



Brisbane Ranges Landcare Group

Newsletter

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

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Please join us for our AGM!

BRLG Landcare AGM on Thursday, October 15th at 7:30pm to 8:30pm via Zoom

Our AGM will be an online zoom meeting – just click on this link to join:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83157764942>

When prompted in your browser, select “open zoom meetings”. Any problems with access, please call Robert Hall on 0401-404-899 for support.

As usual, all roles are up for re-election at our AGM. 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.



Guest Speaker: Brad Blake of [ProCon Pest and Wildlife Management](#) will talk about his recent work for Parks Vic controlling pest animals in the Brisbane Ranges National Park. Brad has also worked at Mt Rothwell on rabbit control as well as in remote areas of the Kimberley, working alongside Aboriginal taskforces in a variety of projects such as pest control and fauna surveys.

In this edition:

Page 2	Even a global pandemic can't stop us planting trees...
Page 4	Grow West heads to Balliang
Page 5	Agriculture and Environmental Works Crews
Page 6	Outfoxing the Fox
Page 10	Small Farming Food – an emerging global / movement - land use and landcare – part 4
Page 14	News and Views
Page 15	Landcare Resources Last Laugh

Even a global pandemic can't stop us planting trees...

This winter close to 300 trees and shrubs were planted at “the triangle” and at members’ properties. A big thanks to Colleen Filippa from [Fifteen Trees](#) for again funding the supply of indigenous trees and shrubs for our area.

At the Triangle:



At Jacki and Al's:



At Mark and Leena's:



At Robert and Nina's:



[Koala Clancy Foundation](#) has also planted a huge 9000 trees etc this winter using small groups. Properties in our area include large plantings at Musto [in Brisbane Ranges – pic below], Rothwell Homestead and some maintenance and extra planting at Wurdi Youang, Goble's and Sharkey's. This great work has been supported by 15 Trees and Melbourne Water. Great work Koala Clancy!



Grow West heads to Balliang

Over the past 15 years, the Grow West Project, coordinated by the Port Phillip and Westernport CMA on behalf of its partners, has been hosting an annual community planting day in July, attracting over 200 people from all over the region, as well a host of sponsors. Unfortunately, due to coronavirus (COVID-19), the 2020 event was cancelled, however the revegetation works were able to go ahead with the help of contractors.

This year's Grow West community revegetation site was located on the Wilson's property in Balliang. Grow West's Environmental Projects Coordinator, Helena Lindorff worked with the Wilson Family and Melbourne Water Assessor, Lloyd Stanway, in developing a project plan and executing the works along 2.3km of Balliang Creek, covering 13.8 ha.



Helena said, "It was a pleasure working with Tony and his family in implementing this large revegetation project. The project will provide a crucial habitat corridor for native birds across the landscape and add an important piece to the vision of Grow West – rejuvenate 10,000 hectares of land by connecting the Brisbane Ranges National Park, Werribee Gorge State Park and Lerderderg State Park through a mosaic of restoration works on private and public property."

The project would not be possible without the support from our Grow West sponsors - Melbourne Water's Stream Frontage Program, ANZ Seeds for Renewal, Bacchus Marsh Community Bank, Bacchus Marsh Lions Club and the Australian Government's Communities Environment Program.

"Our family have been involved with Landcare for many years. In 2007, we made changes to paddocks along the Balliang Creek on a section of our property where we worked with the PPWCMA to have the ability to exclude stock to prevent over-grazing. Recently we were keen to make further improvements and found Melbourne Water were enthusiastic to build on the previous work.

Previously, when we've investigated making changes to the creek, we've been concerned with our ability to manage weeds and the fire risk of having stock permanently excluded. Melbourne Water now have a pragmatic approach to management on a commercial farm, so after the trees are fully established, we will look at strategic grazing to enable reasonable access for weed control, and to reduce the overall fire risk without damaging the plantings.

The 2020 project has encompassed the 2007 project area, an area of fencing and trees from the late 1980s, extended to an area that had never been fenced. This made the project area around 2.3km long. Some of the 1980s fencing required removal and replacement, as age and flood damage had rendered it unusable.

We're hoping that the 6,300 indigenous trees and plants will attract native wildlife to our property, as Loretta has a keen interest in birds, and we hope to see an expansion of the species that currently frequent our property. It will certainly beautify our often-arid landscape. We were disappointed that due to Covid-19 we were not able to host a community planting day, however we're glad the program was able to be completed.

We expect some small shelter advantages for our sheep, but we are wary of the vermin that may inhabit the fenced creek. The water quality that will flow through the creek in wetter times will be greatly improved with the exclusion of stock. We're looking at more off-stream water projects to improve water quality throughout our property.

We would like to thank all those involved in the planting project, especially Helena Lindorff for her tireless work in bringing this project together and completing it in these challenging times."

Stuart & Denise Wilson, Tony & Loretta Wilson, with Grace - Property "Elenstan", Balliang



3 Generations on the Farm

Grow West Expression of Interest is now open for landholders who wish to host a community planting day in 2021. Landholders need to have a minimum of 4 hectares that requires revegetation works and can be easily accessible to volunteers. If you wish to express your interest, please visit <https://growwest.com.au/get-involved/landholders/> and complete the online form.

Agriculture and Environmental Works Crews

The Port Phillip and Westernport CMA are currently hosting crews in our area that are available to assist farmers, organisations and community groups to deliver their agricultural and environmental projects. This initiative is supported by the Victorian Government through the Working for Victoria initiative and will provide employment opportunities for Victorians.



Work crew services are available to:

- Farms and other small agricultural or environmental enterprises
- Landcare groups
- Friends of and other community environmental groups.

The work crews can provide a range of field services including:

- Pest plant control
- Weed control – cut and dab, drill and fill, manual removal and use of non-aerosol non-glyphosate herbicides
- Revegetation (eg. riparian, shelterbelts, buffers) – planting/guarding and watering if required of new native vegetation
- Beneficial insect/pollinator plants (native species) – installation of insectary planting to promote pollination
- Composting, mulching and erosion control
- Queensland Fruit Fly monitoring (traps) where farmers would like to participate in the regional monitoring program
- Installation of wildlife nesting substrates such as artificial tree hollows, fallen trees, rocks and suitable habitat areas in fenced biodiversity areas
- Litter collection and general clean-up
- Environmental research and monitoring
- Other field work that assists farmers to implement whole farm plans.

Crews have tools, personal protective equipment and accredited farm chemical user training.

The PPWCMA has limited funding to supply some native plants, tree guards, Queensland Fruit Fly traps, nesting boxes and other materials.

Work crews are expected to start work in late in late November/early December (depending on coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions). They program will continue until April 2019. [Click here for more information and how to lodge your Expression of Interest for a team.](#)

Outfoxing the Fox

A landholder's perspective after 5 years and 392 foxes

Just how many foxes live in our landscape? This interview with Tom Glover from Darraweit Guim paints a grim picture of the number of this pest species in our landscape that do ongoing damage to both livestock and native birds and animals. Tom shares his techniques and learnings to help you outfox your foxes – a testament to his commitment to fox control.

BRLG: Thanks Tom for agreeing to share with us the story of your efforts to control foxes on your property. Firstly though, can you provide a little background on your property?

Tom: Sure. I have a 40ha property that is located 50 mins north of Melbourne not so far from Darraweit Guim. The property supports my cattle and sheep enterprises.

BRLG: So, the word is that you have controlled a fox or two...

Tom: True! Since 7th January 2015, I have removed 392 foxes. 202 females and 190 males. I keep a good spreadsheet and track the details of each fox I get.

BRLG: Wow! That is more than one fox per week for more than 5 and half years! And just on your 40ha property. Sounds like a full-time occupation! It would be great if you could share your techniques.

Tom: The act of shooting is 10% of what is required, the remaining 90% is field craft and knowing where to be. The latter is the real challenge.



Tom Glover and his spoilt dog

The right equipment helps too. This is what I use in addition to my 223 Remington rifle:



Remote cellular camera



Pulsar thermal Spotter



Digital Night Vision Scope



Viper-flex shooting sticks



RRS SOAR Tripod

A thermal spotter is essential as you can only learn so much from a dead fox. A thermal spotter gives an edge as we can observe undetected from a distance all the while learning fox movements and behaviours.

One example of this is watching a fox at night via thermal spotter as it was circling around the base of a pine tree that had been partially burnt during 2014 Mickleham – Kilmore fires. The fox used burnt branches as a ladder and made its way anticlockwise around the trunk of the tree up approx. 3m, took an infant magpie in its mouth and jumped out of the tree! I promptly destroyed the fox and returned the infant magpie back to the tree minus a few feathers. All this happened no more than 50m from my residence, a very bold fox. I have since cut all the dead lower branches from these fire affected trees to give magpies a safe refuge at night.

BRLG: So how do you go about getting the foxes? Surely you don't spend all your nights out on your property looking for them? Doesn't sound like a good recipe for family life!

Tom: No, not at all! I have refined my technique over the years. It starts with a cellular remote sensing trail camera. I use old dog food that my spoilt dog doesn't like and place it in front of the trail camera, with an old piece of ridged steel mesh over the dog food to keep the fox in front of the camera longer. The camera sends an image to my phone which gives me time to get organised and head out to investigate, I use this a lot during winter when being outside is not overly pleasant. The round dish in the image is a shallow bowl of water. Gave it a try and did not get any takers.



If I cannot make it to the fox at the camera in time, the pattern of the fox is tracked every time a fox visits, allowing me to plan ahead and be in waiting for next time. I allow a 20min window either side of previous visits. Foxes are definitely creatures of habit.

Alternatively, I then use the thermal spotter to identify where on the property the fox is located with the night vision scope helping to quickly finish the job.

Normally it takes just a half hour from receiving an image to getting the fox.

BRLG: That is very impressive! But clearly from your numbers over the last five years, it does not take long before another fox finds unchallenged territory and moves on it?

Tom: It takes approx. 7 – 9 days to be replaced with another fox. Early on, the foxes I would shoot would be older and battle scarred. Now they are all younger, on the move from other territories.

BRLG: What else have you learnt about fox behaviour and control during your five plus years of pursuing this introduced pest species?

Tom: Do not underestimate how smart foxes are, they learn very quickly. You can of course use this to your advantage, if foxes are becoming scarce, I use the tactic of shooting a rabbit from an area where I can safely shoot a fox. Foxes will learn that the sound of a rifle from that area results in a free meal, place yourself so as that you are not downwind of the rabbit, wait 10-15 mins and the fox will be on time for his reservation. It may take several consecutive nights of a rabbit per night, but foxes will learn.

Weather – the wilder the weather the better. This lessens the foxes' ability to hear you and smell you, of course we all have differing tolerances to how bad the weather can be.

Learn fox traffic corridors - 'travel corridors' once found make for relatively reliable fox locating, best using my precious time. Once a shot is fired and a fox has been controlled, it takes 1-2 hours for foxes to return to an area. My thinking is that the rifle report is making foxes wary. This is creating a one fox per night pattern which is not overly productive. I have applied for a sound moderator permit but moderators are out of reach of Primary Producers. We have Hollywood to thank for this, sound moderators are available to professional shooters but not primary producers. This ruling needs to change.

Thermal and Night Vision gives the competitive edge to the pest controller, - foxes often know you are there but do not take off over the hill, giving you plenty of time to place an accurate ethical shot.

Initially back in 2015, I found that the foxes I controlled were covered in mange, not a piece of fur to be found. I find just as many foxes today but they are healthy and rarely mangey. Joint effort is required to control foxes using whatever method is most suitable to those involved.



BRLG: Do you have a view on other methods of fox control?

Tom: Use whistling sparingly as whistling educates more foxes than the number removed, ultimately making life hard for yourself. Young – what I call $\frac{3}{4}$ grown foxes – are easily convinced by the whistle, older wiser foxes learn that the sound of an easy meal is too good to be true and simply ignore whistling attempts.

Spotlighting from a vehicle is heavily entrenched in Australian pest control practices and a great way to include others in pest control activities. I found alternating coloured filters used on the spotlight to be very effective, white, red, orange & green using each colour for a month or so before changing again. Initially effective as the amount of ground covered per time spent is brilliant but ultimately resulted in educating foxes, as I found I was going out and seeing minimal foxes when using vehicles.

Baiting - a friend of mine asked me to spend a couple of nights at his property looking for foxes where he had traditionally farmed solely cattle. He had 200 ewes close to lambing and pressure was on to remove foxes. He had 92 baits taken in 14 days. Thinking foxes had been caching baits, he had another 50 baits taken again the week after initial baiting. I was expecting to find foxes everywhere but only found 3 over the entire 200ha property, all three were old mature worn-down teeth males. Baiting is a seriously effective tool.

Shooting on foot at night – my 40Ha property lends itself to shooting on foot. Using the thermal spotter and Digital NV scope mounted to my rifle, is by far the best and most sustainable method of fox control I have found. Not using any light other than infrared for NV scope makes my efforts completely passive and all but eliminates foxes becoming educated. Light pollution from Melbourne is more than enough for me to see my way around at night and using Viper-Flex quad sticks or a RRS SOAR tripod helps in making an ethical accurate shot. On average shots measuring 50 – 150m would be the norm.

I have never scalped a fox to claim bounty, all a little too barbaric for my liking.

BRLG: What about fox deterrent measures? I recently purchased a [foxlight](#).

Tom: Two of my neighbours have fox lights. From my observation foxes do not seem to be bothered by them at 300m and greater. My advice is if you have sheep further away than this, install a second light.

Interaction between foxes and alpacas is interesting. Alpacas seem to tolerate foxes passing through. At a distance they feel comfortable and leave foxes alone, but if a fox loiters too long or gets too close alpacas make a concerted effort to let all the sheep know danger is about, putting themselves between the fox and sheep. Foxes seem to give up and move on.

BRLG: I guess that is another advantage of the thermal spotter. It allows you to verify fox behaviour in the face of deterrent measures. Thanks very much for sharing your experiences and knowledge. It will be of great interest and benefit to our Landcare members.

Tom: Ultimately, I would like to see Foxes removed from the Australian mainland as they are simply a pest both to wildlife and primary producers. I frequently travel to Tasmania for work and interact with sheep producers where foxes do not even enter their thinking. How wonderful that must be!



Fox jumping through a fence at speed (Pic: Tim Bloomfield)

About European foxes

Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) are opportunistic predators and scavengers and have few natural predators in Australia. Red foxes pose a threat to livestock, as they prey on poultry, lambs and goat kids. Evidence suggests red foxes are a primary cause in the decline and extinction of many small and medium-sized rodent and marsupial species in Australia. They also prey on many bird species.

Foxes were originally introduced to mainland Australia in the 1850s for recreational hunting and spread rapidly. Today, they are abundant in all states and territories except Tasmania, where they are still at low density.

For more information on foxes and their control, check out the [pestsmart website](#).

Small Farming Food – an emerging global / movement - land use and landcare – part 4

Leading U.K. horticulturalist Monty Don is known for his position on the importance of local food production, and the role home gardeners can play in improving food security. “We are going to need simple small-scale food production and, if you keep it local -----you create independence and resilience.”

An exciting thing about Small Food Farming is that no two gardeners approach growing food the same way. Good results are not necessarily dependent on methodology.

KYM links three generations, acknowledging indebtedness to a romantic grandmother working with nature, a pragmatic mother attempting to control her mother’s wilderness, leading to her own aesthetic sensibility which sits somewhere between the two. What Kym fails to mention is that food growing moves seamlessly from her garden to her kitchen and ultimately the table. While she might judge herself harshly as a food farmer, her cooking skills are self-evident to those privileged enough to sit at her table.

Our **JACKI** conjoins Heavy Metal with food production. A working artist, Jacki chose metal as her medium. A happy choice combined with her passion for growing food. Food production on the Brisbane Ranges is fraught. Food gardens must be protected from fauna, both native and feral, and the extremes of climate and weather. Jacki’s metal structures do this job very nicely while supporting wobbly plants, and providing structure and a unique aesthetic to her garden.

MARION – artist, bon vivant, raconteur and ratbag approaches food farming as an extreme sport. More Boadicea than green thumb. Harvest is a lottery she can’t resist, despite elusive wins. Invading meat ants are the mafia, to be paid off with steak tartar.

Trish

* * *

Kym

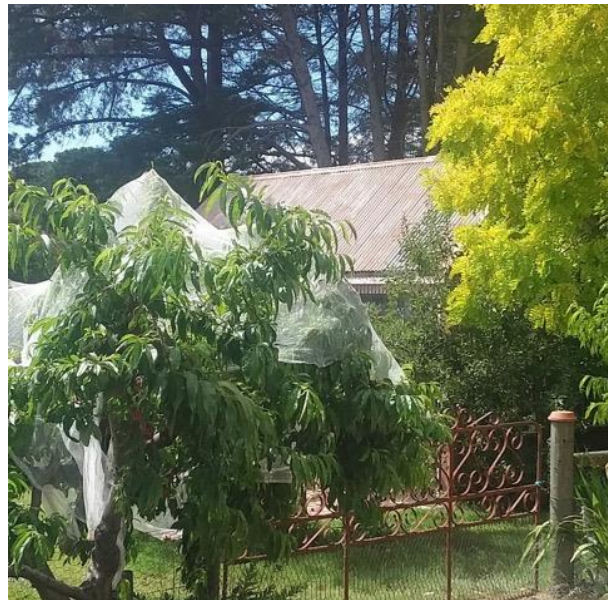
When I was a kid growing up in the suburbs during the 60s and 70s, a neat, bug-free garden seemed to equate with respectability. It’s hard to break free from that.

My Nan’s garden wasn’t neat but she was very respectable. She lived in the hills behind Lavers Hill, towards Kennedy’s Creek where it was green even during a drought. Or at least that’s how I remember it. The old house and garden were perched above the dark brown Gellibrand River within an arbitrarily fenced off piece of land on a large dairy farm. Linear beds followed the fence line, with a circular bed in the flattest patch of grass. A tall gum stretched up out of the circle, its roots bulging through rough concrete edging. It was hard to grow anything under it.

The garden had been largely left to its own devices for years. It’s not that she had lost interest, it’s that the garden grew into itself, found its own identity. It had the best intentions to stay neat but it just couldn’t do it. So, it burst up, out and across. Nan’s daughters, my mum and aunty, would come along and chop at it

every now and then but that only made it stronger. The other thing that made it stronger was when Nan paid us kids two cents a bucket to collect cowpats from the cow yard.

“Only the dry stuff.”





We spread the poo under her shrubs, ferns, tiger lilies, dahlias, begonias, fuchsias and hydrangeas. They grew ferociously, all bumping up against each other. Disdainful of straight lines, they mocked the concrete edging.

No plan was ever drawn up; no books consulted. Just stick it in and see what happens. No snail bait, no weed killer, no pesticides. Not because she was a greenie, (who'd heard of them?) but because if it lived, it deserved to be there. Apart from ordering her dahlias from a place in Camperdown, I don't recall her buying any plants; her garden grew from cuttings and advice from friends. The result was diversity. Yes, the abundant rain and dried out cow poo (provided by nothing short of slave labour) helped. But diversity was its unintentional secret weapon. It was a resilient garden.

So, now I have my own large garden. An arbitrarily assigned garden fence within our 2.2 hectares contains it. We don't have Otway Ranges rainfall or dark rich soil but we do have space. I fight back the desire for neatness and easy fixes to banish the insects that eat my plants and the ease of buying compost in a plastic bag. I do succumb at times though.

Despite me, the garden is settling into itself. It is finding its own identity, which I'm trying not to squash. I throw flower seeds around the vegetable garden in ignorant hope they will nestle amongst the vegies

and attract enough good guys to eat the bad guys. I stick plants in wherever they will fit; someone told me rows are like a smorgasbord for bugs. I make compost and use the rich mulch from the chook house because I don't have a cow-yard. I watch videos that teach me to make comfrey tea and now I don't need to buy liquid fertiliser in plastic bottles. I collect seed and sow it when I remember to. I don't beat up myself for mistakes. Well, I do but I'm trying not to.

I think of Nan's garden a lot and I try not to be too precious about my own. I fight against the entrenched respectability of those earlier suburban gardens too. It's a battle but the garden and I are finding are our way.



Our Jacki's Structures

Picture this.....tiny house in bare paddock; two wattles and one large tree. Paradise. Well, a challenge for energetic, practical people who can weld.

We needed shade and the earliest structures to be installed, were small, loopy tree guards to protect them from horses and kangaroos. Plans were to screen the tiny house, whilst maintaining sight lines. Citrus nearer the house as they always look good, deciduous here and there for pollination and winter light. Considering bushfires - exotics were planted nearer the house, natives in groups further away.

It was not long before birds cottoned on to an easy source of food. So many fruit trees were relocated into one area to be under one big netted structure. This is an irregular rectangle roughly 13m x 6m. The 16mm diameter plastic netting has been in place several years and is incredibly robust. It does need to be kept off the ground to stop lizards and snakes getting caught, and apparently black is not ideal.

The other fruit trees have seasonal netting over round frames. These were netted in the same black netting which I've since changed, to a shade cloth top, with finer white netting sides sewn to that, as many trees were being burnt on extremely hot days. I have made several smaller metal climbing frames for growing vegetables.



A new vegetable garden area has a curved metal frame and reo mesh roof, over which shade cloth can be tied in summer.

Being able to make metal structures to support and protect the garden allows me to continually adapt to seasonal and climatic challenges. It is now a 15-year young garden providing sought after screening, many fruits and vegetables as well as habitat for a fabulous array of fauna. Humans are most welcome to visit as well, when conditions allow.

Marion

How do you distinguish chives from garlic when they come up, and how do you know when to dig them up? Things come up and they go down, unharvested, year after year, and it seems easier to grab a clove of garlic from the green grocers.

In the past, seedlings were eaten by snails and bugs soon after planting, which was very disappointing. I'm wondering if that's because there wasn't much in the garden, therefore pests converged on them, but as the veggie garden gets more established, the pests are spread more evenly around?

Since discovering water wicking gardens my game has improved. I grew a good crop of broccoli last year. I joined the Diggers Club some years ago, anticipating that the received information from newsletters would be motivating. Not so. I'm actually more interested in the garden space itself, which has been evolving and growing bigger, this past year.



Lemon and lime trees are bearing fruit and there's always plenty of parsley, silver beet and rhubarb. Also French Tarragon comes up again each spring. Fruit trees have appeared from seeds thrown randomly on the ground, great for shade and as a fire retardant in summer.

No matter how much manure and bags of expensive compost are poured into the garden, the soil ends up being as sandy as ever.

I discovered two giant meat ant nests on either side of veggie garden and after a bit of research, deduced the ants were marching through the garden, taking the nutrients back to their nests. After originally declaring war on the little blighters we are now friends and I throw any protein leftovers directly on the ants nest, which has created a theatre of crows dancing around trying to eat said protein while kicking off the ants!



But that's another story. I read that meat ants eat termites and have decided it's a good thing to have a meat ant nest near the house.

* * *

Landcare members and local community are welcome to contribute to the Food Farming segment of the newsletter.

Contact Trish on email trishedwards@y7mail.com

News and Views

Living with Wedge-Tailed Eagles and Enhancing the Benefits They Bring

An interesting article that addresses when wedge-tail eagles will take lambs with suggestions on how to diminish the likelihood of this occurring.

Click on the image to the right (that's a fox in its talons) to read.



Breaking New Ground

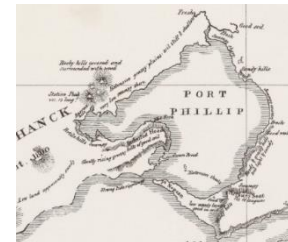
For five generations, Charles Massy's family rode on the sheep's back and nearly destroyed their land in the process. When drought in the 80s and 90s almost sent him broke, the Cooma farmer switched to regenerative agriculture and watched his overgrazed land recover. Click on the image to watch on ABC iView.



What Exactly Did Matthew Flinders See Near Avalon in 1802?

In 1802, Matthew Flinders came ashore near Avalon in Corio Bay.

Click on the map to the right to read an article that captures a few of his observations of the landscape at that time.



CSIRO and MLA Developing New Ways to Control Rabbit Populations

A new \$7.7 million project funded by Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) will see CSIRO work on revolutionary new technology and scour remote corners of Patagonia in South America for potential additional tools to help us stay on top of wild rabbit populations. Click on the pic to read more.



Wild Dogs in Australia

In this video, Dr Ben Allen and Dr Matt Gentle give an overview as to the current impact of wild dogs in Australia and what we know about their ecology, movement and behaviour.



New Weeds Website

A new Weeds Australia website is designed to connect you with knowledge to make informed decisions about managing invasive weeds within Australia.

The site includes an extensive list of 398 weeds profiles to help you better identify, plan and manage your weed problem.

<https://weeds.org.au/>



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

