

February 2007

Friends of Warrandyte State Park



Newsletter

Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) Inc. PO Box 220 Warrandyte 3113
ABN 94170156655/ACN A0024890C

Savage Summer

By Pat Coupar

This is a savage summer which was preceded by a vicious spring. Ultimately only the toughest and fittest plants will survive it.

In the middle of January, exactly half way through the season, I took a walk to see just how the local bush was coping. I decided to visit one riverside reserve and one stony dry sclerophyll hillside.

With the smoke from Gippsland bushfires hanging in the air and the light a little too yellow, I wandered around Pound Bend Reserve. Firstly to the tunnel and then through the fence, along the river track and back to the picnic area.



Christmas Bush (*Prostanthera lasianthos*), Snowy Daisy-bush (*Olearia lirata*) and Kangaroo

Most noticeable was the amount of standing and recently fallen (and half fallen) dead wood especially inside the tunnel fence. Many were small trees and shrubs that had either uprooted or simply broken off from the base. It was hard to identify them all, but Victorian



Apple (*Solanum* sp.) certainly made up the bulk of the deaths.

Some well-established trees had also died, including a large Burgan (*Kunzea ericoides*) on the riverbank, a Blackwood Wattle (*Acacia melanoxylon*) in the picnic area at the edge of the car park and a Silver Wattle (*A. dealbata*) on a bank also adjacent to the car park.

Despite the best efforts of the rangers, there was a lot of rabbit activity – both outside and inside the fenced area. There was evidence that the rabbits had got under the bottom of the fence in several places. As the bush was so much thinner, it was easy to see the burrows.

The second reserve I visited was Fourth Hill, known for its diversity of wildflowers in spring. At this time of year, every year it is always dry and it didn't seem to be especially worse than usual.

Savage Summer continued on next page

Savage Summer continued

There was certainly dead timber, but much of that was from the Common Cassinia (*Cassinia longifolia*) that aggressive native that outgrows itself causing trunks to split and branches to collapse and die. This overly dominant understory was flowering profusely in these harsh conditions.

All sensible wildflowers were safely tucked up underground, surviving as tubers. However, I was pleased to see at least one Hyacinth Orchid flowering. These tall, leafless orchids with their attractive pink spike of flowers, may grow up to one metre in height.



One of the plants that has survived the best in these drought conditions is Sweet Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*) which is actually flowering

now and providing insects with much needed nectar. Several of the wattles have also proved to be hardy, including Golden (*Acacia pycnantha*), Lightwood (*A. implexa*), and Gold-dust (*A. acinacea*), as well as shrubs like Drooping Cassinia (*Cassinia arcuata*), Rock Correa (*Correa glabra*) and Hop Goodenia (*Goodenia ovata*). All probably good species for the home garden, particularly if pruned regularly.

Members who do not come down regularly on Thursdays may wonder how the nursery is faring. So far, so good. Water is being pumped from the river for our sprinklers. This is dependant on river flows and is monitored on a day to day basis. Fortunately they have not fallen to a level below which FOWSP is not longer able to pump water out. If this does happen there is a back up tank just behind the old depot that can be used for hand watering.

So it's good to know that if and when the drought breaks in autumn there will be a variety of species at the nursery to choose from to replace all those that have died over this savage summer.

Landcare Group Launch

Anderson's Creek Catchment Area (ACCA) Landcare Group

Where: Stiggant's Reserve Warrandyte

When: Saturday, February 17th at 11 am.

The steering committee is planning a fun and informative day for their launch with speakers from the Catchment Management Authority and Melbourne Water.

Other attractions include:

- Catchment modeling play space for children
- Free Plant identification- just bring along that plant you want to know more about.
- Free raffle for a great selection of prizes.
- Free BBQ lunch
- Suggestion Box – for your ideas

Anderson's Creek meets the Yarra River in Warrandyte township. The Anderson's Creek Catchment Area includes much of the township as well as the larger blocks to the south towards Park Orchards and Ringwood. It is an important part of Melbourne's Green Wedge.

ACCA Landcare Group will give people in this area and others the opportunity to work together

to improve the environment on both public and private land. You don't have to live in the area to be part of this group but if you do we'd love to have you on board. All you need is an interest in the environment.

ACCA Landcare Group steering committee has support from the Catchment Management Authority (CMA). It has also established strong links with Parks Victoria (PV) and Manningham City Council (MCC), both of which own land in the catchment. Through these links the group will be able to access professional assistance, advice and grants.

ACCA Landcare Group has the support of other local environmental groups including Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP), Friends of 100 Acres, Osborne Peninsula Landcare Group and Jumping Creek Landcare Group. We look forward to working with these groups on common projects.

We invite all interested people to come and celebrate our launch. Activities of a Landcare group are varied with something for everyone. Come and meet us and find out more about what you can do for this group and what it can do for you!

Bush Backyard

A New Voice

By Pat Coupar

They knew. The evening before the rains arrived, they knew. Our frog pond had been sadly silent for quite a while, but on the warm humid night before that welcome tropical downpour the orchestra struck up.

The percussion was provided by the Spotted Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*) with its 'tock tock', then the strings joined in as the Pobblebonk (*Limnodynastes dumerili*) gave its resonant rendition of a banjo. But there was another voice, one we hadn't heard before. Its call was infrequent, but definitely came from the pond.

At first we thought it might be a Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) but it wasn't quite right, neither was the habitat of our pond. Then it occurred to us that it could be a Spadefoot Toad – a frog that spends much of its time buried underground and only comes out after rain (or in this case, before).



The next morning we listened to our tape of Victorian frog calls. And sure enough, we identified the call of our frog as the Common Spadefoot Toad (*Neobatrachus sudelli*).

This was very exciting. The only other record of this frog in Warrandyte area that we are aware of is from Mount Lofty.

The next thing for us to do is to try and find it by torchlight – not an easy thing when it comes to finding frogs.

The Spadefoot Toad is not a true toad (the only one of those in Australia is the introduced Cane Toad). In fact its name means 'new frog'.

Inviting Rainbow Lorikeets to Your Garden

By Steven Katsineris

Rainbow Lorikeets are stunningly beautiful, brightly coloured, active and gregarious parrots. They have become a common sight in a lot of gardens and parks in many suburban areas over recent years due to the replanting of suitable native vegetation.

Rainbow Lorikeets inhabit eucalypt forest, rainforest, woodlands, coastal heaths, scrubland, parks and gardens. Sadly, the clearing of a large areas of Australia's native bush for farming, forestry, housing and other developments has meant that countless trees that Rainbow Lorikeets require for nest hollows and for food sources have been lost. And whilst much is being done to replant and restore the land it will take time to replace these forests.

In the meantime, in our suburban gardens, parks and rural regions we can really make a significant difference to Rainbow Lorikeets and other native birds. We can easily make our gardens and neighborhoods an inviting and friendly place for Rainbow Lorikeets to visit. The best thing we can do in our gardens and local district is to grow native vegetation, especially trees and shrubs like Eucalyptus, Banksia, Melaleuca, Grevillea, Myrtaceae, Callistemon and Proteacea that provide food in the form of nectar.

Also retaining native trees in your yard and district, as old trees with hollows are necessary for Rainbow. Nest boxes are another cheap and easy way to provide a safe home for Rainbow Lorikeets.

Having a birdbath in your yard is useful too, because Rainbow Lorikeets will drink from them and will often have a bath, especially after feeding.



Bush Backyard continued on next page

Bush Backyard continued

Please avoid giving Rainbow Lorikeets processed or other kinds of foods as they may become dependent on these food sources and less likely to forage in the in their natural habitat. Feeding Rainbow Lorikeets other types of foods, such as biscuits, bread, seed or grain is not good for them. The digestive system of Rainbow Lorikeets can't cope with too much artificially refined sugar, such as those found in processed foods like biscuits and bread. Also eating certain seeds can in fact cause damage to their tongue and beak. So it's important to let them feed on native plants and other wild foods.

At Last!

By Joan Macmahon

In December's newsletter I was explaining how pleased we were to see an echidna (a mere 15 year wait!) in our 'neck of the bush*'. I forgot to mention a few other significant species though.

Around dusk on the 12th of December partner Ken suggested we go down to the river as the night before he reckoned he'd seen an eel in the water close to the bank, amongst some of the rock islands. "You sure it wasn't a snake?" says I, "No dear, it had fins." Then he reminded me he's seen plenty of eels in places like Olinda Creek, Woori Yallock Creek and the Merri, so I believed him. As you may imagine the water was eel free. Damn!



A pleasant evening though, so we stayed around for a while gazing downstream at the deep pool where the river bends to glide parallel with Everard Drive. Ken's got better wildlife spotting eyes so he was first to see a log about 30 cms. long suddenly arch its furry(!) self out of the water then dive and reappear elsewhere. We could hardly believe our good fortune and concentrated for ages on what we soon discovered was not one but two of these weird animals called platypus.

Snakes have also been featuring; between myself, Ken, eldest son Dan and neighbours Megan, Katrina and Majella we've had 10 tiger snake sightings. The latest was the evening of January 18th. We were carrying our kayak to the river along the narrow track which passes through very healthy metre high Purple-Sheath Tussock Grass (*Poia ensiformis*)**. It was Ken who noticed about 40 cms of the tail end of a tiger slithering in the right direction – away from the track. (I'd already walked past it, concentrating as I was on holding up my end.) Phew.

And finally a bit of a boast, as this opportunity may never recur – I was able to paddle upstream past the township and The Island as far as the 100 Steps Lookout (right hand corner of Melway G10). Actually I had to walk a fair bit of it, pulling the kayak over about 8 or 9 sets of rocky bars. When was the river last this low? Wildlife wasn't to be seen other than a lone Dusky Moorhen near The Island and a flock of expectant Black Ducks at one of the bread-feeding spots near the bridge.



What I did have time to observe was the fabulous range and amount of weed invasion on this stretch - a colossal challenge of which more next month.

*Just downstream and across the river from where Anderson's Creek joins the Yarra.

** This excellent plant is available now at our nursery and is suitable for any moistish sites and can take some shade. We've used it to great effect on our block where our sullage emerges. It's doing beautifully.

What's happening in your backyard this month?

Contributions can either be dropped into the editor at 143 Brackenbury St, Warrandyte or via email at ian.coupar@vcp.monash.edu.au

FOWSP THURSDAY PROGRAM

We meet for propagation and other nursery activities every Thursday morning at 10.00am at the Warrandyte State Park depot, Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte (Melway 23 C10), unless otherwise stated below. When there is no scheduled afternoon activity we often go on a spontaneously organised walk. Propagation takes place from 10.00am to 12 midday followed by lunch. No prior experience necessary - there is always someone available to show you the ropes.

PLEASE NOTE

The nursery is open for plant sales (by donation) every Thursday. Please note new opening times for Thursdays 9.30am to 12.30pm and the first Sunday of each month 2.00pm to 4.00pm.

New Prices

Members 80 cents

Non-members \$1.20

Important Notice

Please note the nursery is only open for plant sales during the above times. Some members and non-members have been turning up for plants (and advice) outside these hours without prior arrangement. If you find it impossible to come during official opening times please contact the nursery manager first.



Sunday Walks 2007

Walks are held on the first Sunday of each month. Meet at 10.15 am. Bring a water bottle and snack to eat on the walk if you wish. Wear walking shoes and clothing appropriate to the weather. Walks will last approximately 2 hours. Join us after the walk for a BYO lunch (BBQ available) at 'the Folly' at Warrandyte State Park Rangers Depot, Pound Bend. Hot and cold drinks provided.

Walks are FREE. Bookings are ESSENTIAL. For more information contact Jeanette 9840 9129

4th February Which Eucalypt is That? Glen Jameson

Glen is a Parks Victoria Environmental Monitoring Officer. This walk is back by popular demand! Where do the Eucalypts stand in the plant world? What features do you look at in order to identify them? Where in the landscape does each prefer to grow? Glen will provide the answers and more on this gentle stroll.

Time: approx 2 hours **Distance:** less than 2km

Meet: Pound Bend Tunnel carpark, off Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte. (Melways 23 A11)

4th March Mullum Mullum Corridor Scott Baker and Graeme Lorimer

Scott is a zoologist. Graeme is an Manningham City Council (MCC) ecologist and environmental consultant. The Mullum Mullum Creek is a major corridor for fauna and flora. Graeme is working on a study of habitat connectivity and faunal movement in Manningham. Scott is carrying out field work for the study. The route will depend on the creek level and may involve creek crossings.

Time: 3 – 4 hours **BYO lunch** **Distance:** approx 6 kms

Meet: Beasleys Nursery 195 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Warrandyte to carpool to Conos Court, Donvale. (Melways 34 F2)

1st April Blue Tongue Bend Circuit Cathy Willis

6th May Water and Fire Nigel Philpot and Dave Van Bockel

3rd June Main Yarra Trail and Beyond Ant Owen

Thursday Walks 2007

The walks are held on the fourth Thursday of the month at 1.00pm. Meet at the nursery, Pound Bend Rangers depot, Pound Bend Rd, Warrandyte (Melway 23 C10). Walks will last approximately 2 hours.

FOWSP Committee 2007

Joan Broadberry	9846 1218	Treasurer	
Pat Coupar	9844 1650	Newsletter Editor	
Peter Curry	9844 0958		<u>Nursery Manager</u> 0408317327
Mike Coupar	9844 1650		
Karen Reynolds	9712 0797		<u>Park Office</u> 9844 2659
Martyn Hiley	9844 4547		
Artur Muchow	0415383328		<u>Wildlife Rescue</u> Julie Pryor 9722 1117
Gray Ardern			
Winsome Coutts			<u>Market</u> Marie Krause 9712 0498

Thursday Activity Group (TAG)

The Thursday Activity Group will continue next year with a new program of activities, co-ordinated by Ranger Jodie Godfrey and FOWSP member Joan MacMahon

The activities will take place on the first Thursday of the month from 10.00am to 12md. Either meet at the depot or on site.

So if you are interested in learning some vegetation management skills and helping improve some special sites in the Park just tag along with the Thursday Activity Group (TAG).

February 1st Removal of Yellow Iris from river bank at Koorngong

March 1st Removal of Honeysuckle at Norman Reserve

April 5th Weed Control at Anderson Creek

May 3rd Woody weed control at Timber Reserve

For more information contact either Jodie on 9844 2659 or Joan on 9844 3213

Manningham City Council Environment Seminars 2006



Held on the 1st Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm at South Warrandyte Hall, 66-68 Hall Rd, Sth Warrandyte (Mel ref. 35 J8) **The seminars are FREE. No bookings required**

February 7th Glen Jameson "BUFFEL GRASS"

An invasive pasture grass in arid and semi arid regions of Australia, Buffel Grass is threatening the biodiversity within Uluru National Park and surrounding arid regions. With its prolific seed production and ability to form a dense monoculture, Buffel grass is interrupting pollination of local flora, out competing local plant species that desert fauna require for habitat. It creates huge fuel loads threatening remnant vegetation and also threatens cultural heritage sites. This presentation will describe Glen's experiences managing the development and implementation of the Buffel Grass control strategy for Uluru National Park. Glen Jameson is a local naturalist, and has worked as a Park Ranger for many years in the Middle Yarra region. He is currently working for Parks Victoria as Environmental Monitoring Officer.

March 7th Ian Endesby "INSECTS"

Insects spend their lives eating, growing, metamorphosing, fighting and mating. With just a notebook and pencil you can record interesting behaviours in your own backyard and perhaps, be the first to note them. Come and hear some of the interesting and bizarre things that insects do. Naturalist activities have been Ian's hobby since he was a boy and he has studied plants, birds and insects. He talks to naturalist and conservation groups, particularly about insects and has written many articles on natural history subjects. Ian's particular interests are dragonflies and other freshwater aquatic invertebrates, the natural history of Norfolk Island, and the works and travels of early naturalists in Australia. In 2002 he was awarded the Australian Natural History Medallion for his contribution and assistance to various naturalist groups.

April 4th Dr Peter Fisher "ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE"

May 2nd Craig Cleeland "FROGS"

June 6th Murray Bouchier "VICTORIA'S DRY COUNTRY"

July 4th Sarah Bekessy "EXTINCTION IN THE SUBURBS"

Around the State

Errinundra – the Shinning Plateau

By Pat Coupar

It is always a challenge to find somewhere quiet to camp in that week between Christmas and New Year when all and sundry are out on the roads. Most campsites are full to overflowing especially those in National Parks – our favourite option.

For the last three years we have been trying to make it up to the Errinundra National Park, in East Gippsland. Last year with temperatures over 40°C, strong winds and severe thunderstorms it was just too risky and the year before was too cold and too wet. This year, however, it seemed we were in luck with some mild dry weather forecasted.

So, up we went. We found a secluded campsite at the edge of the National Park and were



surprised to find it unoccupied as it was a prime site beside a pristine river.

The next day we set out to rediscover the Errinundra, having been there in the 1980's when our children were small.

It was just as well we had come prepared with a good map of the area. As we were to find out over the next couple of days, many of the old wooden signs were missing or broken, or so

overgrown with crusty lichen that they were impossible to read. Admittedly there were one or two of the flashy, new metal National Park signs, including one at the entrance to Frosty Hollow campsite indicating picnic tables, fireplaces and toilets. Alas none of the above existed and the deserted grassy campsite was just as it was when we camped there over 25 years ago.

That day we saw only one other car and two walkers. In fact the whole time we were there we saw less than a handful of people. At this most busy time of the year where was everyone? This National Park is one of Victoria's botanical jewels and a haven for birds and arboreal mammals.

Errinundra is a high plateau (over 1,200 metres) of extensive forest, deep gullies and hidden waterfalls, flanked on three sides by undisturbed catchments of several rivers. It protects Victoria's largest stand of cool temperate rainforest and old growth eucalypts. Fire has been absent from much of the Park for over 150 years.

While there was a weather-worn interpretive display at the Saddle, the lack of brochures or maps was disappointing. In addition, we found some of the access tracks marked on the information board had grown over and were impassable. Another gripe is that on most of the signs at the start of a walking track there were no distances or time given for the walk.

The following day we set out to visit the Ellery Camp and the Big Tree in the south of the Park. It had looked straightforward on the Park map, but once again we were frustrated by tracks that no longer existed. In the end it took us all day - including an hour spent having to cut through the trunk of a large stringybark that had fallen across the track - and by the look of the shrivelled leaves, it had been there a while. Luckily we had upsized our chainsaw recently, having been caught out once before!



Around the State: continued

While the road to Ellery Camp was marked as an unsealed minor road, after a while it began to deteriorate into a narrow track with a steep drop on one side and blackberries encroaching from the other. We stopped to review our situation and, as time was getting on and with thunder rumbling overhead, we decided to abandon our attempt to reach the camp. We knew from past experience that even a small amount of rain can make these tracks extremely slippery.

We had travelled only a couple of kilometres back down the track when we met a 4WD coming the other way (only the second vehicle we'd seen all day). The group were locals and told us that the camp was not very far from where we'd turned around. So we followed them back to

where the track ended at Ellery Camp – just a small picnic table and the Big Tree – a massive Shinning Gum hundreds of years old. But we couldn't linger as the first drops of rain were starting to fall and it was a long way back to our campsite. We made it, just. Not without a bit of slipping and sliding on the muddy tracks.

The next day we returned home. My lingering memories of Errinundra are the walls of Tree Ferns on sheltered bends in the track, immensely tall, straight Shinning Gums and the Mountain Plum Pines, some as old as 400 years. Then there are the Waratahs, confined in Victoria to this part of East Gippsland. They are so much a part of the plateau. Errinundra stayed in our thoughts long after we had returned to sea level.

What Hope Now?

By Pat Coupar

Those who know me well will know that I hate Agapanthus with a vengeance. This ubiquitous introduced lily has the ability to be an aggressive invasive weed, particularly when it is growing at the top of a slope. It's not just that it is an environmental menace – there are worse – but it's their popularity as a garden plant, especially beside driveways and on banks, that really irritates me.

In this year of terrible dryness when plants are dying by the day, Agapanthus is defying the drought and looking more stunning than ever. Every Aggie in Warrandyte seems to be in flower at the moment!

Originally from South Africa, Agapanthus have been cultivated and hybridised to such an extent they are now rarely encountered in their natural habitat.

One of the keys to their success is their fleshy roots that enable this plant to survive in any soil type and withstand long periods of drought.

Agapanthus are surprisingly toxic – a fact that is not widely known, perhaps if it was they



would not be so popular. The strappy leaves and thick rhizomes are poisonous. They contain a substance called yuccagenin, a haemolytic saponin that can be especially toxic to children. The sticky sap that exudes from leaves and stems when they are broken can cause severe ulceration of the mouth.

The name Agapanthus is derived from the Greek meaning 'lovely flower' and I suppose their blue and white pom pom flowers held aloft are quite attractive – especially as they flower when not much else does.

While Agapanthus is recognised as an environmental weed, it is still permitted to be sold in nurseries. With these South African lilies looking so vibrant when all around them are stressed I'm sure sales will escalate. So what hope now of keeping them out of the nursery trade?

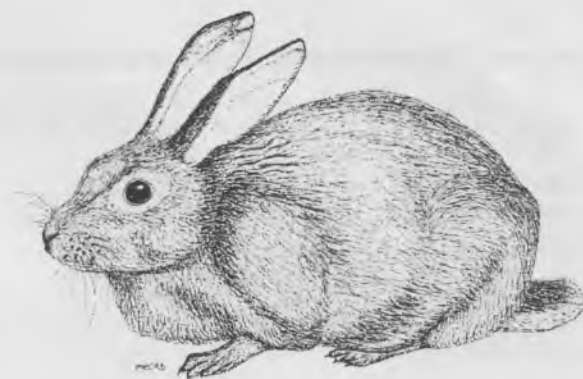
Ref: 'Pretty but Poisonous' by R.C.H. Shepherd. Reed Books 1997

Rabbits - Advice from Manningham

The European Wild Rabbit is incredibly successful across large areas of Australia and can thrive in a wide range of conditions. In Warrandyte this summer they are abundant despite the drought. They are probably much more visible than usual because of the shortage of food. In better seasons they are rarely out during the day, but are currently having to travel further and feed for longer than when plenty of fresh green pick is available. The rabbits are particularly vulnerable in the stressed conditions so now is the time to start a control program.

The first rule of effective long term control is to work cooperatively with your neighbours. Rabbits don't respect boundaries. They may be feeding on one back lawn and living in the wood pile next door. Monitoring numbers, where the rabbits are feeding, where they are living and sharing this information with your group of neighbours is essential to planning control.

Visit www.dpi.vic.gov.au and search for 'Landcare Notes' or 'Rabbits' for information. 'Rabbits: control in urban areas' gives a good overview, and is also relevant to larger properties. Your local council can mail you copies if you aren't on the internet. Council officers can also give you more detailed advice and tell you about methods not described in the notes, including long netting. This is a humane method that is very effective when carried out by an experienced contractor. It's always wise to use a professional, especially if you decide on baiting or fumigation.



If you do decide to do it yourself please seek reliable advice first.

The key to success is to ensure the rabbits don't have a safe place to live. Rabbits without a good home have a very high mortality rate, especially as kittens. Whatever method you choose to reduce numbers, long term control will only be achieved if the warren or harbour is removed as well. Warrens are often built in previously disturbed soil eg in the fill brought in to build a house, pool or tennis court is common. In most cases it is effective to dig holes out with a shovel or mattock and then make sure the soil is well compacted back down. The rabbits will be persistent in trying to re-open the holes. You will need to be even more persistent in not allowing them. Wood piles, under old rubbish and dense bushy weeds such as Gorse or Spanish Heath are all classic harbour spots.

All methods can have a valid place in an integrated control program, just remember that unless you destroy the rabbits' homes, they'll be back in no time.

Urgent Community Rabbit Control Meeting

Thursday 8th February

Upstairs conference room, Warrandyte Hotel,
110-136 Yarra Street

Arrive 7.20pm for 7.30 start, Supper provided

RSVP: Friday February 2nd

Brad Tadday, Pest Plant & Animal Control
Officer. **ph: 9840 9132**

- Learn how to effectively control rabbits.
- Public land managers share their methods.
- Community members talk about their experiences.
- Baiting, harbour & warren destruction, ferreting netting, fumigation, and mapping & monitoring techniques covered. Which methods will you use?
- Meet rabbit control contractors.



***Please note:**

If you are a resident of Manningham and your property has any of the following:

- Rural Conservation Zoning (RCZ) or
- Environmental

Significance Overlay (ESO)

- if your property adjoins a bushland reserve/park
- Is adjacent to a waterway / creek,
- or your property has Land for Wildlife status, you are eligible to apply for grant funding to help with environmental works, including rabbit control.

Grants on a dollar for dollar basis are available. Grants are L.E.A.F (up to \$800), Urban Stream Frontage, Parkcare and Fox grants (up to \$200).



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Common Brown Butterfly
(Heteronympha merope)

One of the butterflies most frequently seen in Warrandyte. Males emerge in spring, weeks or even months before the larger females emerge in late summer. After mating females will delay laying their eggs until autumn rains have stimulated the growth of grass for their caterpillars to feed on.

This species has adapted well to urbanisation as its caterpillars will feed on introduced grasses as well as natives.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADDRESS LABEL TO SEE IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE

FOWSP Membership Renewal Form

Name

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.....

Tel. no.

Email.....

Membership \$20

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Send to: FOWSP PO Box 220, Warrandyte 3113

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