



CHUM CREEK LANDCARE NEWSLETTER

No. 17, Summer, 2018-19



Chum Creek Landcare, and some of the participants learning about frogs, at the Northern Yarra Landcare Network "Back to the Billabong" event in October near Yarra Glen.

**Next event – Summer barbeque and start-of-year get-together, Saturday, 23 February,
The Bagley's place – 762 Chum Creek Rd.**

Further details will be sent later, but keep this date free for this summer get-together.

President's Report

Bushfire preparedness has been a major focus for Chum Creek and the wider Healesville community this spring. There have been four main meetings around this theme for residents to attend. The first meeting was sponsored by Healesville Community Fire Group –Safer Together which includes DELWP, CFA, Yarra Ranges Council and Healesville Environment Watch. At this meeting Justin Leonard from the CSIRO gave an outstanding presentation drawing from the Wye River bushfire experience. The theme of the presentation was how to ensure your house will still be standing if you are forced to evacuate. He had many examples of how to reduce ember attack on your home as well as practical tips one might not have thought of, such as moving rubbish bins and vehicles away from the house on high fire danger days. Not using treated wood for fencing was recommended because if the wood gets burned toxic residue gets left behind. People should not retreat into bathrooms since this is how fatalities have occurred. It is better to try to leave across already burned areas. If you missed this meeting or would like to see this presentation it is available on the Chum Creek Landcare website, on the Resources page.

The second meeting was one more focussed on Chum Creek where a small group of residents felt that a fuel management plan for Chum Creek should be developed. Three Chum Creek Landcare committee members attended where we learned about how a similar plan was implemented in the Montrose area. Critical areas in Chum Creek requiring protection were identified. Fuel management was not just defined as controlled burns but also by mechanical means. It was acknowledged that fuel reduction should be balanced with environmental protection, particularly of the riparian and environmentally significant areas.

Healesville Safer Together held another meeting to discuss how to continue to educate and involve the community in bushfire preparedness and safety. A focus of the group is to extend the network of informed citizens and businesses so they have action plans in place during high fire danger days. If you are a member of a local sporting, service or cultural group it would be worth discussing your group's plans for such situations.

later, at Chum Creek primary school, our local CFA and Landcare member Ann Nowland gave an excellent demonstration of fire behaviour in various land use and terrain situations with the 'fire table'. This was followed by an excellent safety discussion on fire action plans and the audience was challenged as to the effectiveness of their plans and ways to improve them. If you would like a CFA assessment of your property on how to improve its fire resistance you can contact Ann at 5962 4170.

Now the challenge is to implement this advice and have what you need accessible in case of an evacuation. On this note I would like to wish our members a safe and happy holiday season and summer.

Chum Creek Landcare news

Chum Creek Landcare is involved in developing a bushfire fuel management plan for Chum Creek

Several Chum Creek residents who were attending the Healesville Safer Together meetings (organised by DELWP to try and improve awareness of, and preparedness by people for, bushfires) decided to try to prepare a fuel management plan for the Chum Creek area. The group has had a couple of meetings and Chum Creek Landcare was invited to attend. Three Landcare committee members – Nella, Evelyn, and Michael – have attended. Development of the plan is currently in its infancy, but it is hoped to have it ready next year. Your Landcare committee will keep you informed about it's progress.

Enhancing Your Farm Dam



A guide for enhancing your farm dam to create a place of habitat, refuge and food source for local wildlife whilst maintaining its role in the productivity of your farm.

Why improve your farm dam?

Farm dams typically exist solely to provide water for stock and for irrigation. They are often not much more than a hole in the ground or a raised reservoir with mounded sides. Sometimes they comprise a wall over a watercourse which impedes water flow and accumulates a reservoir behind the wall. Regardless of their physical structure they hold a large amount of water which is used in farm production.

But with some additional features a farm dam can offer much more to the farm's natural environment by providing for a wide range of local wildlife, and contributing to the farm's productivity. If these features are added to several dams across the farming district (the more the better), then the benefit to the natural environment of the district will be even greater.

What are these Additional Features?

- Stock-proof fencing around the dam to exclude stock access to the dam and to the marginal land around the dam.
- Planting of suitable locally-native species around the dam, & even in it.
- A farm gate to allow access for maintenance (and for fire-fighting equipment).
- Infrastructure to deliver water beyond the stock fence to troughs or the irrigation system - this may be as simple as polypipe and trough(s) relying on gravity feed to siphon water to the troughs, or it may require the installation of a pump (solar-powered would be ideal).
- Alternatively, if a pump is not practicable for you, a fenced track down to the water's edge will allow stock to access water directly at a *specific point on the dam*.

What are the Benefits?

Better farm productivity

- Excluding stock provides *immediate* benefits such as regeneration of native vegetation, and it halts fouling of water by stock and drowning of stock. Halting further erosion of the dam's margin will extend its life and protect your investment in this vital piece of farm infrastructure.
- Cleaner water for stock and irrigation - vegetation around the dam will filter nutrient and effluent runoff from adjacent paddocks; aquatic plants (those plants growing below the waterline) will also use up nutrients which find their way into the water.
- Reduced water loss from evaporation; planting trees around the dam creates shade over water and screens the dam from drying winds.

Enhanced bio-diversity

- Clean water, habitat, refuge and food source for wildlife such as birds, amphibians (frogs and turtles), mammals (e.g. bats), reptiles (lizards and snakes), fish, yabbies, a wide range of aquatic organisms and a wide range of insects such as butterflies and dragonflies. A food web will establish and this will attract a diverse mix of local wildlife species to your dam.

Cleaner natural environment beyond the farm

- Cleaner overflow water leaving the dam and entering into the water-ways that work their way down to the coast via streams, rivers and estuaries. The vegetation that helps provide cleaner water for stock and irrigation also helps to provide cleaner environmental water that leaves the dam. This benefits all species of fauna (terrestrial, aquatic and marine) downstream of the dam. Cleaner water for the environment means less nutrients and less sediment, and this is important for our rivers and estuaries, all of which receive water from farm dams.

Improved amenity

- Provide recreation for friends and family - why not stock it with fish!
- Enhanced aesthetic value and property value.

What are the Success Factors?

The main factors which determine if the enhancement of your dam will achieve its full potential to support local wildlife include:-

- A sufficient margin of land around the dam needs to be reserved, to enable a sufficient planting density of vegetation. Ideally, the margin will be no less than 10m from the high waterline, but it can vary in-wards and outwards if necessary, e.g. to accommodate existing natural features or farm infrastructure. Incorporating nearby remnant vegetation into the fenced-off margin, such as an old gum tree, is ideal.
- Stock-proof fencing needs to be permanent and effective.
- A farm gate should be installed so as to allow periodical maintenance of the revegetated margin, e.g. to manage weeds and to replace lost plants.
- Plants selected for the revegetation should be locally-native plant species, selected for the various zones which fall within the planting site. Achieving a good mix of trees and understorey plants including shrubs, grasses, sedges, and groundcovers will provide the basis for a more-natural environment for the establishment of a wildlife reserve. Consult with your local indigenous nursery or Landcare group when determining what plants and in what numbers you require for your project.

The Steps

1. **Plan the project.** Draw a mud-map of your dam and mark on it the proposed fence-line, and location of gate, polytipping, trough(s) and if required, location of a pump. Do some maths. Calculate:-

(a) **Length of fence**, and therefore, the quantity of fencing materials required.

(b) **Area of the reserved land** inside the fence-line. This will provide a basis for working out the number of *terrestrial* plants required (those plants that occupy land above the high waterline). Once you have worked out the area of the planting site, calculate the number of plants required. As a rule of thumb, a rate of 1,200 tubestock plants per hectare provides a good starting point.



Aquatic plant
Nymphoides sp.
planted below
high waterline
(left)

Terrestrial
plants including
a remnant
Eucalyptus thrive
above the high
water-line (right)



The Steps (continued...)

c) **Length of high water-line.** This will provide a basis for working out the number of aquatic plants required (those plants that are rooted below the high waterline). To establish your aquatic vegetation, work on the basis that you will only need to plant at a rate of 1 plant per lineal metre at, or just below, the high waterline. Over time, these plants will self-seed and fill out a corridor around the dam perimeter.

2. **Select your plant species**, consulting with your local Landcare group, Council, Water Authority, CMA or nursery. Use your favourite Internet search engine using the following search text: "indigenous plants *your district/town/region*". Use the diagram on the back page to work out a good mix of the different plant types needed for the different zones.

3. **Order your plants** 4-6 months in advance, to guarantee availability of selected species in required quantities. For ease of planting aquatic species, consider planting when the dam is seasonally low (eg. in Summer or Autumn) so time the collection of these species to suit.

4. **Prepare the site.**

*The Neerim & District Landcare Group has published a useful **Revegetation Planner** which covers the following planning steps in more detail - refer Further References overleaf.*

5. **Install your fencing and infrastructure** (poly, trough, etc).

6. **Collect your plants.**

7. **Plant your seedlings.** *A word of caution:* Do not plant trees or large shrubs on the dam wall if there is one. However, planting smaller shrubs, native grasses, sedges and rushes will not only provide good habitat for local fauna, they will also help bind the soil in the wall and contribute to its strength.

8. **Monitor & Maintain.**

And in doing so, pat yourself on the back for making a wonderful contribution to the health of our natural environment!

Acknowledgements:

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Author: Mike Haughton, April 2011

Farm dam illustration: Helen Timbury, October 2010

Photos: Mike Haughton.



Other improvements to your dam

In addition to planting native species, it is possible to make other changes to improve the amenity of the dam, for you and for your local wildlife.

Include old remnant trees (living or dead, standing or fallen, on land or in water) within the dam fence line. These offer great habitat for wildlife.

Installing nesting boxes around the dam will provide birds, mammals and bats with somewhere to nest, which is particularly important in the absence of any natural tree hollows within your dam reserve. If there are no old remnant trees to provide such hollows, then the provision of a variety of nesting boxes will help to encourage local wildlife to make your dam their home. Nesting boxes are designed to select for different species - the size of the entry hole, the size and shape of the box, and its location within the vegetation (i.e. high up in a tree, low down in a tree, over ground, over water, etc) are important features for designing a box. There are excellent references on this subject - refer Further References.

Consider stocking your dam with fish - there are a number of fish species which offer excellent angling opportunities, and because of the lack of any significant currents to contend with, and the ready availability of food in the dam, stocked fish will put on very good weight over time. Consult with your local Dept. of Primary Industries office to identify the most suitable species for your stocking, and to locate fingerling suppliers.

What Next?

For advice on what funding may be available to help you implement your project or to discuss in more detail any topic raised in this booklet please contact the Westernport Catchment Landcare Network on (03) 5941 8446 or 0429 613 974. If required a visit to your property can be arranged. You can also visit www.wpcdn.org.au for further information.

Further references:

"Revegetation Planner" - free from Baw Baw Shire Council and Latrobe Catchment Landcare Network

"Planting Wetlands and Dams, A Practical Guide to Wetland Design, Construction and Propagation", 2nd ed. - Nick Romanowski

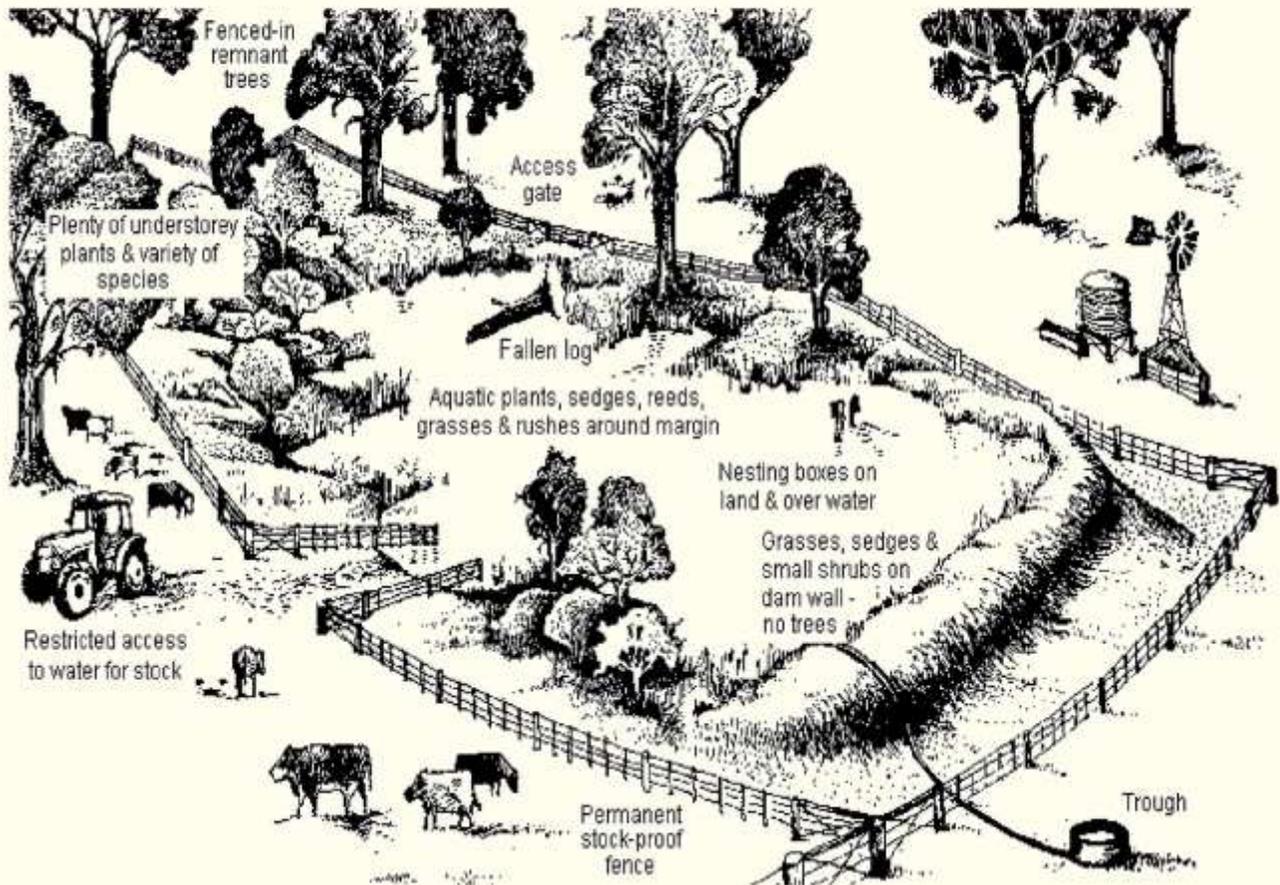
Department of Primary Industries (VIC) - www.dpi.vic.gov.au (search on "Fish in Farm Dams")

"Nest boxes for wildlife - A Practical Guide" - Alan and Stacey Franks

Use your favourite Internet search engine to search on "nesting boxes"



The Westernport Catchment Landcare Network acknowledges the support of its various partners in the production of this edition of the guide



Featured Weeds – Bulbil Watsonia and Cotoneaster

Bulbil Watsonia (*Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*)

Bulbil Watsonia is a native of South Africa and was introduced to Australia as an ornamental garden plant.

Description

- an erect herb that produces dense stands of light green, sword-shaped leaves that are generally less than 1 m long and 5 cm wide and have a prominent mid-vein. Leaves are produced from a central corm in winter and die off in late summer and autumn, or earlier in dry years.
- flowering stems appear in spring and are slender, reddish and usually less than 2 m tall.
- flowers form in spring and early summer and are orange to red, tubular and 5 to 8 cm long, they rarely produce fruit in Australia. The flower spikes can stand up to 2m. They bear two rows of dull orange, curved tubular flowers. The lower part of the flower spike carries clusters of bulbils.
- Watsonia reproduces mainly by producing new corms (a corm is an underground swollen stem that forms the base of the plant) and by dropping the bulbils from the flower spike. Each bulbil then grows into a new plant. Plants die back to the corm and reshoot each winter. Corms and bulbils spread: through water, contaminated soil, and dumped garden waste. Bulbils are small, shiny red-brown reproductive buds that develop in clusters at the base of the leaves. The bulbils are scattered when the leaves die and each one can form a new plant. The corms from which existing plants grow also divide and can create two to three new plants each year.



Bulbil Watsonia flowers and leaves, a severe infestation (top right), and bulbils (bottom left).

Impacts

- an aggressive weed of native vegetation. It invades gardens, bushland and roadside areas where slashing and maintenance help to spread the bulbils.
 - in native woodlands and along watercourses Bulbil Watsonia can form continuous clonal stands that exclude other ground-layer species.
 - also invades roadsides, wasteland and unimproved pasture in high rainfall and waterlogged areas.
 - only encroaches into pastures that have been ungrazed for extended periods.
 - it is suspected of being poisonous, but stock avoid mature plants and are apparently unaffected by young shoots.
- corms and bulbils generally survive fire and prolific flowering and bulbil set can follow summer fire.



Control

- Remove by Hand: Easiest for small clumps. Larger areas can be forked when the soil is quite moist. Follow up is necessary to remove all corms. Most effective just before flowering. Dig out patches of *Watsonia*. You will need to ensure all corms are removed and take care not to drop bulbils as the plant is disturbed. If the soil is moist this is best done using a garden fork. It is important to avoid dumping the soil elsewhere.
- contaminated soil and plant material should be disposed of safely to avoid creating new infestations
- small infestations in native vegetation can be controlled by spot spraying or wiping foliage with herbicide, although this is labour intensive. Plants can be sprayed or leaves swiped with a glyphosate-based product. The most effective time is just before full flowering which occurs in spring.
- use of selective herbicide on regrowth after fire is effective and reduces impacts to native plant species

More information is available at –

https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/webdocuments/environment-engineering/parks-environment/environment-parks-environment/bulbil_watsonia_web.pdf

<https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges/plants-and-animals/pest-plants-and-animals/pest-plants/bulbil-watsonia>

Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*)

Cotoneaster, originally from China and the Himalayas, is a significant environmental weed in Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT and moderately in NSW. It is a spreading evergreen shrub or small tree to 2-5 m with erect young stems covered in downy hairs when young but becoming hairless and dark reddish-purple when mature, and often covered in sooty mould. Pale blue-green leaves (30-70 x 15-35 mm) mostly along young shoots are dull and hairless above with pale downy hairs below when young but become hairless. Clusters of 15-60 small white flowers appear from October to January followed by clusters of small, round, scarlet or orange berries (4-7 mm diameter) from February to August.



A cotoneaster shrub (left) and berries + flowers (right).

It produces large amounts of highly viable seed, matures quickly, is very long-lived, and forms dense (often pure) stands, outcompeting native shrub species in a wide range of habitats. It is extremely tolerant of damp and drought conditions, high and low temperatures, salt, a range of soils, and is semi-shade tolerant.

Birds distribute seeds widely. Sources of infestations include hedges, roadsides, gardens, quarries, wasteland, and exotic plantations. Used as a hedging plant, it now invades bushland and riparian areas. It is commonly found on the fringes of urban bushland and roadsides. It can form thickets under tall trees and can shade out understorey vegetation. When it overtops and replaces shrub species it becomes the sole understorey or terminal shrub species. Then it completely prevents establishment of all other species except weedy vines.

Cotoneaster is mildly toxic to humans and mild symptoms may occur if large quantities are eaten. The berries are poisonous and in large quantities can cause gastroenteritis.

More information is available at –

http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/weeds_large-leaf-cotoneaster#
<https://www.weedbusters.org.nz/weed-information/weed-list/cotoneaster/>

Do you have a story to tell about your Landcare work/experiences?

Gretchen Miller gretchenmillermedia@gmail.com has written the following to us:

“Some years the soil is kind to us, crumbling and forming easily under fingers to accommodate each tree. These years we finish by early afternoon and strut back to the cottages for wine and cheese, cocky with success.” - Kate Read, Capertee, NSW, on planting habitat for the Regent Honeyeater.

Dear Melbourne landcarers,

Hi, I'm writing to invite you to join in with Landcare Australia on a new and exciting storytelling project. Rescue is a 500 word story telling project where we're inviting all land carers to tell their stories of what it's like to do what you do- - what you give to the land and also what it gives back to you.

It's a really good way for landcarers to let each other know the personal meaning for them of their work, and a powerful way of attracting new members. We're hoping you can spread the word to your teams on the ground (or feel free to send us an email list so we can chase them up!). Check it out here where you can read stories that are already there as well as comment, and contribute:

[The Rescue Project](#)

Stories work to shift hearts and minds. The images painted by personal stories stick in our minds long after the words have been read or spoken. They delight, captivate, teach and inspire - and are such a fabulous way to make a point or raise an issue. They make an impact on those who might fund our projects too!

I'm a former ABC presenter and documentary maker for ABC RN, and passionate about hearing and telling stories, as another way to get the message across. I'm partnering with Landcare Australia and UNSW to explore the power of storytelling... So we're hoping you'll be interested and I hope you and your landcarer networks will write something for the project and share your stories of what it's like to tend to tired earth, conserve a stand of trees or look into a creature's eyes as you rescue these things from harm's way.

Have a look around, and feel free to write as well... Do let your teams know about the project - we'd really like to make it sing! And drop me a line or ask a question - anytime. I hope to see you on the site.

Best wishes,

Gretchen Miller for Landcare Australia.

Have you ever rescued a riverbank? A tract of bush, an eroded beach, a waterway, some farmland, a garden or a native tree? A native animal or bird? What do you feel as you tend to tired earth, or engage with the intrinsic value of an old-growth giant, or as you look into that creature's eyes? And, in some way, do these things rescue you?

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Events of interest

Stagwatching this summer with the ANU research group

If you are interested, contact David Blair at david.blair@anu.edu.au

Stagwatching with the Australian National University

What is stagwatching?

Stagwatching involves quietly watching possums emerging from habitat trees with hollows ("stags") at dusk.

What might I see?

Greater Gliders, Sugar Gliders, Feathertail Gliders, Yellow Bellied Gliders, Leadbeater's Possum, Mountain Brushtail Possum, forest owls, small forest bats and ground mammals are all possible. You don't need to be an expert, just observe size, shape, behaviour, vocalisations and we will work it out!

What is the possum data used for?

The data you collect on the night is part of a 30+ year long term study, used to understand possum biology, forest ecology and population trends. Our research then informs government.

What is involved and how does it work?

Volunteers will meet ANU field ecologists, Dave and Lachie (usually in Healesville or Yarra Junction). We will drive you out to one of our 175 research sites, typically an hour drive. We will give you descriptions of the possums you may see, then take you into the forest (never more than 100m from a road, and some people can watch from the road) and give you a tree to watch. Each person has their own tree. Without lights, you then observe any possums exiting from your stag across the hour. After the stagwatch, we often do a short spotlight walk along the road.

What do I bring?

You will be sitting in the forest, possibly on a log, possibly on the ground. There will be mosquitoes (cover up with clothing), it may get cold (some sites are above 1000m altitude). The more comfortable you are, the more enjoyable your stagwatching experience will be.

- Long pants/overpants*
- Long sleeve shirt
- Boots or gumboots
- Warm jumper / coat*
- Torch*
- Beanie*
- Gloves*
- Insect repellent*
- Mat to sit on*
- Water/quiet snacks*
- Binoculars*

* = Optional, but will make watch more comfy. Coat, gloves, overpants are more for mozzie protection than for warmth. We will usually have insect repellent and snacks and tea/coffee kit with us for afterwards.



Cancellation of stagwatches

It is critical we know you are coming and have your contact details. Stagwatches can be called off due to rain, fire danger, too windy or other reasons. If we don't know if you are coming, we cannot let you know if it's cancelled. We usually try to make the call at minimum 4 hours before scheduled meeting time.

Site selection – where will we go?

We have sites in Marysville, Toolangi, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra and Powelltown. Our sites include a mix of burnt/unburnt, old/young, water catchments/State forest, far and near sites. It is often not possible to predict exactly which site we will be going to until everyone arrives and we get final numbers. We can accommodate volunteer needs (time constraints or 'pick us up along the way') only to a limited extent.

Healesville CoRE Announces 1st Healesville Community Solar Bulk Buy!!

Healesville CoRE is very excited to announce it will run a Community Solar Bulk Buy for anyone residing in the 3777 post code area, **commencing in February 2019**. This is for homes, businesses, not for profits, schools and other community buildings!

If you are interested in this, or want further information, visit the Healesville Community Renewable Energy website - <http://healesvillecore.org.au/>

Healesville CoRE has an agreement with **Mondo Power**, an organization that has run bulk buys for other community groups and which also installed the Yackandandah micro grid. Mondo Power will organize the technical side of the project and Healesville CoRE will manage the promotion with Mondo Power's support. See here for info about Mondo Power: <https://mondopower.com.au/>

How will the Healesville Community Solar Bulk Buy Work?

Healesville CoRE will negotiate with Mondo Power on behalf of the Healesville community. They will also promote the Bulk Buy via their website, social media, newspaper, radio, market stalls, shop front advertising etc. and they will also hold community gatherings where Mondo Power will provide information and answer your questions. **Healesville CoRE will essentially be a provider of information and a broker of trust.**

Most importantly Healesville residents and businesses will be spared the angst of having to research and find a quality system with quality installation where the warranty is secure and where there is backup provided into the future AND participants will also be contributing to the long-term goal of transitioning Healesville into a Net Zero town!

The details have not yet been finalized but essentially, when the online registration system is set up, anyone interested in the Bulk Buy will be able express an interest, and in essence the following process will be, provisionally, what will happen:

1. Mondo Power will contact you by phone to discuss your situation and to make a time for an installer to visit to see if your roof is suitable for solar power and what configuration of panels would be suitable and whether a battery is required.
2. Pricing will be provided and you will be able to compare this with other quotations you get from your own research.
3. If you decide to purchase from the Mondo Power supported bulk buy, then they will arrange for the supply of the equipment, the provision of a qualified and solar-certified installer, who has also been trained by Mondo Power to install the Ubi. (The Ubi is a smart energy monitoring and management system that delivers accurate and timely information to your computer, tablet or smartphone. Ubi monitors your electricity use, solar system and battery, providing real-time data about your energy consumption, generation and storage. You can even switch appliances on or off remotely using your smartphone.)
4. Where possible, local installers will be used as a priority, thus keeping money in the local community.
5. Your system will be installed, connected, tested, signed off, and handed over to you to produce free solar energy.
6. The cost of the system (depending on how large and whether with batteries or not) could potentially be paid off over a 5-7 year period, by the savings you make from your solar energy production (depending of course on when and how often you use electricity and how much you consume). Then, after your system has been paid off, your solar energy production will be free for the expected life of the panels which is 25+ years.

What if you already have Solar Panels?

Not a problem. You will be able to get advice from Mondo Power's preferred installers as to what your options are, options such as:

- Add additional solar panels
- Replace your existing solar panels with a new system (if existing panels are poor quality, degraded, damaged etc)
- Continue to use your existing inverter or purchase a new inverter
- Add a battery or not
- Add the Mondo Power Ubi at additional cost (this will be a requirement).

Manningham Environment Seminars (Warrandyte) – Local orchids are getting rarer - how to turn this around, by Richard Thomson.

Wednesday, 6 February, 2019, 7.30 - 9 pm

Richard is a long-time orchid conservation volunteer and life member of the Australian Native Orchid Society. He will speak about Australian orchid recovery programs including propagation techniques and how to help orchid pollinators. This seminar will also cover local and other Australian recovery efforts.

Seminars are conducted at River View Room, Grand Hotel, 110 Yarra St., Warrandyte.

For information: phone 03 9840 9326 or email csadmin@manningham.vic.gov.au

This seminar will be followed by a field trip –

Field Trip: Orchids from seeds to flowers

Friday 8 February 2019, 10 am - 12 pm; Saturday 9 February 2019, 10 am - 12 pm.

In these sessions, we will visit a nursery and learn about the intricacies of orchid propagation including the equipment required, potting and nurturing. We will also look at the process of introducing fungal spores to ensure successful germination of the precious orchid seed bank. There are two sessions for this field trip, please only register for one.



Location: The meeting point for this field trip will be provided when you attend the seminar: Local orchids are getting rarer - how to turn this around.

Booking: Bookings are essential as places are limited. Please email csadmin@manningham.vic.gov.au or phone 03 9840 9326.