schedule has provided the girls with a variety of experiences; from growing their own food, menu planning and cooking up a storm in the kitchen. I am loving it because I only have to cook twice a week.

I grow a lot of greens that can be picked continuously like lettuce, silver beet, spinach, kale, parsley etc. I have not had much luck with tomatoes over the years, while my colleague who lives up the road seems to get buckets and buckets of them. I am still trying to figure out the secret ingredient to growing them.



The joy of being outside and growing your own food and gardening in general is such a therapeutic activity that I highly recommend it to everyone. Gardens come in all shapes and sizes, from pots under a veranda to wicking beds or acres of veggies. There is something about getting your hands in the dirt, watching something grow and being able to serve it on your plate, that brings peace, joy and a tinge of satisfaction.









WINTER PLANT SALE

Plants \$3 each / Cash Only

By appointment only

Please contact Helena Lindorff 0490 894 311

Helena.lindorff@bigpond.com

<p>Anthemis – Sussanah Mitchell</p>  <p>Height 60cm / Width 120cm Full Sun / Yellow flowers Nov – Feb</p>	<p>Santolina Chamaecyparissus</p>  <p>Height 30cm / Width 60cm Full Sun / Evergreen / Yellow flowers Nov – Jan</p>
<p>Artemisia – Lambrook Silver</p>  <p>Dwarf Variety / 40cm x 50cm Sun Loving and drought tolerant</p>	<p>Penstemomn Barbatus</p>  <p>Height 60-120cm, Width: 30cm Red Flowers in late spring and summer / Fun Sun</p>
<p>Erigeron Glaucus – Sea Breeze</p>  <p>Height 30cm / Width 50cm Partial Shade, Full Sun / Lilac-pink in Summer</p>	<p>Senecio cineraria ‘Cirrus’</p>  <p>Height of 50cm / Width 50cm Flower: Yellow in Summer / Full Sun</p>

Planet of the Humans Movie Review

Warning: If you are feeling a bit despondent about our turbulent times and return to lockdown constraints, I recommend you skip to read another article! This movie offers a double dose of reality.

Like me, you may have heard a few sound bites reviewing this movie and concluded that it was an unjustified critique of the environmental movement made to grab attention. A critique, by renowned doco-movie producer, Michael Moore, of a holy cow of our times, the environmental movement. If, like me, you consider yourself an environmentalist, you might have chosen not to bother to give it a look. Why waste your time? Better to watch something else that won't make you angry...

Well that was me. But at the suggestion of a local Landcare President, I gave it a look. It is a challenging watch.

The thrust of the movie is that leading environmentalists are promoting to society solutions that will not actually fix the problems that we face. Renewable energy is the mantra that the movement currently recommends us to embrace – wind and solar (and biomass in the USA) – in order to save the planet. If we can just make this transition quickly, then all will be well. The crisis will be averted, and the planet saved.

However, the movie argues that these offered solutions are not fit for purpose, and that some environmentalists have sold out in the face of the financial opportunities offered by a transition to renewable energy.

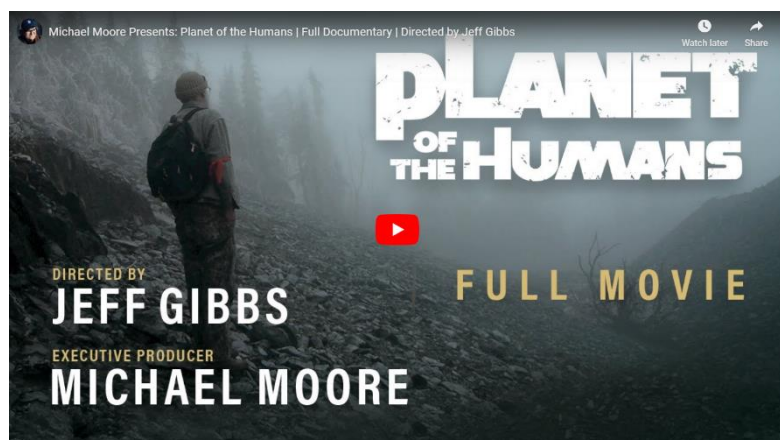
Planet of the Humans examines each renewable energy in turn. Solar panels consume large amounts of finite resources to produce, with some rare earth mineral mining resulting in significant collateral damage in their extraction. A similar criticism is levelled at wind. The picture the movie presents about the Biomass movement in the US is staggering and frightening. These renewable energies also do not last forever and commit us to a different version of the status quo: one that depletes finite resources of the planet, maybe at a different rate, but depletes nonetheless. Perhaps some of these renewable energies are not, at least currently, as “green” in the long game as the sales pitch suggests. You can argue some of the points made, but the underlying premise of the movie's arguments remains a difficult truth to swallow.

The movie challenges us to confront a core belief that is fundamental to the western and increasingly global way of life: that economic growth year after year is a good thing. Is it really? The movie challenges the viewer to accept there are just too many people on the planet (who consume too many things and use too much energy).

It doesn't offer solutions but if there is any small parcel of hope contained in the movie, it is that necessity is the mother of invention and that if we can confront the hard truths, then we will also have the resolve to find the solutions.

Planet of the Humans is free to watch on You Tube. Click on the pic opposite to watch.

At your own risk!



[Movie review by BRLG Newsletter Editor: Robert Hall]

Landcare Resources

I want to know about...	Here is a good place to start...
Aboriginal cultural heritage location mapping	https://www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/heritage/heritage-tools-and-publications/heritage-tools.html then select "online map tool"
Biodiversity mapping and recording	http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit http://natureshare.org.au/ http://avh.chah.org.au/
Boxthorn	http://weeds.ala.org.au/WoNS/africanboxthorn/docs/African_boxthorn-national_best_practice_manual.pdf
Chilean needle grass	https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/guidelines/wons/pubs/n-neesiana.pdf
Feral goat control	https://www.pestsmart.org.au/pest-animal-species/feral-goat/
Fox control	https://www.pestsmart.org.au/pest-animal-species/european-fox/
Gorse	https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/guidelines/wons/pubs/u-europaeus.pdf
Landcare networks	Moorabool Landcare Network Geelong Landcare Network
Melbourne Water Stream Frontage Grants	https://www.melbournewater.com.au/community-and-education/apply-funding/stream-frontage-management-program
Rabbit management	http://www.mln.org.au/images/PDFS/rabbitactionguide.pdf https://www.pestsmart.org.au/pest-animal-species/european-rabbit/
Serrated tussock	https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/guidelines/wons/pubs/n-trichotoma.pdf
Weeds - identification and control	http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/a-z-of-weeds
Weed status in Victoria	http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/invasive-plant-classifications http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/protecting-victoria-from-pest-animals-and-weeds/legislation-policy-and-permits/declared-noxious-weeds-and-pest-animals-in-victoria

Last Laugh

TO MASK OR NOT TO MASK?
THAT IS THE QUESTION...

